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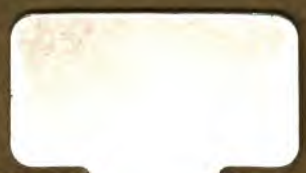
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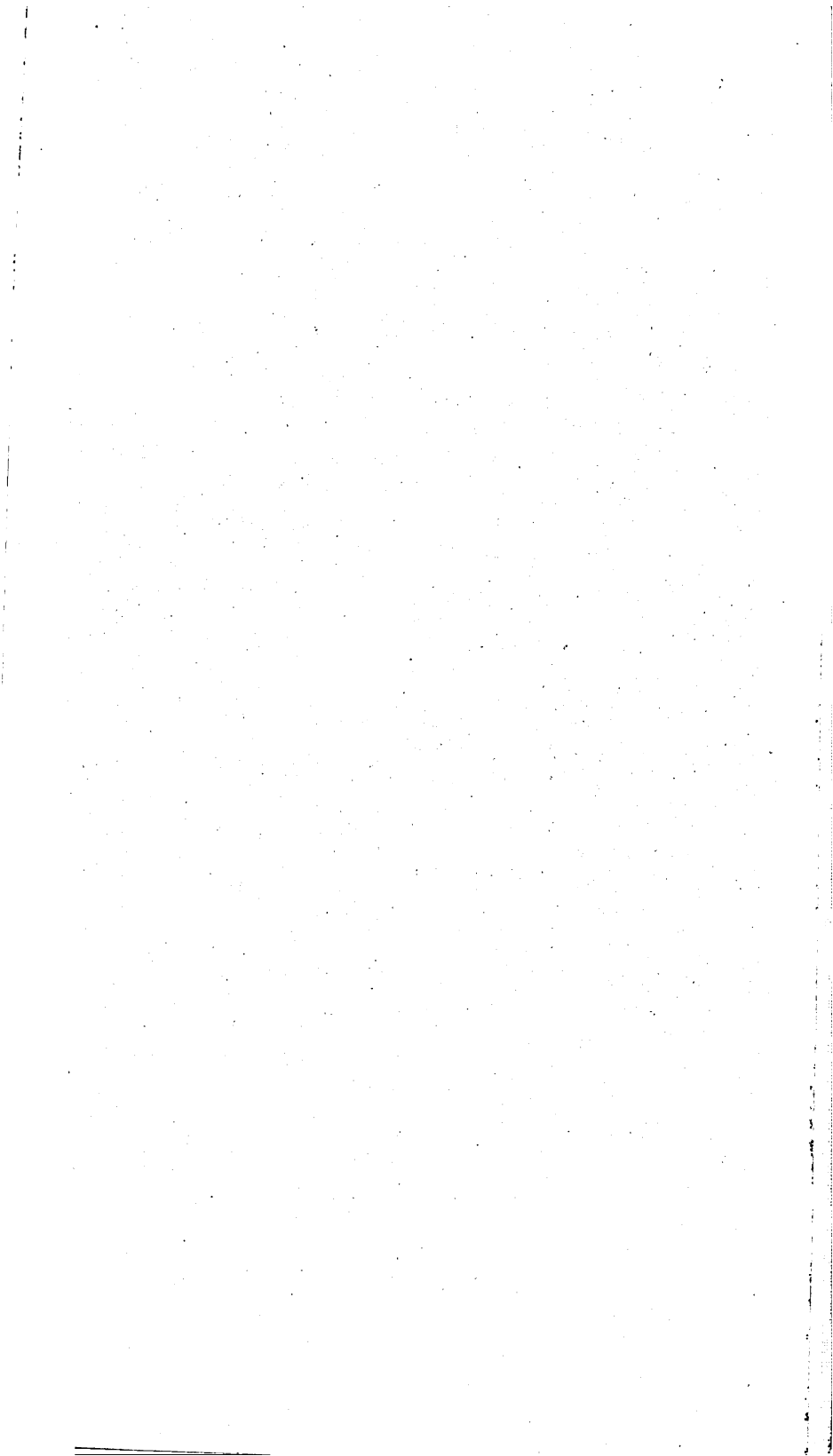


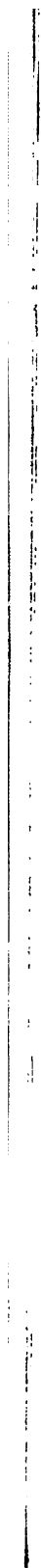
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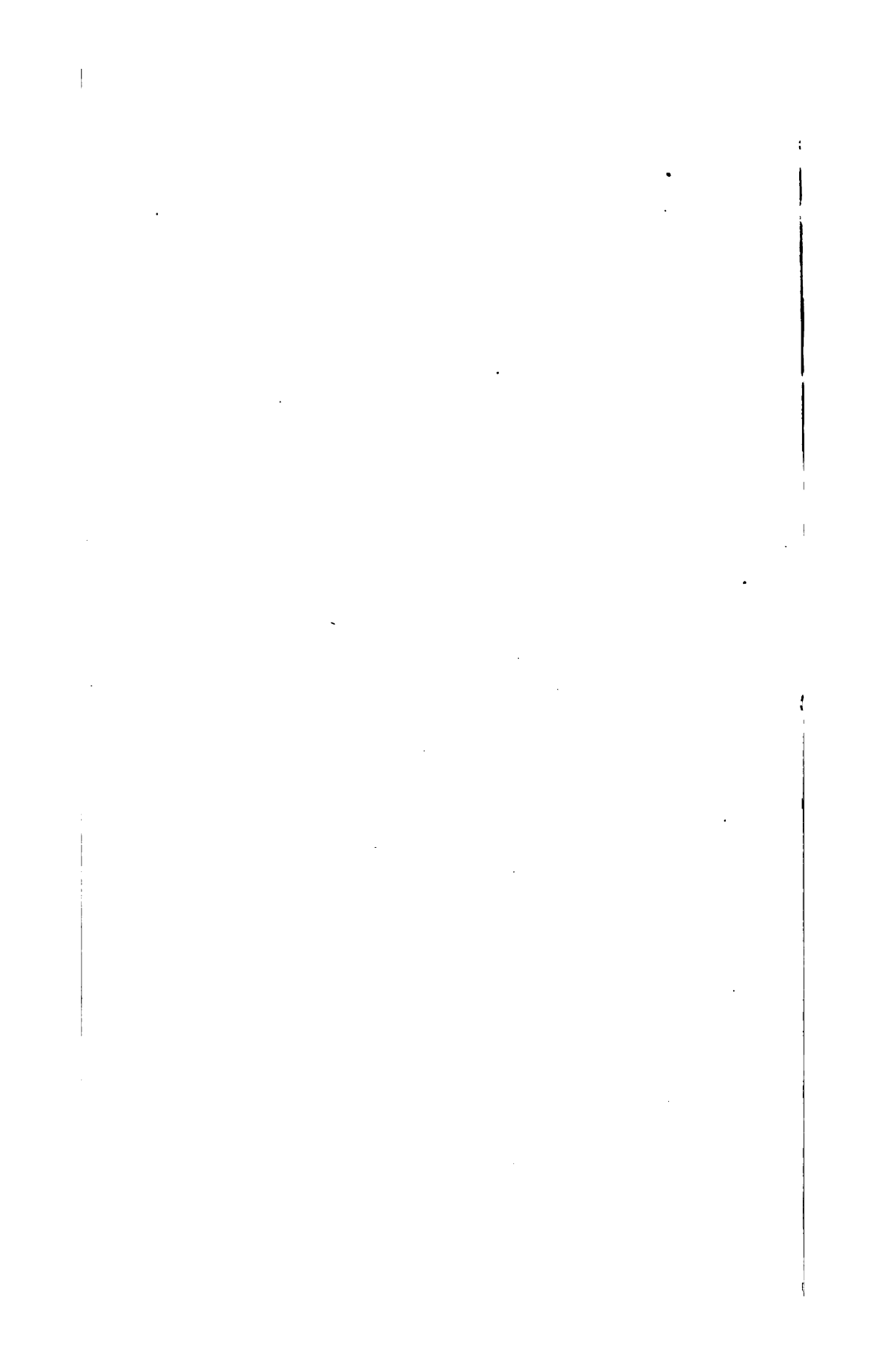
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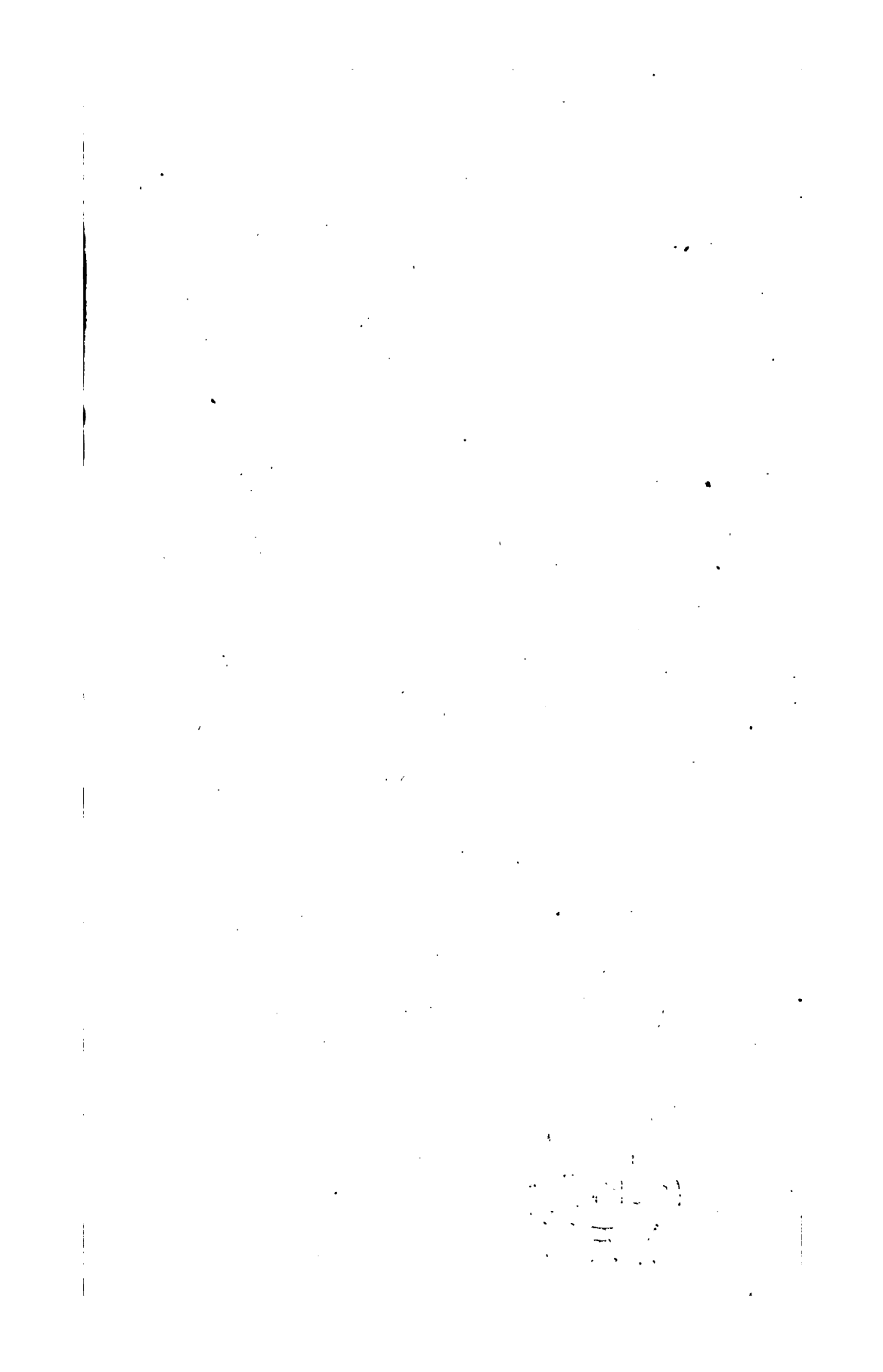


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THE
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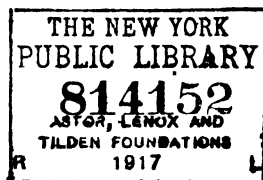
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MARKS

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VOL. XIV.]

JANUARY, 1838.

[No. 1.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

TO

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Managers of the American Colonization Society, "in submitting to the general meeting their Annual Report, devoutly acknowledge the continued smiles of Providence on its interests. With numerous other associations that derive their entire strength from individual contributions, this Society has experienced, in some degree, the effects of a general derangement in the financial affairs of the country, and has deemed it prudent rather to improve existing advantages and cultivate the field already occupied than to extend very materially the sphere of its operations.

The office of President of this Society, vacated by the decease of the illustrious JAMES MADISON, has been filled by the unanimous election of the Hon. HENRY CLAY. In signifying his acceptance of the office, this distinguished friend of the Society observes, "Regarding the American Colonization Society as the only practical scheme ever presented to public consideration, for separating, advantageously to all parties, the European descendants upon this continent from the free people of color, the descendants of Africans, with their own consent; and of ultimately effecting a more extensive separation of the two races, with the consent of the States and individuals interested, I shall continue to cherish the highest interest in the success of the Society, and will contribute whatever is in my power to promote its prosperity."

The Managers stated in their last Report, that the Brig *Rondout* had been chartered by the Society to convey a select company of emigrants from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Liberia.

Unfortunately this vessel did not afford the accommodations expected; and Lewis Sheridan (a free man of color of great respectability) and an interesting company of his relatives and friends, who had made arrangements to embark in her, postponed their departure to a more favorable opportunity. The Rondout sailed on the 30th of December, with thirty-four emigrants, among whom were Wm. Taylor, a young colored physician, educated for the medical profession under the direction of the Board, and eighteen slaves liberated by Dr. Shuman of Stokes county, North Carolina, for whose comfortable settlement in the Colony he made liberal provision. Dr. David Francis Bacon, whose appointment as principal Colonial Physician was mentioned in the last Report, also took passage in this vessel.

Repeated and earnest efforts were subsequently made to secure a passage for those who had been disappointed by the Rondout, in other vessels to the Colony, but without success; and the Managers, unprepared in the reduced state of their resources to charter a vessel exclusively for them, finally assented to a proposition from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society to convey them to the settlement at Bassa Cove.

The Rondout anchored in the harbour of Monrovia on the 3d of February, having completed her voyage in thirty-four days. Most of her emigrants were placed in comfortable dwellings at Millsburg, and warned, (but we regret to say with too little effect,) against imprudent exposures to the noonday sun and night air, the causes of dangerous disease to those unaccustomed to them in the African climate. Several of this company appeared utterly to disregard the advice of the Physician and all the lessons of experience, and paid the forfeit of their rashness with their lives.

On several former occasions the Managers have announced their purpose of sending out but few emigrants, and those under special circumstances only, until the Society should have become relieved from its pecuniary embarrassments, and further progress been made in the general system of improvement at Liberia. This policy has been approved by the Society, and, though it has encountered objections, is believed to be also approved by a very large proportion of the intelligent and considerate friends of the cause throughout the country. Whenever (as it has several times occurred) emigrants have been offered, and their expenses defrayed from other sources than the treasury of the Society, the Managers have promptly aided and enabled them to fulfil their desire of obtaining a home in Liberia. Two very interesting cases of this description have occurred since the last annual meeting.

Mrs. Rebecca Smith, widow of the late John Smith, of Sussex county, in Virginia, having died; his administrator transmitted to the Society's office a copy of his will. By this document it appeared, that he had bequeathed to his wife all his slaves during her life; and directed that after her death, they and their increase should be emancipated and sent to Liberia, giving to each of them

a supply of clothing and one year's provision, exclusive of provision for their maintenance during the voyage. The Testator farther directed that the expenses of removing and settling them should be defrayed out of his estate. These emigrants are fifty-nine in number.

In July, 1833, the Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison County, Virginia, died, having by will emancipated his slaves, thirty-one in number, for colonization in Liberia, and provided means for their transfer and settlement. The title of these slaves to their freedom being, however, denied by some of Mr. Stockdell's heirs, they found it necessary to assert it in a court of justice; and after considerable litigation, the contest was ultimately decided in their favor.

A recent correspondence with Mr. Thomas Potts, administrator of Mr. Smith, and with Colonel James W. Walker, executor of the Rev. Mr. Stockdell, resulted in an agreement on the part of the Managers to remove to Liberia, and there locate the above mentioned manumitted slaves. Means were furnished to them by Mr. Potts for defraying the expenses of removing Mr. Smith's and supporting them for one year after their arrival; and by Colonel Walker for defraying the expenses of removing and supporting, for six months after arrival, those of the Rev. Mr. Stockdell. The ship *Emperor*, Captain Keeler, has been employed by the Managers to convey these emigrants, with their supplies, (which have been purchased in ample quantities for their support during the periods indicated by their former owners respectively) to Liberia, and with a few other emigrants, most of whom are connected with these by marriage; this vessel has just sailed from Norfolk for the Colony. This vessel also conveys to Africa Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, late Governor of Liberia, who now returns thither in his former capacity of Colonial Physician. The Managers congratulate the Society on having obtained for these emigrants on their voyage and for the critical period immediately following their debarkation, the advantage of this experienced and attentive physician's superintendence and aid. The return of this devoted friend of Africa, to the scene of his former labors, trials, and sufferings, will, it is confidently expected, be productive of great benefit to the Colony. Miss Mary Skinner, daughter of Dr. Skinner, accompanies her father, to assist him in his benevolent labors, and especially to take and preserve drawings of the plants and other interesting objects in the natural history of Africa. She was formerly a teacher in Liberia. There are several cases in which benevolent holders of slaves have manumitted them for removal to Liberia and have provided partial means for defraying the cost of their removal and settlement. The Managers would have been gratified could they, in accordance with the policy before referred to, have supplied, out of the Society's Treasury, the deficiency, and have sent these individuals with the emigrants

manumitted by Mr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Stockdell. This being impracticable, they will necessarily remain in the United States till the amount wanting shall have been made up out of the proceeds of their own labors, or by private liberality.

Of the general health of the Colony, the Board have received very favorable reports. On his arrival, Dr. Bacon, after careful inquiry, found but about twenty-five cases of disease in Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg, and other places in that region—only two of which he considered really dangerous. "Throughout," he remarks in his first letter to the Board, "the whole of my very brief experience here, I have found the few serious cases which have come under treatment, to improve more rapidly than my most sanguine hopes had anticipated; and I feel every way encouraged to renew and strengthen the high hopes of usefulness and success which excited me to an enterprise which my most rational friends were so ready to condemn as desperate."

The experience of another year has contributed to strengthen an opinion long since adopted by the Board, that the causes of disease in Liberia will lose much of their power as the country becomes subdued by the enterprise, and cultivated and adorned by the industry of civilized men.

It has been matter of regret to the Managers, that Captain E. A. Hitchcock, whose unanimous election as Governor of Liberia was announced in the last Report, and from whose character and energy great advantages were anticipated, felt himself compelled to decline the appointment. It is gratifying to know, however, that the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Anthony D. Williams, has administered the affairs of the Colonial Government in a manner honorable to himself, and very conducive to the good order and general prosperity of the Colony.

In regard to the several African settlements under the general superintendence of this Society, the Board can report only gradual, but important improvements, in agriculture, education, and other interests essential to their growth, happiness, and stability. Respectable officers of the United States Navy, recently from Liberia, concur with the officers and citizens of the Colony in testifying to the general comfort and contentment of these communities—to the public spirit that animates them—and, especially, to their increasing endeavors to secure prosperity and independence by the cultivation of the soil. In their former Reports, the Managers have found cause to express regret at the too common neglect of this pursuit. They believe that it is now regarded by all industrious and intelligent settlers, as of vital importance. A scarcity of provisions among nearly all the tribes bordering on the Colony, produced by war and the slave trade, has proved the precarious nature of supplies to be derived from the natives, and shown that the colonists, to enjoy either independence, or a comfortable subsistence, must become agriculturalists. Great advantages have

been experienced, and more are expected, from a public farm, recently put under cultivation on Bushrod Island, and designed, especially, to give employment to the poor, and aid in their support. This farm will also afford specimens of the best modes of tropical agriculture. The land is of superior fertility, and its situation so near Monrovia, as to admit of easy communication to market; and yet so separated from it, as to prevent any undesirable intercourse between its occupants and the citizens of that place. Twenty acres were under successful cultivation on the first of June—six acres of which were planted with the sugar-cane. The plan of compelling paupers, when in health, to contribute by their labor to their support, has already greatly reduced their number. The whole number on this farm by the last advices was fourteen. It is designed to employ the women in the manufacture of cotton cloths, and in other occupations suited to their health and ability. A public farm has also been opened at the Junk settlement, on which individuals are permitted to labor in return for articles received by them from the Public Store. Thus far it has succeeded well.

An Agricultural Association has been formed in the Colony, to encourage the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar; and a few shares of the stock have been taken by the acting Governor in behalf of the Society. "It is truly gratifying," he remarks, "to witness the zeal with which all classes of people are now turning their attention to the subject of farming. It is now with difficulty that a mechanic can be persuaded to work at his trade, even at an advanced price."

The United States ship of war, *Potomac*, visited the settlements of Liberia on her return from the Mediterranean, in November and December of last year. The Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Chaplain of this vessel, neglected no means in his power of ascertaining the condition and prospects of the people of Liberia. On his arrival in the United States, he stated publicly, "That Monrovia had suffered somewhat from embarking too largely in trade; but that the other seven settlements were in a highly flourishing condition—that the colonists were industrious—their farms well cultivated—their children at school—their property increasing." He had asked numbers of them whether they would be willing to return to the United States, and had, in every instance, been answered no.

The commander of this ship, Capt. Nicholson, in concluding his report of this visit to the Secretary of the Navy, observes—"I would further say that the colonies have now taken firm root in the soil of Africa, and though they may be depressed at times by adversity, yet by the gradual development of their resources, and the judicious assistance of their friends, they must finally flourish to be an asylum to the colored man, and an honor to their founders."

And here the Managers are happy to introduce the opinions of the citizens of Monrovia, as deliberately expressed in the form of resolutions at a public meeting on the 29th of September, 1836, convened for the purpose of making known to the world their views of African Colonization. This most interesting meeting was addressed by several citizens of the Colony, under a deep sense of obligation to this Society, and with an enthusiasm and eloquence worthy of the cause they had assembled to promote. Said one—"I arrived in Africa on the 24th of May, 1823; at that time the Colony was involved in a savage war; immediately I had to shoulder my musket, and do military duty. The circumstances of the Colony were trying in the extreme; but never have I seen the moment when I regretted coming to the Colony. My object in coming was liberty, and under the firm conviction that Africa is the only place, under existing circumstances, where the man of color can enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty and equality, I feel grateful beyond expression to the American Colonization Society, for preparing this peaceful asylum." Said another—"I thank God that he ever put it into the hearts of the Colonization Society to seek out this free soil on which I have been so honored to set my feet. I and my family were born in Charleston, South Carolina, under the appellation of free people; but freedom I never knew, until by the benevolence of the Colonization Society, we were conveyed to the shores of Africa. My language is too poor to express the gratitude I entertain for the Colonization Society." Said a third—"I came to Liberia in 1832; my place of residence was the City of Washington, D. C., where I passed for a freeman. But I can now say, I was never free until I landed on the shores of Africa. I further state that Africa, so far as I am acquainted with the world, is the only place where the people of color can enjoy true and rational liberty. I feel grateful to the Colonization Society for what they have done and are doing for the man of color." Said a fourth—"I beg leave to state, that my situation is greatly altered, for the better, by coming to Africa. My political knowledge is far superior to what it would have been, had I remained in America a thousand years. I therefore seize this chance, to present my thanks to the American Colonization Society, for enabling me to come to this Colony, which they have so benevolently established." The following resolutions, among others, were then passed as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

On motion of Rev. J. REVEY,

"Resolved, That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the American Colonization Society has done for the people of color, and for us, particularly; and that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of color."

On motion of Mr. H. TEAGE,

"Resolved, That this meeting regard the Colonization Institution as one of the highest, holiest, and most benevolent enterprises of the present day. That as a

plan for the melioration of the condition of the colored race, it takes the precedence of all that have been presented to the attention of the modern world: That in its operations it is peaceful and safe—in its tendencies beneficial and advantageous: That it is entitled to the highest veneration and unbounded confidence of every man of color: That what it has already accomplished demands our devout thanks and gratitude to those noble and disinterested philanthropists who compose it, as being, under God, the greatest earthly benefactors of a despised and oppressed portion of the human family.”

“Whereas it has been widely and maliciously circulated in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this Colony are unhappy in their situation, and anxious to return—

“On motion of Rev. B. R. WILSON,

“Resolved, That the report is false and malicious, and originated only in design to injure the Colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends; that so far from a desire to return, we should regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall us.”

At this meeting a resolution was adopted expressing gratitude to the benevolent ladies of the United States, particularly of New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond, for their efforts to promote education in the Colony, and testifying to the promising condition of the schools sustained by their contributions. These benevolent associations and the faithful exertions of missionaries residing in the Colony have excited among its inhabitants ardent desires for knowledge, and inclined many of the chiefs and tribes of the country to solicit instruction for their children. Of common schools, the number is nearly, if not quite, sufficient. The American Society for the promotion of education in Africa, has appointed a Board of Trustees and made an appeal to the public for aid in founding, at some eligible station in Liberia, a Seminary in which youth may acquire a knowledge of agriculture, the mechanic arts, geography, navigation, and such other branches of science as may best qualify them for usefulness as teachers, or for success in the business of life. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while having under its care seven regular day schools, and others in the Colony, has established at Millsburg, on a spot of singular beauty, salubrity, and fertility, under the care of the Rev. B. R. Wilson, a Manual Labor School, denominated the White Plains' Manual Labor School, (in honor of the liberality of individuals in White Plains, New York, who have largely assisted to found it) at which from thirty to fifty orphan or destitute children, either from among the colonists or natives, may receive support and education. These children are to be bound until they are twenty-one to the Superintendent of the Liberia Mission, who is pledged, as representative of the Missionary Society, to grant them ample means of living and of instruction in letters and the most useful arts. It is thought that the admission of children from the Colony and the bordering African tribes, to the same school, will tend to their mutual benefit by inclining the former to regard the latter with more kindness, and the latter more earnestly to seek, and with more facility to acquire, the language, the manners, the habits, and the character of a civilized people.

By the facilities and advantages afforded through the various settlements of free colored persons in Liberia, Christians of all sects and countries are invited, and may be enabled, to establish their divine religion among the populous, but barbarous and degraded tribes and nations of Africa. The iron gates of this vast continent, covered with the darkness of centuries, are thrown open, and the friends of Him, who left his gospel as a legacy to the human race, are summoned to enter with power to enlighten and bless, and add another continent to the empire of Christianity. The principal religious denominations in the United States have commenced their missionary operations in Western Africa with resolution and success. Through the benevolent enterprise of missionaries sent forth and sustained by the church missionary, and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies of England, hundreds, and we believe thousands, of native Africans on the Gambia, at Sierra Leone, at Cape Coast Castle, and at the Cape of Good Hope, have been rescued from the infamy of vice and the terrors of superstition, and made sharers in the liberty, the hope, and the peace of Christianity. From the mountains of Switzerland have apostolic men gone forth with the word of God, to Africa; and while the earliest words of good will to her children were on their lips, some have fallen in their great service of faith and love. Honored, but not solitary, they sleep on the heights of Monrovia. The missionaries of our own churches stood by them and fell with them in their holy work. And yet the hands of the diligent and the fearless—the voices of the devout and faithful—are seen and heard on that field of promise: the various denominations of American Christians are striving with noble emulation to occupy those stations among the heathen, to which they find ready access through the settlements of Liberia. To this Colony, every friend of African missions should feel strong attachment. It is a spot reclaimed from the vast wilderness: it is an asylum in which the missionaries may enjoy protection and kindness during their exposure to the early trials of the climate, and to which they may retreat in days of sickness or misfortune: it is a citadel on the confines of barbarism, where those who contend for the Christian faith may find security from danger—repair their energies wasted by excessive toil—add vigor to their hope, and confidence to courage. Attempts to establish Christian Missions in Western Africa, independently of Colonization, would probably suffer a total defeat. From twenty-five to thirty missionaries—many of them white ordained ministers—are now engaged in their benevolent enterprise, within the limits, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Colony. Their schools adorn every settlement. They have kindled an intense desire of knowledge, both among the colonists and the native population. Their influence has extended far into the interior. They have acquired a knowledge of several native languages, and reduced some, hitherto spoken only, to a written

form. They enter the native villages and preach to crowds, that eagerly gather around them, the words of everlasting life. Superstition retires before them, and her victims come forth from clay-built huts, from glens and forests wild, to hear from the ministers of Christ, those divine truths which turn from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God. Native teachers and missionaries will soon be qualified to establish and conduct Schools among their countrymen, and we may trust also to impart to them a knowledge of Christianity. A Missionary, says the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Cape Palmas, is much needed here, to itinerate among the settlements around us. He may, not going more than thirty miles from Cape Palmas, embrace within the sphere of his labors more than fifty thousand souls; and no people in the world, so far as human foresight may determine, are more ready to receive the gospel. The whole of Western Africa, so long exposed to all outrage and violence and crime, is now awaking to a sense of her wants and her miseries, and imploring of the Christian world that relief, which, in God's good Providence, she and she alone can bestow.

The horrors of the African Slave Trade still exist. This trade is the fruitful parent of savage wars, and of cruelties and sufferings surpassing the boundaries of the human imagination. The most fierce and atrocious conflicts, instigated by slave traders, have prevailed, during the last two years, among the tribes in the vicinity of Mourovia. The crime of cannibalism, shocking, it might be supposed, even to barbarous natures, has been perpetrated during these wars. On the capture of a small town among the Gorahs by the Deys, thirty victims were sacrificed to this detestable practice, "We have been informed," says the editor of the Liberia Herald. "that Pedro Blanco alone has exported from the Gallinas 1800 slaves during the last six months, and that he has recently received advices from the Havanna, of the safe arrival of one of his brigs, the cargo of which sold for \$250,000. There are two factories in the Gallinas, which are supposed to be about equal in exports. This gives them an export of 3600 slaves in six months, or 7200 in twelve, and that from a point at which it has generally been supposed the trade was nearly extinct." In January last, sixty-three slave vessels were reported as lying at one time at Loango waiting for cargoes. The British Commissioners stationed at Havanna, report that never since the establishment of their office, had the Slave Trade at that port reached such a disgraceful pitch as in the year 1835, and that not less than 15,000 negroes in fifty vessels must have arrived there during that year. There is reason to apprehend that African slaves will be illicitly introduced through the Havanna into Texas, and rumors exist that agents from that country, and even commercial houses in the United States, are disposed to enter into arrangements for the purpose. That vessels built and fitted out from American ports are engaged

in this traffic, there can be no doubt. The civilized communities of Liberia have done much for its abolition in their vicinity, and are turning the attention of many chiefs of the country from this abominable trade, to humane and useful pursuits. The Managers trust that every friend of the colored race, and especially that the governments of Christendom will continue and increase their efforts for the suppression of this trade, constituting as it does infinitely the greatest obstacle in the way of the civilization of Africa.

The joint Societies of New York and Pennsylvania have continued resolutely and successfully to prosecute their enterprise: and the benevolent of these States have sustained them in a prompt and generous manner. In December last, the Managers of this Society, in the hope of finally disposing of some vexatious questions which had arisen in their relations to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania and the New York City Colonization Society, entered into an agreement with the Delegates of those Societies, by the terms of which the northern boundary line of their settlement or colony was to be so run as to include and bring under its government the settlement of Edina, provided the people of Edina should themselves give their consent to be transferred to, and pass under, the government and authority of that colony. The Managers are informed that this conditional agreement has been approved by the people of Edina; and they are gratified to learn that both this settlement and that at Bassa Cove enjoy a large share of prosperity. The office of Governor of the Bassa Cove colony, vacated by the return of Thomas H. Buchanan, Esq. (whose able administration of its affairs has been duly acknowledged) has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. John J. Matthias, lately of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, who with his wife sailed several months ago for the African coast. These united Societies have just despatched an expedition with a very promising company of free persons of color from North Carolina, among whom are Lewis Sheridan and his relations, mentioned in the early part of this Report.

"Within the last two years," say the New York Managers in their last Report, "in addition to liberal contributions made by individuals and churches, there have been obtained almost exclusively in our own State, members, male and female, by the subscription of thirty dollars or upwards, one hundred and ninety; clergymen of different denominations, chiefly by the female members of their respective churches, either members for life by the subscription of thirty dollars, or managers by fifty dollars or upward, sixty-six; ladies and gentlemen, honorary managers, by a hundred, one hundred and fifty; two hundred, two hundred and fifty, or five hundred dollars, seventy-one; Patrons, by the subscription of a thousand dollars or upwards, nine."

The Managers of the Pennsylvania Society report about seven thousand dollars raised in six weeks, during a visit, at his own

expense, of one of its members to the western part of the State; and mention other encouraging indications of public favor in their State towards the cause.

The State Society of Virginia has advanced with zeal and energy in this cause. To its interests, at all times, many of the enlightened, the wise, and the pious of that Commonwealth have shown heartfelt regard. During the last winter the subject of extending efficient aid to the scheme of Colonization, by the modification of a former law appropriating, on certain conditions, \$18,000 a year for five years to the cause, was submitted to the General Assembly by the Managers of that Society, and the application was seconded by memorials, able and eloquent, from several parts of the State. It is intended to renew the application at the next session of the Legislature. The Managers of the Virginia Society and their very able Agent, the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, have adopted the best methods of bringing to the consideration of that body the united opinions of the friends of the plan throughout the State. At its last anniversary, that Society instructed its Managers to take proper measures for obtaining a suitable tract of territory on the coast of Africa, for the establishment of a new plantation, to be called New Virginia; and to be settled by free people of color, including manumitted slaves from that State, as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained for the purpose from the patriotic contributions of their fellow citizens and the generous aid of the Legislature of the Commonwealth. From this State rising of \$2,500 has been paid into the treasury of the Parent Society during the year.

In the month of January last, the Mississippi State Colonization Society resolved to proceed in their enterprise of founding on the coast of Africa, under the general control of the Parent Society, a colony to be styled Mississippi in Africa, and empowered the Rev. R. S. Finley to obtain donations and fit out an expedition to lay the foundations of this colony. A tract of land had been purchased, under the authority of this Society, by the late Governor of Liberia, Dr. Skinner, on the western bank and near the mouth of the Sinou river; and in the month of April last, the schooner *Oriental*, Capt. Richards, sailed with a company of emigrants from New Orleans, under the care of the Rev. J. F. C. Finley, as Governor, and Dr. J. L. Blodgett, Physician and Surgeon, to take possession of this territory. Of a purpose to despatch this expedition no information was given by the Mississippi Society to the Parent Society: and there is the more reason to regret this, as the emigrants were landed at Monrovia, where, had their arrival been expected, arrangements, better adapted to their circumstances, would have been, under the direction of the Board, made for their reception.

The State Colonization Society of Louisiana resolved, about the same time, to plant a similar colony in Africa; and each of these

Societies determined, if practicable, to raise \$20,000 a year for five years, in order to execute efficiently their large designs of benevolence.

The last Report of the Managers of the Maryland Society gives an encouraging view of their colony at Cape Palmas. The population is about 300; and Missionaries from four different denominations are there established. Large acquisitions of territory have been made, and the State Society now owns both sides of the river Cavally from its mouth to the town of Dinah, about thirty miles from the ocean. Full provision has been made to secure the education of the colonists; agriculture is pursued as of vital importance; and a code of laws has recently been published by the Society well adapted to promote the ends of private right and public order and justice.

The Plan of Federal Government for the Colonies of Liberia, reported at the last annual meeting by the Committee on Auxiliary Relations, and adopted by the Society, has been submitted to the Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The first two Societies have given it their sanction; the last has withheld its approbation, and published its reasons for non-concurrence. In connexion with these reasons, the Managers of the Maryland Society have presented an elaborate defence of the system of independent State action as best adapted to promote the scheme of African Colonization; and have attempted a reply to the opinions on this subject submitted by the Board of the Parent Society in their last Report. If entire confidence in the soundness of these opinions, was not felt by this Board at the time they were expressed, the argument of the Maryland Managers has contributed to dispel every doubt of their reasonableness and importance. Had the Maryland Society, sustained as it is by the munificent appropriations of the State Legislature, been satisfied to pursue its own plan of independent action, without endeavoring to weaken the energy and even to subvert the very existence of the National Society, no objection to its proceedings could be urged against it. But when, with extraordinary respect for its own peculiar policy, it pronounces the appropriate functions of this Society at an end, and declares the views of the friends of Colonization throughout the country to be so discordant as to forbid the idea of such an unity of sentiment and action in any general Society as is necessary to entire success; the Managers must regard its opinions not as unfavorable merely to the Parent Institution, but as threatening to endanger the whole scheme of Colonization. By the experience of another year, their conviction is strengthened, that "whether we consider unity of opinion throughout the country on a subject in regard to which, of all others, differences are most fatal to success; or energy of action in a case where all present available power is inadequate to the work; or harmony in a complex system, where the irregularity of a part may retard the movement

if not ruin the whole; or economy in an enterprise, to the greatness of which the pecuniary means already secured bear no comparison, and which, without vastly increased resources, can never be completed; or order, peace, common laws and uniform manners, in the colonies to be planted on a distant shore, the Managers are convinced that a Society, national in its character, conducting its operations through one central organization, has advantages over any other;" and regarding as they ever have done the efforts of this and other Colonization Societies as preparatory to the greater movements of the State and Federal Governments, the question now submitted to the American people is whether a National Institution, adapted to unite the North, the South, the East, and the West, on common principles, in a cause, of interest no less to Patriotism than to Humanity, shall find effectual support; or, whether there be substituted therefor, numerous State Associations, united in no common sentiments, harmonizing in no measures, and bound together by no sacred ties of sympathy, affection, and respect. Shall the Parent Society be abandoned, or broken into fragments, when the cause is assaulted by the concentrated power of the Abolitionists on the one side, and very inadequately defended and sustained by its southern friends on the other?

The painful truth must be told. Causes have been for years, and still are, in operation to diminish the funds and weaken and retard the movements of this Society. It cannot proceed with energy without additional resources. Funds, which formerly came into its treasury, are now retained and expended by Auxiliary Associations. The Managers know that its difficulties have not arisen from imprudence. They can be relieved only by the increased zeal and efforts and contributions of its friends. To them the appeal is made; and if the scheme of this Society be of vast magnitude and beneficence,—if it involve the dearest interests of two races of men, and of two continents,—if its very existence be menaced by conflicting elements, threatening equally the peace and union of the country; let all Patriots and all Christians not only give to it a prompt, a firm, and a generous support, but invoke for it, in a tone not to be denied, the aid of the several State Legislatures, and of the Congress of the United States.

In obedience to instructions from the Managers, the Secretary of the Society, during the spring and summer, visited several of the Southern States; and found it necessary, owing to the circumstances of his family, to spend more than three months in the State of Georgia. The report of his proceedings, has been already submitted to the public in the African Repository. In North Carolina, the friends of the Society expressed a determination to engage with new zeal and energy in the cause; and the public meetings held in Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington, were attended by the principal citizens, ready to give to the scheme both their approbation and contributions. But a few days were spent in South

Carolina, yet inquiry led to the opinion, that even in that State a reaction has commenced in the public mind favorable to the Society. Hitherto the press in South Carolina has excluded every thing in favor of Colonization. The subject is not understood. Opinions are, however, changing in that State. The passions of men, so long inflamed and agitated by political controversies, are sinking to repose. There are in that State not a few enlightened and warm friends to the Society; and a discreet and able agent might, it is thought, do much to remove the existing ignorance and prejudice in regard to it, as well as secure to it additional friends and resources.

At Augusta, Washington, Lexington, and Athens, in Georgia, the only important points visited, gentlemen of high character were found prepared to sanction the views of the Society. The moral influence, in its favor of the late Judge Crawford, the first Vice-President of the Society, and whose memory is cherished with honour by the people of Georgia, is felt extensively in that State. The misrepresentations of enemies, and the excitement at the North on the abolition question, have produced to some extent, even in candid and benevolent minds, distrust of the views and tendencies of the Society, and inclined them to caution in regard to public meetings on the subject, yet the best informed, the most intelligent, and reflecting approve the design, and desire the prosperity of the Institution. Information concerning the Society is greatly needed in that community. Individuals in Georgia have already determined on the removal, ultimately, of their slaves, as freemen, to Liberia: and should that Colony continue to prosper, thousands will unquestionably, in every State of the South, be voluntarily liberated, and assisted to secure on its territory those blessings it is so well adapted to confer upon them, their posterity, and their race.

Since the last meeting of the Society, measures have been adopted to obtain such an act of incorporation as might effectively protect the rights of the Institution. The charter which it had received from the Legislature of Maryland in the year 1831, had been deemed by every successive Board a valid charter. But in many instances in which private interests were adverse to the rights of the Society acquired under the devises of benevolent individuals, professed doubts of its sufficiency were made the grounds of a threatened resistance to such devises: and sometimes, in the judgment of the Managers, a disadvantageous compromise was preferable to litigation. Desirous to prevent any pretext in future for such or any other doubts, they resolved on obtaining, if practicable, a new charter; and they naturally resorted to the Congress of the United States, as the local Legislature of the territory in which they resided. After some discussions in the Senate, to which body their memorial was first presented, it was laid on the table; and a subsequent motion to take it up was unsuccessful. As delay must inevitably attend any further efforts in

that quarter, the Managers addressed their application to the Legislature of Maryland for such modifications of the charter obtained from it in 1831 as might meet all objections, or for a new act of incorporation. The latter was promptly granted by that enlightened assembly on the 22d of March last; and on the 13th of May, the Society, at a meeting held at Beltsville, in Prince George's County, Maryland, was organized; and signified by a written communication to the Governor and Council its acceptance of the charter. This charter, while it preserves to the Society all the rights which it may have obtained under the former act, is believed to be fully adequate for securing its future acquisitions.

For information in relation to the Finances of the Society, the Board refer to the Treasurer's statement of the receipts and disbursements for the past year, which is annexed to this Report. From this account it appears that the total amount of receipts, is \$29,117.29, and of expenditures, \$27,966.87.

A deficiency in the receipts of the Society, during the general derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the country was to have been expected. Indeed, this deficiency would have been greater, but for the receipt of the proceeds of the sale of property bequeathed several years ago to the Society by W. H. Ireland of New Orleans, (but which, for prudential reasons, had not sooner been disposed of,) and also the amount of several other recent and liberal legacies of the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, of Connecticut, and of Mr. Madison. The generous legacies left by the Rev. Mr. Stockdell and John Smith, Esq., for the benefit of slaves liberated by and with their own consent, colonized in Liberia, have been already mentioned.

It has been impossible for the officers of the Society, in the reduced state of its receipts, to meet in every instance the current demands upon it; but it appears from the Treasurer's account that nearly six thousand dollars of the former debt of the Society have been paid during the year: and the Managers have pleasure in stating, that of that debt, amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars in January 1834, not more than four thousand dollars remain unpaid, except about \$20,000 in stock issued by the Society, payable in twelve annual instalments, and which it hopes to redeem without difficulty. Some other debts, it is true, have been since contracted at the Colony, and a few during the last year. But the Board trusts that when the present derangement in the currency of the country shall be removed, and the amounts due from certain Auxiliary Societies shall have been paid—and especially when the Agents of the Society shall find that success in their collections, which in former years has attended their efforts; these debts will soon be discharged.

Dr. J. GALES, Treasurer, in Account with the American Colonization Society, Cr.

1837. DECEMBER 12.		1837. DECEMBER 12.	
To Balance on hand, on settlement 12th Dec. 1836,	\$2,749 15	By Cash paid on the following accounts since the last annual meeting:	\$5,909 96
To Cash received from the following sources, since the last annual meeting:		In payments on account of the old debt of the Society, For Supplies to the Colony of Liberia, and for the Salaries of Officers and Physicians there,	8,468 28
From the several Auxiliary Societies,	3,469 17	For the Passage and Maintenance of Emigrants to the Colony, and for Trade Goods and Provisions,	5,583 21
Collections in Churches, &c.	864 75	For Expenses of Travelling Agents,	740 60
Installments on Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription,	2,861 52	For Salaries of Officers at home,	2,967 72
Life Members,	2,300	For Office Rent, Fuel, Postage, Stationery, and other contingencies,	497 50
Legacies,	130	For redemption and interest on the Society's Stock,	2,770 71
Sale of Society's Stock,	9,196	For Printing,	195 56
Emigrants and their Friends, on account of their passage to and maintenance at Liberia,	200	For Interest, Discounts and loss on uncurrent Notes, For Services of J. A. Maybin, Esq. Counsellor at Law, in relation to the Bequest of W. H. Ireland, of New Orleans,	298 83
Interest on Brewster's Note, on account of his Uncle's Bequest to this Society,	5,940	For a return of Freight to Thomas C. Browne,	365 50
T. H. Fletcher, Nashville, for the use of Mr. Donelson's People in Liberia, to be accounted for to the Pennsylvania Auxiliary Society,	33	A. D. Williams, Lieut. Governor of Liberia, from a donation of Wm. Hutton, Agent of the Western African Company,	51
From the Treasurer of the U. States, in payment of an account of the Lieut. Governor of Liberia, for maintaining the crew of the Schooner Caroline, wrecked on the African coast,	293 50	For the African Repository, to J. C. Dunn,	30
From Subscribers to the African Repository,	172 20	Balance on hand (including a \$50 uncurrent Note.)	93
From do. to the Liberia Herald,	98		1,150 42
On Loan from the Patriotic Bank,	10		
	800		
	\$29,117 29		\$29,117 29
To Balance on hand,	\$1,150 42		

The undersigned, appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts from 10th December, 1836, to the 12th December, 1837, have compared the entries with the vouchers, and find the record correctly kept.

DECEMBER 1837. JAMES LAURIE.
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society held its twenty-first annual meeting at the Capitol, in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 12, 1837, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was unusually crowded by spectators.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, the President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev. James Laurie, D. D. of the District of Columbia.

The President (Mr. CLAY) then addressed the Society.

Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society:

On the first occasion of meeting you since I received the appointment which I now hold, I am prompted by my grateful feelings to present cordial thanks and my respectful acknowledgments. To be called to that high station which has been successively occupied by a Carroll, by a Washington, the most distinguished and beloved of all who bore his honored name, and by a Madison, whose long life was one continued exhibition of public and private virtue, of patriotism, of intelligence, and of benevolence, was among the most gratifying public honors which I have ever received, and it will always remain one of the most cherished recollections of my life. But, gentlemen, considering the noble aims and humane purposes of this Society, there is an honor resulting from the office of presiding at its deliberations greater than any which can be communicated even by their illustrious names. It was established twenty years ago; and the peaceful acquisition of a large territory in Africa, eight flourishing settlements and towns, containing a population already civilized, or in the process of civilization, with schools of instruction as to our duties here below, and temples erected to the ever-living God, pointing to the hopes and blessings of Christianity above, attest the success of the labors of the Society, and encourage to further and invigorated exertions.

The Society was formed to demonstrate the practicability of colonization in Africa, and, if it were unhappily dissolved to-morrow, that great purpose of its founders will have been completely accomplished. No one can now doubt that, with the application of adequate means, such as the governments of the several States of the Union could supply, almost without an effort, the colonization of the descendants of the African race may be effected to any desirable extent. The founders of the Society never imagined that, depending as it does upon spontaneous contributions from the good and the benevolent, irregularly made, without an established revenue, and without power, the Society alone was competent to colonize all the free persons of color in the United States. They hoped, and the Society still hopes, that, seeing what has been done, and can be done, governments may think fit to take hold of the principle, and carry it out as far as they may deem right, with their ample powers and abundant resources.

The object of the Society was to colonize, with their own voluntary consent, the free persons of color in the United States. It had nothing coercive or compulsory about it. It neither had the disposition nor the power to apply force. Throughout its whole existence it has invariably adhered to that principle. It never sought to shake or affect in the slightest degree the tenure by which any property is held. It believed that the States alone, in which the institution of slavery exists, had the exclusive right to decide upon its continuance or termination. It hoped to be able to do what it has done—to point out a mode by which any of them or any of their citizens might find a home and a refuge for liberated slaves. And, accordingly, many humane proprietors of slaves have embraced the opportunity thus offered.

It has been objected against the Society that its aim and tendency have been to perpetuate slavery, and to draw still tighter the bonds of the slave. It has, on the other hand, been proclaimed that its purpose is to abolish slavery forthwith, and to let loose the untutored and unprepared slaves upon society. Both objections cannot be founded in truth. Neither is. The Society does not meddle

with slavery, either to prolong or to discontinue its existence. Its abstract opinion, or rather the abstract opinions of its members, is well known. They believe it a deplorable evil; but here it is to be touched, if touched at all, with the greatest caution and delicacy, and only with authorized hands. Both principle and policy restrain the Society from disturbing it—principle, because the Society believes it is a matter exclusively appertaining to the States and citizens immediately concerned; and policy, because to agitate the subject at all, would deprive the Society of the co-operation of a large portion of the Union, and prevent it from accomplishing an attainable good, by the pursuit of what it is constrained to think an impracticable and dangerous object.

But the Society attacks no person and no association. It neither assails those who believe slavery a blessing, nor those who believe it a great curse, and seek its immediate extirpation. It pursues the even tenor of its way, appealing to the understanding, to the humanity, and to the religion of an enlightened community. It had hoped to escape unmerited reproaches and unjustifiable attacks; but it has not, and it has only defended itself. Because it cannot agree or co-operate with the abolitionists, they assail it. Because it believes that the agitation of the question of abolition is unwise and unhappy, alike destructive to the harmony of the whites, and injurious to the cause of the blacks, which is espoused, the motives and purposes and tendency of colonization are all misrepresented and condemned. Why should this be? The roads of colonization and abolition lead in different directions, but they do not cross each other. We deal only with free persons of color; their efforts are directed towards the slave. We seek to better the condition of the free person of color; they the slave. Why should our humane design be impeded or derided or thwarted by those who profess to be in the prosecution of another but distinct design, which they profess to consider also humane? No, gentlemen, we are no ultraists. We neither seek to perpetuate nor to abolish slavery. Our object is totally different from either, and has been proclaimed and clung to from the beginning of the Society to this hour.

It has been contended that colonization is altogether incompetent to effect a separation of the two races of our population; that the evil of discordant and incongruous elements must continue, unless some more powerful agency is discovered; and that the American Colonization Society has been able to accomplish nothing deserving of any serious consideration.

Those who thus assail us, seek to try us by an imaginary standard of their own creation. They argue that the whole of the African portion of our population amounts to some two or three millions; that in a period of twenty years we have been able to colonize only a few thousand, and hence they infer that colonization cannot exercise any sensible influence upon the mass of the African element of the American population. Now, all that we ask is to be tried by the standard of our own promises and pledges. Have we ever held out to the community that this Society, without power, without even an act of incorporation from the general government, without any regular revenue, could separate the two classes of the African portion of it? Have we not invariably disclaimed any purpose on our part to interfere, in any manner whatever, with the larger part of it—the slaves? Have we not, on the contrary, constantly avowed our intention to be to colonize only free persons of color, with their voluntary consent? We have thought, and we have said, that we believe that the *principle* of colonization was susceptible of being applied to the extent of a total separation of the two races. But we have not attempted it. We have left that to the care and the judgments of those who alone can rightfully and constitutionally decide the matter. We promised only to be the pioneer, and to show the practicability of the principle. And have we not, with the blessings of Providence, already successfully fulfilled every just expectation that we ever authorized?

Those who complain of the tardy operations of the Society should recollect that great national enterprises are not to be speedily executed, like those of individuals, in the short span of the life of one person. Many years, sometimes more than a century, may be necessary to their completion; and this is emphatically the case when we reflect upon the magnitude and the duration of the wrongs inflicted upon Africa. Near two centuries elapsed, during which her sons were constantly transported to the shores of the New World, doomed to a state of bondage. A period of similar extent may possibly be necessary to restore their descendants to the parent country, with all the blessings of law and liberty, religion and civilization. A sudden and instantaneous separation of the two races, if it were possible, would be good for neither, nor for either country. We should be

greatly affected by an immediate abstraction to such a vast extent, from the labor and industry of our country: and Africa could not be prepared, morally or physically, to receive and sustain such a vast multitude of emigrants. For both parties, and for all interests, the process of separation, like the original unnatural union, had perhaps better be slow and gradual. And the consoling reflection may be entertained that, during every step in its progress, good will have been done.

The surprise should not be that so little has been effected, but that so much has been achieved by the Society, with such scanty and precarious means at its command. There stand the colonies, on the shores of Africa, planted under its auspices. With but little or no further aid from this country, they now possess inherently the power of sustaining themselves and protecting their existence. The practicability of colonization is forever demonstrated. Let us, then, persevere in the great and good cause; and let us hope that the same Providence which has hitherto smiled upon us, will continue to extend to our labors His countenance and blessings. I promise a zealous and hearty co-operation.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, read the following list of Delegates in attendance from Auxiliary Societies:

From the *Connecticut Colonization Society*, Henry L. Ellsworth.

From the *New York City Colonization Society*, Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. David M. Reese, M. D., Anson G. Phelps, Moses Allen.

From the *Pennsylvania Colonization Society*, Charles Naylor, M. C., Thomas Buchanan.

From the *Auxiliary Colonization Society of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, Thos. M. T. McKennan, M. C.

From the *Wheeling, Virginia, Colonization Society*, Joseph L. Fry, M. C.

From the *Trumbull County, Ohio, Colonization Society*, Elisha Whittlesey, M. C.

From the *Female and Male Colonization Societies of Greene County, Ohio*, Thomas Corwin, M. C. Patrick G. Goode, M. C., and Samson Mason, M. C.

From the *Clinton County Colonization Society, Ohio*, Thomas Corwin, M. C.

From the *Zanesville and Putnam Colonization Societies, Ohio*, William K. Bond, M. C., Alexander Harper, M. C.

From the *Indiana State Colonization Society*, Oliver H. Smith, M. C., George H. Dunn, M. C.

From the *Female Colonization Society, Georgetown, D. C.*, Rev. Henry Slicer, Rev. John C. Smith, Rev. Augustus Webster, Samuel M. McKenney, and Thos. Turner.

The SECRETARY read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers.

On motion of General MACOMB, the Report was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT then addressed the Society, and offered the following resolution; which was seconded by HENRY A. FOSTER, M. C., from New York, who also addressed the Society in support of the resolution:

Resolved, That, from the improvement already obvious among the colonists in Africa, we are encouraged to persevere in the scheme of Colonization, and have reason to hope that the former degradation of the colored race will shortly issue in a corresponding elevation, intellectual, moral and political.

The Reverend mover, in supporting the resolution, proceeded to observe that in the moral government of God, the day of prosperity and the day of adversity, were generally set the one over against the other. This held equally true of families, of communities, and of nations; and it afforded a corroborative proof of the existence of a superintending Providence that governs, in a wise and equitable manner, the destinies of the world. By contending with adversity the human mind was disciplined and chastened, and all its powers roused into action and strengthened by exertion. It was by the discipline of the pit and of the prison-house that Joseph had been prepared for the splendour of a royal court and for the weighty responsibility of the government of a great empire. So the offspring of Abraham, by their hard bondage, in brick and in mortar, had been fitted to enjoy the subsequent repose of Canaan. The same analogy of Providential dealing was conspic-

uous in the history of our own pilgrim fathers, who after an arduous and trying struggle against an oppressive government, had emerged from the calamities of a seven years' war to the possession of one of the fairest inheritances ever bestowed upon man. From these and similar examples, the Reverend speaker deduced a hope for the children of Africa, and augured the rising of that ill-fated continent out of all its woes to that place among the population of the globe for which it seemed to have been destined by the great Ruler of mankind. The rapidity with which the African people drank in knowledge as soon as it was brought within their reach, seemed to indicate that the ancient fire of African genius, which once burned so brightly, had not been extinguished, but was only hidden for a time by the hand of oppression. The proofs they had exhibited of mental energy and elevation afforded a cheering presage of the revival of former days, when other Tertullians and other Cyprians should thunder, and other Austins and other Scipios rise upon a future age and shed the radiance of immortality on a land now sunk in darkness deeper than that of Egypt. Already had the wilderness begun to bud, and soon should the wide and cheerless desert of African ignorance and barbarism rejoice and blossom as the rose. Soon should the now oppressed and enslaved negro be seen walking erect in all the majesty of freedom, and where now nothing was heard but the clanking of the servile chain, songs of praise and of thanksgiving should rise from the sanctuaries of the living God, whose spires would be seen pointing to heaven from spots now polluted by the Dagon of idolatry. The rose of Sharon was already striking deep its roots in the African soil, and soon should it unfold its beauties and spread wide its perfume over wastes long abandoned to savage desolation. He said that this was not an exaggerated picture. Such a hope was supported by facts of the most important and encouraging character. He referred to the establishment of elementary schools, now in successful operation; to the contemplated founding of a seminary of higher grade, and the princely contributions which had been made to secure an object so important. He adverted to the rapid progress of the natives in acquiring our language, and in such of the arts and sciences as they had had an opportunity of studying; and in support of the favorable representations he had given of the moral and intellectual, as well as the physical condition of our colonies, he quoted the testimony of Captain Nicholson of the Navy, Mr. Seys and others, as also the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the colonists at Liberia. He then argued that the man who could shut his eyes to the blaze of evidence which was every day accumulating of the happy and improving condition of our colonies on the African coast, must do so willingly, from the dominion of an obstinate prejudice. Indeed, so abundant was the light of truth on this subject, that he might, without irreverence, apply to the case the words of the great Incarnate Truth himself: "If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they believe though one should rise from the dead."

All this amount of good had been effected by the Colonization Society, in a silent, unostentatious, pacific manner; interfering with no domestic relations, kindling up no insurrectionary spirit, exciting neither the jealousy of the master nor the resentment of the slave. The Society in its practical effect, operated as a safety valve to those dangerous elements which threatened so much danger to the social happiness of this country. If any man believed that God has made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on the face of all the earth; if he contended that the colored man was possessed of every quality, mental and corporeal, which fitted the white man for the duties and enjoyments of life; if he held the institution of slavery to be immoral, anti-republican, and contrary to the first truth proclaimed in the Declaration of our National Independence, and under these impressions wished to liberate the slaves under his control, this Society afforded him the opportunity to do it without violating the laws of the State, or endangering the peace or safety of others. Thus far the Society had relied, for its resources, solely on individual munificence; but he now appealed to all who heard him, to say whether an enterprise so benevolent was not worthy of the national patronage? He presented the picture of a series of free and prosperous republics extended along the western shore of the African continent, and spoke with enthusiasm of the glory which would encircle the name of those who had been the founders and early patrons of such a series of States: declared for himself that he would prefer that honor to all the glories of the greatest monarchs and conquerors of the world: and concluded with an expression of his firm belief, that a design so worthy of the Philanthropist and the Christian, would be crowned with the blessing, not only of regenerated and disenthralled Africa, but of Heaven.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following are Mr. FOSTER's remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: In rising to second the resolution offered by my venerable friend from New York, I feel that the able manner in which he has presented the subject, leaves but little for me to say. I cannot, however, refrain from adding my testimony in favor of what the friends of Colonization are effecting here, and in Africa.

In discussing this resolution, I need not stop to prove the present degradation of the African race, whether in his own native clime; or with the *name* of a free-man, in the United States; or as a slave under his task-master. It would be a useless attempt, to prove him, in either situation, (what we know him to be) degraded, far below the rank to which nature has entitled him; and difficult would it be, to tell whether the millions in Africa—besotted in ignorance, vice and superstition—or the slaves of this country, are most entitled to our commiseration.

I am not the apologist of slavery: I would not uphold those who introduced it here; but we find it interwoven with the institutions of several of the States; and the band of violence cannot, and should not, be raised for its extirpation; and if such an effort could be successful, and all the slaves in this Union, could this moment be restored to freedom, their situation would be no better than it is now; they would still remain a servile and degraded people.

But I look to the operations of this Society to carry out the plan of raising the African race, if not here, at least in Africa, to that standing which Providence intended they should occupy.

Our venerable friend has pointed to what our Colonization Societies have already done for Africa—to those stars which have already shed their faint, but glorious beams, for three hundred miles along her coast—and to the peculiarly favorable circumstances of that country, for carrying forward the work of Colonization as fast as the benevolent in this country shall provide the means; and I believe that if I live to your age, I shall know that those stars have become suns, to radiate the beams of morality, science, and religion, to every quarter of that benighted continent.

To the Abolitionist, who presses the duty of immediate emancipation, and the arbitrary question of right, without reference to consequences, I might fail to impart my feelings, or my views; but a candid observer will readily see that it needs only the exertions of the friends of the black man to ensure success.

Sir, you have just told us that this Society has been in existence only twenty years; and yet how much has it accomplished! The friends of immediate emancipation, say it has accomplished nothing; and yet no kindred effort has ever done so much in twenty years, as has been performed by the charities of those who are the friends of the colored race; nor has so much been effected in colonizing any other distant land. Go back with me to the first settlement of this country, and look at the efforts which were made, the expenditures incurred, and the lives sacrificed, in the experiment of establishing settlements on our coast; and how small the number of colonists *here*, at the expiration of twenty years, compared with those sent by us, who are now in Africa! And yet in the *one* case, they were stimulated to action, some, by the selfish motives of avarice and ambition; and others, by a desire to flee from oppression; while in the *other*, the work has been left to philanthropy alone.

There is good reason why the undertaking should be successful. Those who have gone to colonize Africa, have found the soil and climate adapted to produce spontaneously, many of the necessities and luxuries of life; and have, after a short residence there, been enabled to provide themselves with all things necessary for their comfortable subsistence. They have gone to their own country—to a climate peculiarly adapted to their race; and instead of having to contend with savages, and all the severities of a rigorous climate, as did our forefathers, they were welcomed by brethren of their own color, who are endeavoring to learn from them some of the arts of civilized life, and who look up to them as friends and benefactors. Yes, Sir, more has been effected, and there are more colonists from this country now on the African coast, than there were on ours at the same time from the first settlement.

Why should we doubt that this work will be carried forward? I know, that if we withhold the means, nothing will be done; but from past experience, we have reason to believe, that the same hearts and hands which have helped thus far, will still go forward; that increased efforts will be made, and that the opposition to this

noble cause will give way before the light of truth and reason. I know that this Society has been much misrepresented by men who *profess* to be the exclusive friends of the African race; but already has the voice of truth dispelled many of the aspersions which have been cast upon us, and our better knowledge of Africa and the colonies, shows that there are no physical difficulties in the way of success; and when we have the testimony of a NICHOLSON, like that which has just been presented to us, we have but little to fear from further misrepresentation.

Is it asked, how is this work to be carried forward? I answer, much, *very much*, has already been done. The chief difficulty is in planting the germe: when that is once done, the consequent course receives an accelerated impetus: like the snow-ball, small at first, and slowly increasing in size, though constantly doubling with each successive revolution, until it becomes an avalanche. Already have commercial dealings commenced between this country and the African colonies, and each successive year will add to the intercourse and knowledge of the respective countries; and the colored man of this country, will learn that the dangers of that climate, of which he now hears so much, are no worse than that of the Southern States of this Union; and that *there* he can be a freeman indeed; while here, if he remains, whether as a slave, or nominally free, he is degraded, and destined to be degraded. *Here*, he can never rise to the level of the white man, but must always remain his menial. We may call it "prejudice;" be it so. And whether it be just, or unjust, it will never change until "the Ethiopian shall change his skin:" *there*, he may rise according to his merits, and he will know, and feel it; and instead of a few hundreds sent out at great expense, we shall see thousands and tens of thousands seeking the shores of their father-land as an asylum from oppression, as we now see the subjects of other governments flocking to this country.

Sir, look at the tide of emigration which is yearly rolling its fifty, sixty, and eighty thousands of foreigners upon our shores; and why may we not calculate, that within the present century, almost an equal number of our colored population, will annually leave this country for the land of their ancestors? Those who seek a home here, are neither fleeing from slavery nor from that degradation of *cast*, to which the colored skin is subjected; nor can they expect to attain all our political rights, and be welcomed to a social equality with us, until after years of patient well doing: while the black man who returns to Africa, knows that he leaves all his shackles behind him, and stands forth at once, not only a freeman, but is looked up to by his native brother as his superior and benefactor, and is stimulated to virtuous action by all the incentives which, with us, operate upon the white man.

Before the close of this century, I doubt not, there will be mighty republics in Africa, whose foundations were laid by the benevolence of the friends of Colonization: whose benign influence upon the millions of that now heathen and benighted land, shall cause them to bless the efforts of this Society. The friends of this Society will see that their labors have not been in vain, and will have abundant cause to rejoice that they have been instrumental in doing so much good to their fellow men. Not only will happy colonies be founded by our efforts, but we shall accomplish much more; we shall enlighten the natives also. From whom will they learn the arts of civilized life, so readily, as from men of their own color—their brethren—their friends—whom they have welcomed to their shores?

The light of civilization will continue to increase in Africa, and I believe we shall see the darkness and mystery of the dealings of Providence towards her now unhappy race, opened up as clear as the noonday sun; and that slavery, with all its *present* evils, has been used as a means to carry forward great designs of wisdom and mercy.

I would say to every sincere friend of this cause, you can do much to carry on this great work—to bring glory to our country—to ensure happiness to millions of the human race—to place Africa in her proper rank among the nations—and to take from our own land a degraded population, which never can be happy here.

Dr. REESE offered the following resolution; which, after an address by the mover in its support, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the attempt, so frequently repeated by the enemies of this Society, to fasten upon it the reproach of exciting the popular passions and disturbing the public peace, must originate either in gross and criminal ignorance of the facts in the case, or in a malicious prejudice, which the Society has neither provoked nor merited.

He observed that this resolution directed the attention of the assembly to a fact which, if every day's experience did not prove its existence, would be thought incredible: the fact, that the Colonization Society had enemies; enemies numerous, persevering, and desperate. These persons, said Dr. R., not content with representing the scheme of African Colonization as Utopian, impotent and worthless—not satisfied with denouncing all its plans and aims, have assailed the integrity of those who have long and faithfully labored in the cause, and have imputed to them the very evils which these their opponents have themselves occasioned. The time has been, and that not long ago, when they represented this Society as insignificant and feeble, and all its plans as mere delusion. They affected to treat the whole affair with contempt and ridicule, as a mere tub thrown to the whale. But now that the great experiment of African Colonization has fully succeeded—now that they behold colonies yearly multiplying on the African shore, and by the thrift and good order of their inhabitants, and an unlooked for progress in agriculture, in commerce, in morals, letters and religion, all beginning to attract the attention of the world—now, when they find their predictions of our failure put to confusion, all their opposition to our designs unavailing, and all their misrepresentations overthrown by the force of truth—now, we hear no more of the impotence and the delusiveness of the Society's schemes. Oh no; the tune is changed: and now we are told that the Society, thus early in its history, has become potent for evil; and what may it not accomplish if permitted thus to augment its resources and its strength? Why this change? Has the Constitution of this Society changed? Have its aims and purposes and policy changed? No; they are unchanged and unchangeable. Why, then, is the tone of contempt and scorn changed for that of bitter reviling? Why are the former sneers of our adversaries turned into a long and loud and deep complaint against our growing power? The reason is sufficiently manifest; and it is one that should cheer the hearts, raise the hopes and strengthen the hands of the friends of the Colonization cause. The reason is to be found in the complete success which has crowned our experiment. Yes, we have fully, gloriously succeeded. Already is Liberia enrolled among the nations; and were this Society extinct to-morrow, the permanence of that rising though infant republic would not admit of a reasonable doubt.

Another reason of this change of tone in the opposition is to be found in the fact that the intrinsic benevolence of our enterprise has so commended it to the confidence of the wise and the good, that the great body of American philanthropists have given it their decided countenance, and are now among its foremost supporters; that the patronage of the Society is more and more extending itself, and that there is a well founded prospect that the usefulness and efficacy of the Society will continue to increase from year to year. Dr. R. here went into a course of very severe remarks on the violent and persecuting spirit which had been manifested by the Abolitionists toward the Society, which he attributed mainly to the fact that much of those means which they had hoped to turn to the furtherance of their own schemes of agitation throughout the country, had been diverted to the promotion of the more sober and practical design of Colonization. Hence the crusade which had been proclaimed against the Society; hence the subsidizing of the vast power of the press; hence the employment of every charm of oratory and song—of the sacredness of the pulpit, and the charms of the lyre, for the avowed purpose of its destruction. The war against the Society was a war of extermination; and so confident had its enemies once been of success, that they had even proclaimed its death and published its funeral! But the Society, praised be heaven, was yet alive and likely to live: it not only survived, but survived with raised and rising hopes, and means constantly augmenting.

Dr. R. adverted with indignant warmth to the attempt of these opponents of the Society to lay at its door the blame of every invasion of the liberty of speech, and every tumultuous and riotous proceeding which had been excited by the rashness and violence which had marked the proceedings of their own advocates and agents. Not only had the Society been accused of acting where it was, but where it was not; for many of these disgraceful scenes had taken place where the Society had neither members nor friends. He argued to show that this bitter prejudice against our Society was unprovoked and unmerited. When, or where, had the Colonization Society provoked it by heaping foul abuse on any? When had it intruded inflammatory papers and pamphlets upon any? When had it claimed the right to trespass on the rights of others? When had it disturbed and interrupted the national legislation by memorials of silly women and yet more silly men, loading the tables of Congress, after the fruitlessness of all such attempts had become

apparent and the results had proved to be evil, only evil, and that continually? When the Colonization Society should hurl defiance in the face of the Chief Magistrate, and declare before heaven and mankind that though the land should rock from the mountains to the sea, and all its streams run blood, not an inch would it give ground, not an agent would it recall; when it should attempt to browbeat the community, and with mock solemnity canonize men who had fallen the victims of their own folly; and the ministers of the altar had perished in mobs with carnal weapons in their hands; then, indeed, it might with more justice be accused of creating riots and inciting men to deeds of violence and blood. Thus far it had neither provoked nor merited such a charge. Thus far the Colonization scheme had been eminently conservative: it had, indeed, no elements of destructiveness belonging to it. On the contrary, its existence, its perpetuity and success were like to prove one effectual barrier against the inroads of such a spirit. It was not only conservative in its tendency, but eminently pacific in its character and course. When its agents visited any town and found that the attempt to prosecute the ends of their agency, would be the occasion of exciting tumult and disturbance, so far from glorying in it as meritorious, their course was to forbear making any attempt, however moral the measure might be, and however within the line of their vested rights, which would even hazard the possibility of such a result. Unless they could advance the Colonization cause by peaceful means, they were not to attempt it at all. Yet the charge of instigating mobs had been reiterated, lest, for want of a public disclaimer some men were in danger of believing it to be true. This cry was like the cry of "thief" or "fire," raised by felons and incendiaries, only for the purpose of turning public attention from the real offender.

But was every man who opposed Abolition doctrines and practice, to be set down, of course, as a friend of the Colonization Society? Would to God it were so; the Society would then number a thousand to one against its enemies. But those enemies need not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that they had no opponents but this Society and its friends. They did the Society honor over much. As had been aptly said by the President of the Society in his introductory address: We had no quarrel with any; in this warfare we acted only on the defensive; this Society had priority, in point of time, to all others which professed to benefit the colored population. It was pursuing the even tenor of its way when certain deserters from its ranks raised a clamor, not so much against slavery as against the Colonization Society. Yes; to this day, more than a moiety of the printing paid for by the Abolitionists, had been put forth not for the good of the colored man, but against the American Colonization Society; and it had proved about as successful in the one case as the other.

We, said Dr. R., profess ourselves neither pro-slavery men, nor anti-slavery men. We intend only to transport to the shores of Africa such free persons of color as are willing to go. This is our simple, our single, our only undertaking. We desire, indeed, and confidently hope, to be the means of kindling up on that wide and benighted continent, the beacon lights of science and Christianity; but our immediate design is Colonization, and Colonization only. We appeal not to the corrupt passions of men, but to reason, to conscience, to religion; and our appeal will be heard. If I believed that the Society was justly chargeable with instigating mobs and stirring up riots, I would abandon it to-morrow. If it could be shown that we promoted disaffection between different portions of this happy Union, it would be the duty of every lover of his country to quit our ranks. No. Our motto is that of a President of these United States in his Message to Congress—"the Union must be preserved;" or, that other, breathed from the fervent lips of a true patriot—"the Constitution, now and forever!—Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!"

The Rev. Mr. SLICER offered the following resolution, and addressed the Society in support of it. It was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the churches of different denominations which have contributed to aid this Society, and that the clergy throughout the Union be respectfully requested annually to present the claims of the Society to the congregations under their care.

MR. PRESIDENT—I had designed to submit to the meeting some general remarks upon the moral and religious bearing of this great scheme of colonizing the free people of color, with their own consent, upon the Western coast of Africa; but,

Sir, the lateness of the hour will forbid my presenting my views at large, and I shall content myself with offering to this meeting a few observations.

The resolution, which it is made my duty and honor to present, recognizes the connection of the Christian Ministry with this enterprise, and the interest which the Church of the 'True God' has in its success.

Sir, I hold this truth to be indisputable, that the action of Christianity upon the human heart and character, always has, and still does excite in the human bosom sympathy for the suffering, and (overcoming the natural selfishness of man) leads him to the performance of deeds of benevolence and humanity; and if the *depth of the sufferings endured* should be the *standard of the sympathy cultivated*, and of the *benevolence exerted*, then should every Christian Church and every Christian individual take a lively, a deep, and an abiding interest in the temporal and moral condition of the whole African race.

If we contemplate the deep degradation of Africa's millions, and the dense moral gloom that has for centuries enshrouded their minds, as partakers of the 'common salvation,' we shall feel a solemn responsibility resting upon us to extend to that benighted and bleeding continent, *by every possible means*, the blessings of Christianity and of civilization.

I shall not attempt, Sir, to present even *a single page* of the history of her wrongs, and of the depredations which even Christian nations have committed upon her; from the time, when the first dark Portuguese slave-ship was seen, like a vulture hovering upon her coast, down to the present hour, she has been the common plunder of every heartless invader. Annually 150,000 of these children of Ham, have been torn from the graves of their ancestors and from the home of their childhood—from kindred and country, and immured in the miserable holds of the slave-ships—and those who survive the horrors of 'the middle passage,' sold into perpetual slavery, and doomed to be wasted by oppression. What an accumulation of wrongs have her children been subjected to, during the prevalence of *this foul traffic*—and the existence of *those wars* among her own sons, which have been kept up to furnish plunder to those dealers in human flesh!

Which of the sands, Sir, of her wave-beaten shore, or of her sun-burnt desert, has not been steeped in the blood or tears of her slain or grief-stricken children? "What wind has passed over her plains without catching up the sighs of broken or bleeding hearts?" And although the tears of the black man have fallen unheeded, and his sighs have passed in the breeze unheard by his oppressor, yet there is an eye that never sleeps, and an ear that hears 'the sighing of the prisoner'—and there is a common Father in Heaven, 'Who made of one blood all nations,' and who will avenge the wrong of all his children.

The African slave trade, Sir, is the broadest and darkest blot upon the page of this world's modern history—and this nefarious traffic *can never be abolished, but through the agency of Colonization and Christianity*.

Africa, Sir, with her 80 (perhaps 60) millions was purchased by the blood of Christ—and although a hoodwinked philosophy has denied that her sons are men (*and has thereby sought to strike them out of the family of Adam and of God*)—a philosophy that would connect 'morality with the contour of the countenance,' and 'estimate the capacity for knowledge and salvation, by a scale of inches, and the acuteness of angles,' yet *these, with other heathen, shall be given to the Messiah for His inheritance*, when the *utmost parts of the earth* become *his possession*. The word has gone forth and shall not return void; *God shall rebuke strong nations from afar—He shall break the bow, and burn the chariot in the fire*—they shall cast their idols to the moles and bats—"beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks," and Ethiopia that now reaches out her *imploring hands* to the Christian Church, and asks for the cheering light of Christian truth, and the succours of Christian hope; and who now asks Christian nations for indemnification for the wrongs done to her, shall lift up her *confiding hands* to the white man's God and Saviour.

Sir, if the truth of revelation can be trusted, and the almightiness of God can be relied upon, Africa shall arise from the gloom, the slumber, and the degradation of ages; and putting on the garments of salvation, and bearing in her hand '*the rose of Sharon*,' she shall stand forth as in the days when she gave Bishops to the Church, and furnished Martyrs for the flames. The mighty work has begun—the Wesleyan Missionaries have kindled a fire upon the Southern coast, and have pressed the cup of salvation successfully to the parched lips of the Hottentots, and the Christians of the United States have struck a light upon the Western coast,

by means of the Colonization Societies—and at no distant day, shall those kindled fires commingle and extend their radiation into the interior of that dark continent; and Africa, emancipated and disenthralled, shall stand forth a monument, alike of the wisdom of the Colonization enterprise, and of the benevolence and efficiency of *Christian Missionary labor*.

There is no time to be lost, the tide of time is bearing Africa's children by thousands to the judgment seat, with their minds unenlightened and their wrongs unredressed—the Church should awake and *go forth at once to the rescue; she must furnish the sinews of this war—the means—the money*. The gentleman from New York said, Sir, that this Society is pacific—pacific, Sir. Yes, it is so to the slaves of the South and their owners, and to the North and those mistaken men whose philanthropy prompts them *to spend their efforts and money, where it can be of no avail*—(and with whose plans and measures I can feel no sympathy)—and yet, Sir, *this is a war—a war of extermination waged against ignorance, barbarism, crime, Polytheism, and last, not least, against the African slave trade*. And this war cannot be sustained without the prayers and the contributions of the Church. I am happy in being connected with that Church, which has two Missionaries sleeping in premature graves upon the shores of Africa: there lie all that was mortal of Cox and Wright, and the companion of the latter. They, animated, not by a *sickly philanthropy*, but by the love of God, and by love to the millions of that continent, periled their lives and fell martyrs in the cause of Africa's emancipation. But they lived long enough to light the lamp of hope for her, and it now stands burning by their graves. And though dead, they yet speak—to Africa—to us—and charge us, by how much the sons of Ham have drank deep of sorrow's cup—by how much they have been common plunder to all the earth—by so much to hasten, to aid in their rescue, and to send back her christianized sons, and the Christian Missionaries—*until Africa shall be all that the arts of civilized life, the lights of science, the mercy of God, and the redeeming power of the gospel, can make her*.

General CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., offered the following preamble and resolution, and addressed the Society in their support:

Whereas experience has demonstrated that the colonizing of our free people of color on the western coast of Africa has been the means of founding an orderly, industrious, and happy society, possessing all the necessities and many of the comforts of life; of greatly lessening the slave trade, so long the scourge of that and the curse of this continent, and of diffusing the blessings of civilization and Christianity through savage and benighted nations,

Resolved, That in order to promote objects so important, more effective aid should be provided than private benevolence can be expected to supply; and that to enable the American Colonization Society to purchase additional territory in Africa; to introduce and diffuse an effective system of agriculture; to improve the common schools of Liberia and establish a seminary of higher order; to furnish facilities for further and larger emigrations from the United States: the Managers of the Society be requested to make an urgent appeal to the citizens of such States as are favorably disposed towards the objects of the system of colonization, to induce them to petition their respective Legislatures to grant to the Society an annual donation, adequate to the accomplishment of its benevolent, patriotic, and pious purposes.

In support of the preceding resolution, Mr. MERCER made a very able and eloquent speech, in which he referred, very particularly, to the early proceedings of the Society, and to the aid which had been indirectly obtained from the United States Government, by the act of 1818, instructing the President of the United States to remove any Africans recaptured by officers of our Navy, when about to be introduced into the country in violation of law, and colonize them on the coast of Africa. He spoke of the effects of the scheme of Colonization in the suppression of the slave trade and of the great blessings it must confer upon the people of Africa.

General MERCER's preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

A late hour having arrived, the Society, on motion, adjourned to meet at half past six o'clock to-morrow evening, at the First Presbyterian Church.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at the First Presbyterian Church, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., a Vice-President, took the Chair.

Mr. GURLEY said that in the preamble and resolutions he was about to submit, he had embodied his reflections on the course of policy desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to be adopted, at this time, by the Society. He feared that the friends of this Institution had not duly appreciated the greatness of their enterprise. The plan of this Society was not limited in its beneficence to those now free; it embraced in its salutary influences our country, our entire colored population, and Africa. He thought its friends had departed, or rather descended, in many instances, from the original and high ground of the Society;—that they had lost confidence in the adequacy of the plan it proposed for the good of the colored race. The friends to this Society are doubtless more numerous than at any former period; but he feared they were its friends on principles far less broad and animating than those adopted by the fathers of the Institution. It met the approbation of the pious as a Missionary Society, but was viewed with little interest by many as providing happiness and a home, not only for those now free, but thousands and millions that might be liberated. If this Society showed that it conferred benefits upon those already free, it in fact exhibited a plan which might be a motive for voluntary liberation, and if adopted by the States of the South, might result in the freedom, the instruction, and the happiness of millions in this country and in Africa. But to effect a work so great, the treasure and power of the Nation are demanded. To secure these, let all the friends of Colonization unite and persevere with lofty hopes and tenfold energy.

Mr. GURLEY then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Inasmuch as this Society has, for years past, been suffering under pecuniary embarrassments, and as, from various causes, (among which the partially separate operations of some Auxiliary Societies, and the entirely independent action of the Maryland State Society, and the recently disturbed and distressed state of the pecuniary affairs of the country, must be deemed prominent,) these embarrassments are very slowly, if at all diminishing, the Society are convinced that measures must be devised and executed to augment, very materially, the resources of the Society, or that its operations must be exceedingly irregular and inefficient, if not, in a short time, altogether suspended. Donations to this Institution can be expected only from those who are informed of its principles and proceedings, and who feel an interest in its success. The first thing to be done, then, in order to secure relief from pecuniary embarrassment, must obviously be to diffuse extensively a knowledge of the views and prospects and condition of the Society, and by arguments and appeals awaken public interest in its behalf. This can be effected only by the Press, by Agents, or by both. And if the Society possesses no adequate means of increasing its publications and agencies, it must proceed upon the presumption that such publications and agencies will sustain themselves or entirely abandon the cause.

It is well known that the most distinguished friends of this Society have, from its origin, regarded its exertions as rather experimental and preliminary than as sufficient and final; and have expected that the great scheme of the Society, shown to be practicable by private charity, would be conducted forward to those vast and beneficent results which it was designed to embrace, by the united treasure and power of the States and the General Government. It is clear that neither the States nor General Government will apply their means to aid this scheme, until public opinion shall sanction such application, and that efforts are indispensable to commend the cause of African Colonization to the regards of the American People, before their opinion will ever be expressed in favor of such application. Should this Society neglect to put forth these efforts, to what other means can we look to enlighten and form public opinion on this subject?

1. *Therefore Resolved*, That this Society will encourage the establishment in this District of a weekly newspaper, to be devoted in part to the cause of African Colonization, and that it be recommended to the friends of the Society throughout the Union to extend their patronage to such paper, as well as to do all in their power to increase the circulation of the African Repository.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to employ at the earliest possible period at least twenty able and discreet agents, to explain publicly the views, and enforce the claims of this Society, as also to receive donations for its objects; and that the friends of the Society, throughout the country, be invited to give information to the Board of Managers of gentlemen known to them as prepared and inclined to engage in agencies for this Society.

3. *Resolved*, That a memorial be prepared, addressed to the Congress of the United States, praying that an expedition may be fitted out, in which commissioners of this Society may be permitted to embark, to explore the Western coast of Africa, to ascertain the situations most desirable for colonies; to aid said commissioners in negotiations for such regions of the coast as may be most advantageous for purposes of Colonization; and, also, praying said body to grant such other aid to this Society as in their wisdom they may deem expedient; that said memorial be printed in the Repository, and that the friends of the Society, throughout the Union, be requested to obtain signatures to this memorial, and forward the same to the Congress of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Board, the best reasons exist why all the friends of the Society should press forward in their great work with vigor and hope, not permitting occasional calamities or pecuniary embarrassments to weaken their resolution or activity.

5. *Resolved*, That should other countries than Africa, without the limits of the United States, invite the Colonization of our free colored population, the subject of extending the constitutional right of the Society to plant colonies in those countries merits the consideration of the Society.

These resolutions were supported in an address by the mover, who was followed by the Hon. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, in some remarks on the general objects of the Society, in which he expressed his approbation of the resolutions.

Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia, then addressed the Society at length, in a speech already published, and stated his concurrence in the resolutions.

Addresses were then made by Mr. CRESSON, from Pennsylvania, Dr. REESE, from New York, and Mr. LEVY, from Florida, on the general objects of the Society. Mr. CRESSON opposed the first resolution, and Dr. REESE supported it. The third resolution was opposed by Mr. SEATON, and the fifth by Mr. CLARKE and Mr. MAXWELL.

It was, on motion, agreed to take the question on the preamble and the several resolutions separately. The question was accordingly so put, except on the fifth resolution, which was *withdrawn* by the mover.

The preamble, the first and the second resolutions were carried.

The third resolution was lost.

The fourth resolution was carried.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution concerning some unsettled questions between the Parent Society and the affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, which, after some discussion between Mr. PHELPS, Mr. FENDALL, and Mr. BUCHANAN, was modified by the mover so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into and report on certain unsettled and disputed African accounts existing between the American Colonization Society and the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, in order that a fair adjustment thereof may be made, and that the judgment of the committee, or of any two of them, be considered as binding on all the parties concerned.

Messrs. PHELPS and ALLEN, the Delegates from the New York Society, and Mr. BUCHANAN, Delegate from the Pennsylvania Society, expressed their assent to the resolution thus modified, and it was unanimously carried.

Messrs. MERCER, WHITTLESEY, and UNDERWOOD, were chosen the committee.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the indications afforded during the past year of an increasing attachment, among the citizens of Liberia, to agricultural pursuits, and especially the recent establishment of an Agricultural Association at Monrovia, are an encouraging augury of the future prosperity of the Colony.

2. *Resolved*, That the subscription by the Lieutenant Governor of Liberia, on the part of this Society, to several shares of the stock of the said Association, the ratification by the Board of Managers of that subscription, and their active policy for several years past in fostering an agricultural spirit at the Colony, are approved by this Society; and that it recommends to said Managers to extend such further aid to the Agricultural Association of Liberia as they may deem expedient.

On motion of Mr. SEATON, the Twenty-first Annual Report was re-committed to the Board of Managers, in order that it may be prepared for the press and printed.

The Society then went into an election of Officers and Managers, and re-elected the present incumbents.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on some day to be fixed by the Managers hereafter and announced.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Secretary of the American Colonization Society:

MASSACHUSETTS, 1837.

An Anti Slavery Society has been recently formed in this place. As usual, the members are very active and zealous. They arraign all who do not join them; and those who favor colonization are condemned without a hearing. As soon as you can conveniently write, I shall be happy to receive some accurate information, as it regards the general prosperity of Liberia, and the strength, resources, and progress of the Colonization Society; and I anticipate something that will refute the base charges that we so often hear. Not that I intend to contest the point, all I ask is defensive armour—any other is too often a scourge to the wearer—it fritters away the finest feelings of the heart, and whoever engages with it, cannot join in the heavenly anthem, "Peace on earth, and good will to men." You will please inform me when the next vessel will sail for Liberia. I intended to have written several letters for the Colony by Mr. Phillips (the bearer of this); but I have had the impression that another week would elapse before he left Salem, and have deferred writing till then. And it has but just occurred to me that he must be in Washington the day I calculated he would leave home; and what I write must be handed to him to-day. I shall be happy to pay the postage on as many letters as you have opportunity to write, however often it may be, and shall think the money well spent; and when there is any thing that will interest you, it will be gratifying to write in turn, though it will be seldom, I presume. It is thought by some that a judicious, energetic agent, located in this vicinity a few weeks, might accomplish something worth the experiment. I presume the Society is still struggling, if not for existence, at least for a decent maintenance; but this should not dishearten us. It is an incontestible fact, that every project, since the creation of the world, that promised to meliorate the condition of man, has met discouragements in every form that power, wealth, or malice could invent; and just in proportion to the magnitude, difficulty, and importance of the enterprise, is the

opposition, obloquy, and abuse: and of this, the discovery, rise, and progress of our own country furnishes ample proof. Columbus was imprisoned and in chains for evil designs. The whigs of the revolution, through seven years of privation, toil and conflict, were stigmatized as rebels who had conspired against the liberty of their country, to promote their own aggrandizement. The members of the American Temperance Society, who are bending all their energies of body and mind to emancipate their country from worse than iron fetters, "beside drinking to excess, are striving to wrest from their countrymen their dearest rights." But what is the result of their separate offences? Columbus discovered America—the whigs of the revolution established her independence—and the Temperance Society has rescued her from the disgrace of drunkenness. And though the Colonization Society designs to perpetuate slavery forever, and the men she has sent to evangelize Africa are any thing but what they should be; yet we trust her victory will be still more brilliant and complete; we trust she will efface the stains of crimson dye that not only mar the beauty, but seem destined to destroy the whole body of our Republic—efface them by removing the combustibles that are heaping up, and if ignited, will light up the fires of the most sanguinary, exterminating civil war, the most tremendous revolution the world has ever seen. And we trust they will illumine that land of darkness, superstition, and crime, towards which their energies are bent. And to this cause, may your time, your talents, and your all, be devoted: may your life and health be preserved, and a goodly share of faith, patience, and the charity that suffereth long, be your portion; and condensed to one point, may your wisdom and faithfulness promote the mutual and lasting good of Africa's and Columbia's sons. When you look back on the way by which you have been led, you cannot but trace "the unambiguous footsteps of the God who gives its lustre to an insect's wing, and wheels His throne upon the rolling worlds."

May you rise above the peculiar trials and vexations incident to your station; for through the darkest hours of gloom and discouragement, there is ever one glimmering star to cheer you on. Though faint and dim, it twinkles on the distant shores of pagan Africa; it is the day-star of future promise, the herald of the sun of righteousness, that will arise and shine on that benighted land; and though you rear to yourself no monument of earthly fame, the memorials of that dim and distant star shall survive the proudest trophied-pillars, and the fires of the Great Day shall not consume them, and when the trials and conflicts of life's stormy sea are over, they shall shine glittering gems in the crown of your rejoicing.

FEBRUARY 6, 1838.

Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill of the bank of —, which you will please to accept for the Colonization Society. I wish it was in my power to send more. I have ever been a sincere friend and hearty well-wisher to your Society, but inability has prevented my lending a helping hand. You have my feeble prayers for the blessing of God upon your labors, without which we can do nothing. Perhaps I feel more interested, as I was, in my younger days, in that unhappy business, the slave trade, and on that part of the coast, and at those very places, bought slaves, where I should now behold flourishing towns and villages growing up, civilized and enlightened with the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ—but at that time all was Egyptian darkness.

From a Gentleman in Ohio.

It is believed that many friends to the cause of Colonization are to be found in the State of Ohio. They are, however, dispersed over the State, and without unity of design, or concert of action, and in general in apathy for want of a proper stimulus. It is believed that an active agent could do much to remove those disabilities, and impart a spirit of enlightened action that could be brought to bear more extensively on the important work now before the citizens of the United States. It is not enough to present the idea of a Colony on the coast of Africa, and its relation to the evangelizing of Africa, to awaken the minds of the citizens to active and persevering exertions. The basis on which the sensibilities of our citizens are to be excited, must be laid at home, in the justice and benevolence of the work to the whole colored population of the United States, and in the necessity of timely and suitable action to prevent future scenes of woe. The apathy

with which the people are in general affected, I consider the greatest obstacle to the enterprise. Had we a tithe of the abolition zeal, we might do wonders. I have sometimes been foolish enough to desire the progress of abolition, that it might re-act, and produce something of an opposite disposition. But opposition to abolition is not a good principle to actuate a Colonizationist. We are and ought to be the veriest friends of the colored man, bond and free, yea, of the rights of man, and of all the interests of mankind. Much depends on the manner in which you do business in Washington, in order to sustain and perpetuate the confidence of the friends of the cause. Any war of opinion or otherwise, in your counsels, is much to be deprecated.

From a Lady in Massachusetts.

It is very pleasing to know that you are anxious to employ an agent in this section of the country. You probably hear much of New England, and not always to her advantage, but with all her peculiarities she possesses intelligence, wealth, and a liberal spirit, and if you can secure what the opposition have left of her, your work is comparatively done. I have ever felt that females might give the public reforms of the day a very considerable impulse, without stepping out of their appointed sphere, not by much speaking, but by their prayers, their pen, and their purse, in an unobtrusive way. And if I have not kept within bounds, in the present instance, the intense interest I have ever felt in this cause, must be my apology. I loved it at that early age, when the gushing waters of the soul can leap every barrier that opposes, and it is now the channel through which the tide of my warmest and purest sympathies must ever roll. I was a mere child when the Society was formed, but I shall never forget my sensations, when I heard of its existence, and learned its objects; and I never see the word Colonization, without the same indescribable emotions that I then felt.

COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.

It appears from the Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Fund for Colonization purposes, that the number of colored persons removed from Maryland to Africa during the past year, is 140; all of whom have *been sent* to the settlement called "Maryland in Liberia." This settlement was commenced on the 22nd of February, 1834. Its population is now about 400. "The soil," says the Report, "is inexhaustibly productive. The climate is genial to the colored emigrant—subsistence is easily obtained—and comfort and competence are the rewards of industry. A salutary system of laws is in operation; and the advantages of the situation have attracted to it the attention of the religious community, until it has become the most important and largest missionary establishment in Africa."

The number of slaves manumitted in Maryland during the past year, either actually or prospectively, as reported to the Board of Managers, is 204; and since the enactment of the Colonization law in Dec. 1831, FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE. How many have the Abolitionists emancipated within the same period? They have constantly opposed the movements of the Colonizationists,—what have they done themselves, towards the great object of universal freedom?—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Hitherto (say the Board of Managers) great opposition has been encountered among the free people of color to remove to Africa. And with every effort that they have been able to make, neither the agent of the Board, nor the agent of the State Society, have succeeded at times, in removing the impressions against colonization, created by the calumnies of its enemies.

It is the opinion of the agents, and many well judging and observing citizens of the counties in the State, that this condition of things was owing to the active, but secret efforts of the abolitionists, who considering, as is well known they do, that colonization, if successful, must destroy their wild and impracticable scheme, have sedulously devoted themselves to follow and defeat the agents of the Board of Managers and the State Society, as the best mode of forwarding their views and plans in a State where public opinion and the strong feelings of the community would not tolerate, for an instant, the open promulgation of their doctrines. The importance of the colonization plan is made the more evident by these efforts of the abolitionists to paralyze its operations.

Within the last year, a great change has evidently taken place, in several of the counties, among the free people of color; and when the last expedition was in preparation, there were upwards of one hundred and twenty applicants for a passage to the colony, eighty-five of whom were sent. The greater part of the remainder were prevented, by want of time, from getting ready, but with many others, were preparing now to embark in the spring. The agent reports, that, hereafter, he expects to be able to obtain as many emigrants as it will be desirable to send in any one year.

The Board attribute this change wholly to the labors of the agents, and to the success of the Maryland colony in Africa. The Board believe that in proportion as the colonization scheme becomes known, will the willingness of the free people of color, to emigrate, increase. They believe that the unwillingness, heretofore, and still existing, is to be traced to the dissemination of abolition doctrines.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Soc'y from Nov. 20, to Dec. 20, 1837.

Collections from Churches.

Blairsville, Pa. from Salem Church, Rev. Thos. Davis,	- - - \$	15
Canonsburg, Pa. from Rev. M. Brown,	- - -	13
Crawfordsville, Indiana, from Rev. Jos. Thompson,	- - -	12
Decatur County, do. Sewell Creek Church, Rev. J. S. Weaver,	- - -	5
Delaware and Virginia, from Rev. W. Matchet, on ac't of his collections,	- - -	100
District of Columbia, part of collections made after addresses by the Rev.	- - -	
C. W. Andrews,	- - -	10
Indianapolis, Church collection,	- - -	26
Pisgah Church, Indiana, from Rev. J. M. Dickey,	- - -	7
Do. Kentucky, in 1836 and 1837,	- - -	26 97

Donations.

From a gentleman at the Capitol, at the Annual Meeting,	- - -	10
Bloomingsburg, Fayette County, Ohio, from Mrs. Rebecca Parks, (with a box of Seeds),	- - -	6
Greenwich, Conn. through Jabez Mead,	- - -	25
Pittsgrove, New Jersey, from a little Female Association, by Rev. Geo. W. Janvier,	- - -	10
Athens, Georgia, from J. Jacobus Flournoy, (received in July, but omitted by mistake, in the receipts of that month),	- - -	20

Auxiliary Societies.

New York Auxiliary Society, on account, by Moses Allen, Tr'r,	- - -	1849 18
Wheeling, Virginia, do. by W. F. Peterson, Tr'r,	- - -	104 50

On account of the passage and maintenance of Emigrants.

From Thomas Potts, adm'r of the late John Smith, of Sussex co. Va.	- - -	4050
From James W. Walker, ex'r of the late Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison County, Va.	- - -	1710

Total, \$7,499 65

African Repository.

Elisha D. Andrews, Pittsford, N. York,	- - -	3
Mr. Ely, St. Augustine, Florida,	- - -	4
Jabez Mead, Greenwich, Conn. Agent,	- - -	60
James Moore, Senr. Updegraff, Ohio, per Hon. D. Kilgour,	- - -	2

THE
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AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.]

FEBRUARY, 1838.

[No. 2.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

IN presenting to the State Colonization Society, their sixth annual report, the Board of Managers feel themselves called upon to acknowledge with humble gratitude, the favour, which, during the past year, has been vouchsafed to their labours by a wise, merciful, and over-ruling Providence. In the brief period of the Society's existence, this has ever been the case; but never has it been so evident as in the last twelve months, not only in the situation of the colony, but also in the state of feeling in Maryland, among those who are the immediate objects of the State Society's exertions.

Since the date of the last annual report, the Board have lost two of their most valuable members. Peter Hoffman, Esq. died in Baltimore, on the 12th day of May last, and Charles Carrol Harper, Esq. died in France, near Paris, on the 23d of June, following. Both of these gentlemen were Vice-Presidents of the society, and were also among its founders. They were among the earliest friends of colonization in this State, and the records of the American Colonization Society shew how diligent they were in the prosecution of the interests of that institution, before the State Society was formed. Mr. Hoffman, and his two brothers, one the first president of the Society, the other its treasurer, all now dead, were surpassed by none in the zeal and great liberality which they manifested on all occasions in the cause of colonization. Mr. Harper, inheriting from his father his attachment to the scheme, devoted to it talents of the highest order, and as its advocate before the people, and as its supporter in the legislature of the State, rendered to it the most important services.

During the year just ended, the Board of Managers have despatched their eighth and ninth expeditions to Maryland in Liberia. The brig Baltimore sailed on the 17th May, with fifty-five emigrants, and on the 28th November, the Niobe, which had carried out the fall expedition

of 1836, sailed on her second voyage with eighty-five emigrants more, making one hundred and forty persons added to the population of the colony, since the date of the last annual report.

A part of the expense of the spring expedition by the Baltimore, was borne out of the funds received from Mrs. Emily H. Tubman, the widow of Richard Tubman, Esq., formerly of Maryland, but at the time of his decease a resident of Georgia. Mr. Tubman had, by his last will left his slaves free, on condition they would emigrate to Africa; and bequeathed the sum of ten thousand dollars for their removal to and settlement in that country. Mrs. Tubman, desirous of carrying into effect the provisions of her husband's will, made application to the Board of Managers to receive her people into the colony of Maryland in Liberia, offering to pay their passage, and to give them such outfits as the Board of Managers might suggest as necessary and proper. It being found upon inquiry, that the proposed emigrants were of an exemplary character, honest, sober and industrious, all of them accustomed to agriculture, and most of the males acquainted with some trade, and the Board being especially moved by the consideration, that experienced cotton planters would be of the greatest service in enabling the Board to carry out their design of making that article a chief staple of the colony—the wishes of Mrs. Tubman were acceded to, and her people were sent by her to Baltimore, in time to join the Maryland emigrants of the spring expedition. On their arrival here, their appearance fully corroborated all that had been reported of them; and the Board hazard little in saying, that when the Baltimore sailed, it carried out morally and physically one of the best and strongest, as well as the most thoroughly furnished expeditions, that had yet left the United States for Africa. After ample provision had been made for the wants of Mrs. Tubman's servants, as well as their passage to Africa paid, there still remained a large sum unexpended of their late master's bounty, which is now in the hands of his executors to be appropriated in such manner, as future intelligence from Africa may shew to be best calculated to fulfil the intentions of the noble individual from whom it was derived.

The Board would do injustice to their feelings did they not here express the high satisfaction which they have derived from their intercourse with Mrs. Tubman, and their admiration of the excellent and most praiseworthy spirit that she has manifested, in executing a will which deprived her of so large and valuable a property as the servants in question.

The Board make this statement thus prominent in their report, that they may correct an impression which has prevailed among some of their friends, that the funds raised in Maryland, and applicable by the constitution of the Society and the laws under which they are derived, to the use, exclusively, of emigrants from the State, had been appropriated to the removal of the emigrants from Georgia. Every cent expended for this purpose, even to the freight of the goods sent out for the use of Mrs. Tubman's servants in Africa, has been paid in the most liberal manner, by Mr. Tubman's executors.

The emigrants who sailed in the fall expedition were all from Maryland, and were in nearly every instance persons of excellent character, and well considered in the neighbourhoods from which they removed. The

greater part of them were agriculturists—some few were mechanics—all had been accustomed to labour, all embarked with a full conviction that their happiness and prosperity in Africa could only be secured by the exercise of a resolute and untiring spirit, and a willingness to undergo the toils which are necessarily incident to the condition of the early settlers in a new country. It has heretofore been the constant aim of the Board, to send such persons only in their expeditions, as would add to the effective physical force of the colony—to send more males than females, and to send none who could not either take care of and provide for themselves, or, who were not in company with others who would prevent them from being a dead weight on the community. This policy the Board have conceived to be the true one in the early periods of the colony. It may slightly retard the very rapid increase of population there at first, but the community, formed with the care thus taken, advances with a steadier and firmer step now: and will, hereafter, possess a strength which will enable it to receive without injury to it, that indiscriminate emigration which at present would but serve to retard its progress, if not cripple it past cure. The well-known maxim of *festina lente*, is applicable to nothing more than to colonization in its incipient stages. Besides the considerations thus suggested in respect to the selection of emigrants, the Board have endeavoured to obtain those who were accustomed to agricultural pursuits in this country; for, if the experience of the Board has proved any one thing more incontrovertibly than another, it has been the wisdom of the policy with which they commenced their operations, and which, keeping general native trade in the hands of the society, made agriculture the main, and indeed, except in the case of mechanics, the sole occupation of the colonists. Collisions with the natives incident to a trade with them are thus avoided by the early settlers; and they are also saved from the demoralizing influences which a petty native traffic has hitherto in other situations invariably exercised.

In the report heretofore made by the Board of Managers, reference has been had to the existence of a feeling among the colored people of the state, adverse to emigration to Africa, and the agents of the Society, in their attempts to procure emigrants, have been always annoyed by an opposition, the source of which, it was difficult to ascertain. Upon arriving in a neighbourhood to be visited, the agent would address himself at once to the free colored people, and explain to them the design of colonization, and make statements in regard to Africa, its climate, soil and productions, and the privileges granted by the Society to those who emigrated to the colony. In most instances, the persons thus addressed, would hear with kindness what was told them by the agent; many would express a willingness to emigrate, and some would at once, put their names upon the list for the next expedition. In this situation would the agent leave them, and after completing his round, would return to assist those whom he had first visited and who proposed to emigrate, in making their preparations. But in every instance, he would find that an antagonist had been at work in his absence, and that the minds of the colored people had in the interval been filled with ideas, which it was difficult, if not impossible to eradicate in the time that he could devote to the purpose: that calumnies and falsehoods,

prepared with art, and suited to the prejudices of those for whom they were intended, had been uttered by persons, whom it was impossible to identify, and who could only be traced in their course, by the mischief they had done. It seemed at last to the agent, and was so reported by him to the Board of Managers, as though abolition, instead of seeking openly to make converts in Maryland, had endeavoured to promote its views by watching, following and counteracting the agents of the Colonization Society. This state of things however, has been gradually changing, and the last expedition of eighty-five persons, all from Maryland, gives evidence of a spirit among the people of color, that promises as large and constant an emigration, as the means placed at the disposal of the managers of the state fund, with such as can be obtained from individual benevolence, will enable the State Society to meet. The number of applications for passage to the colony, in the beginning of November, exceeded indeed both the means of transportation, and the number which the Board thought it politic to send. This number was limited to one hundred—the fifteen who did not join the expedition, were detained by causes beyond their control; but are now engaged in perfecting the arrangements, which will enable them to go out in the spring. From the intelligence in the possession of the Board, they have every reason to believe, that should they otherwise, be in a condition to send a vessel to Cape Palmas in May next, they will have as many emigrants as it will be proper to take; many of them too, persons who have accumulated property in this State, and who will add not only their means, but their excellent moral character, to the colony. The Board indeed trust that the violence of opposition from those, most interested in their labours has so far diminished, as to offer no serious obstacle, hereafter, to the prosecution of the plan of colonization from the State.

In their previous reports, the Board of Managers have intimated what it may not be out of place here to repeat, the views entertained by them of the ultimate operation of the colonization plan, so far as it is connected with the removal from this country, of the people of color, and such as may be made free, with their own consent, to Africa. Did the Board think, for one instant, that this was to be accomplished only by the contributions of states, societies or individuals, to be appropriated to the chartering of vessels, and the procuring of emigrants, they would at once abandon the cause as utterly and irretrievably desperate. But this is not the opinion entertained by them.

The Board of Managers think that Colonization never can be accomplished until it shall become evident to the colored people of this country, that it is their *interest* to emigrate to Africa. The Board think that when this interest shall become apparent to them, the work will go forward independent, entirely of pecuniary assistance from societies or individuals here. The emigration that takes place from Europe to America is now treble in numbers to the increase of the whole colored population of the United States. These emigrants come here with their own means; there are no societies to pay their passages; their removal costs nothing to the country from which they come. They come, because it is more attractive to come to America than to stay at home. They come, because they think it their interest to come; and

having determined to come, they find the means themselves of doing so. The Board of Managers believe that it should be the main object of Colonization to create the same state of feeling among the free colored people of this country in regard to Africa, that pervades the bosoms of the foreigners who annually seek our shores. And the Board think that Colonization Societies, State, and individual patronage, are competent to this, although wholly inadequate to furnish the sum necessary to pay for the removal of the entire colored population. A sum comparatively small is sufficient to found a colony, and to plant there a prosperous and happy population of some thousand souls: the news of whose happiness and prosperity, reaching this country, will entice to the home of their fathers, thousands on thousands of those upon whom the intelligence will produce the same effect as the news of the high price of labor here, and the ease with which land is acquired produces upon the European emigrant.—When it is considered too, how much stronger are the inducements for the colored man to remove from America, where every avenue to political importance is closed to him, than the inducements acting upon the European to leave a country where all those avenues are open, it can hardly be doubted, that when the colonies in Africa increase in strength and importance, the tide of emigration from this country will set in that direction, even more strongly than that tide now sets from Europe to America.

Entertaining these views, the Board of Managers cannot too highly applaud the course pursued by the Managers of the state fund, whose aim, now fully accomplished, has been to prepare in the best manner, a spot on the coast of Africa, to which, without restriction, that emigration from the State can take place which will fulfil the wise purposes indicated by the State's legislation on the subject.

In the spring expedition, by the Baltimore, the Protestant Episcopal Church sent out three missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Payne and wife, and the Rev. Mr. Minor. There are now three missionary establishments at Cape Palmas. The Presbyterian mission, consisting of the Rev. J. L. Wilson and wife, a printer and several colored teachers. The Protestant Episcopal Mission, consisting of the above named persons, and Dr. Savage, who is at the head of the establishment; and the Methodist Episcopal mission in charge of the Rev. Mr. Burns. The Methodist Protestant Church have an agent in the colony, in view of preparing for a missionary establishment by that denomination of christians. The missionary force collected at Cape Palmas, is stronger, it is believed, than at any other point on the coast, and makes the settlement, in the words of a recent visiter, the 'Serampore of Africa.' The value of the missionary settlements, in and about the Colony, is duly appreciated by the Board; the influence exercised by them, both upon the natives and the emigrants, is highly beneficial, and has upon more than one occasion, prevented difficulty between the two. The Board will lose no opportunity of promoting the increase of missionary labor in their settlements, deeming the obligations conferred upon the society, a full equivalent for any aid which the Society or its agents may have it in their power to bestow.

The Society are fully aware that temperance and agriculture are two subjects to which in the government of the Colony the attention of the Board has been most steadily and anxiously directed. Their laws in

regard to temperance, are it is believed, most strictly observed, and, as was evident in a recent case that came to the knowledge of the Board, are sustained by the strong good feeling of the community. The Board has been gratified to find the ease with which this most important principle has been established. With but limited influence in Africa, the agents of the Society there, have found it impossible wholly, to prevent rum being used among the surrounding natives, as a part of the trade carried on with them by other than the colonists: but the Board have every reason to believe, that before long, and as their settlement extends, the temperance principle will come to be recognized as a part of the fundamental law, not only by the emigrants, but by the natives around.

The agricultural operations of the colonists, are going forward with as much diligence as could be expected. On the occasion of the visit of the Potomac frigate, she was fully supplied with vegetables and fresh provisions by the colonists. The Board let no opportunity pass of urging upon the agent the necessity of keeping the surveys ahead of the emigration, of removing the new comers on their arrival, at once to the farm lands, and of aiding them in getting their lots under cultivation and their houses built upon them. The Baltimore carried out funds to purchase jacks and jennies at the Cape de Verds, where eleven were bought and safely landed at Cape Palmas. There are already several horses in the settlement, with every prospect of an increasing and valuable stock. The native oxen have been broken to the yoke, and though small in size, have answered the purposes of agriculture and draft, better than was expected. A full supply of ploughs has been sent out; also, cart-wheels, and a mill to be turned by horse power. Indeed nothing has been omitted, which in the opinion of the Board might foster and promote an agricultural spirit among the colonists.

By the fall expedition the Board transmitted to the colony a code of laws, that, for the last two years, had been in the hands of a committee, and which was finally matured by the aid of the experience which the Board had acquired since the settlement was made. It includes the charter which was granted to the first emigrants by the Ann, and the ordinance then adopted for the temporary government of the colony. The first of these confirmed to the emigrants and their descendants, the same rights and privileges that are to be found in the constitutions of most of the States of the Union. The latter, based upon the celebrated ordinance for the government of the Northwest territory, gave the colonists the elements of a civil and penal code, defining the laws of succession to property, establishing a judiciary, and enumerating and fixing the duties of the officers of the Society in Africa. The principal and most important part, however, of the code now transmitted, is the ordinance for the redress of grievances, accompanied by a most ample collection of forms, which have been prepared with great learning and skill by Hugh D. Evans, Esq., who as chairman of the committee also superintended the publication of the volume. The colonists are now furnished with a code of laws, that renders them independent of reference to the complicated systems of this country.

During the last year, the Board received a communication from the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, proposing the adoption of a system which would unite the Societies already existing in this country, and their colonies in Africa under one head,—the

American Colonization Society. To the proposition thus made, the Board gave their most serious and respectful attention; but not being convinced of the propriety of the measure—seeing nothing in the reasons urged to shake their conviction of the superior merits of the plan of independent state action, which had been adopted in Maryland, and believing that the plan was wholly premature, if not entirely inapplicable so far as Africa was concerned, the proposition was declined, and the reasons of the Board respectfully and at length reported to the Society at Washington.

In the last Annual Report the Board indicated the subject of education in Africa, as one which they were very desirous should be taken up by the female friends of colonization. The Board are happy to announce the formation, since then, of a Society in Baltimore, called 'The Ladies' Society for the promotion of education in Africa,' through whose agency sufficient funds have been raised to employ a teacher, and his wife. Mr. Alleyne, the teacher, and his wife, who are in many respects most admirably adapted to their situation, sailed in the fall expedition, with an excellent outfit, also furnished by the Ladies' Society. The judicious instructions that have been given to them, if carried into effect, as it is expected that they will be, must make them most valuable acquisitions to the colony. The Board trust that the Society which has thus been formed, will not be suffered to languish for want of that share of the public patronage that it richly deserves.

In the last report, the Board announced that they had appointed a citizen of Maryland in Liberia, J. B. Russwurm, Esq., governor of the colony, and they gave at length the reasons that influenced them in so doing. They are happy to be able to state, that the experience of the year has corroborated their policy in this respect, and that the inconveniences which were anticipated have not yet been felt. Mr. Russwurm promises to make for himself a high reputation, and the Board have every reason to be satisfied with their selection.

The relations of the colonists with the natives, have been in the main friendly, the occasional difficulties that occurred being but of short duration. New purchases of territory have been made, and that of Rocktown, the next town to windward, and a very considerable rice market, is deemed most important. The advantages of settlements of civilized men to the natives, and the establishment of schools, in addition to the trifling dash or present, which is given when the treaty is made, are the only considerations for these cessions.

Among the inconveniences experienced in the conduct of affairs in the colony, one of the most troublesome has arisen from the want of a suitable circulating medium. The system of barter, which was necessarily resorted to, threatened to defeat the wishes of the Board in regard to native trade, by forcing each colonist to keep on hand an assortment of goods to exchange for the articles wanted from the natives for the use of his family. It was at first proposed to send small silver coin to the colony, but the information acquired by the committee having the subject in charge, satisfied the Board, that if silver was sent, the first trader that stopped to trade at the Cape, would bring it all off, and that it would be at present impossible to keep a sufficient quantity there, to answer any useful purpose. There were objections to issuing a base

metal which seemed to have considerable weight; and at last, as the subject pressed, the Board determined to send certificates for five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred cents, receivable in payment for goods at the public store. To make these intelligible to the natives, there were represented on them, objects to which the natives attached the values represented by the certificates—as for instance, on the five cent certificate, there was a head of tobacco—on the ten cent, a chicken—on the twenty-five cent, a duck—on the fifty cent, two ducks—and on the dollar certificate, a goat. The success of this experiment is not yet known, although it is expected to answer at all events, among the colonists. It will be at once seen, that no view towards profit has influenced the Board in adopting the paper currency here described; for the certificates will be returned to the store as fast as issued, and can only answer the purpose of facilitating exchanges, and breaking up the present system of barter.

In their present report, the Board cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction which they feel at the success which during the past year has attended colonization in other quarters. The settlements of the American Colonization Society seem to have recovered from the depression occasioned by the native wars around them, which in forcing them to direct their attention to agriculture, by cutting them off from native trade, opened to them, even through present distress, prospects of permanent prosperity. It is gratifying also to the Board to know, that the American Colonization Society's settlement is under the actual government of a colored agent, Mr. Williams, whose success in the management of affairs still further corroborates the Board in the choice of Mr. Russwurm as their agent at Cape Palmas. The settlement of the New York and Pennsylvania Societies is evidently in a flourishing condition, and the Board are gratified to see, that recently, on the addition of Edina to their jurisdiction, the people of the last named place were only admitted as citizens of Bassa Cove, on taking an oath of allegiance recognizing the temperance pledge.

The settlement of Greenville, belonging to the Louisiana and Mississippi Societies, at Sinou rever, has been made, and may be considered now in prosperous operation. The country is described as admirably adapted to the purposes of a settlement, and the agents who have the control of operations in Africa, appear to be sensible and experienced men.

With a view to competent medical skill in the colony, the Board have now under their charge, the son of the assistant agent, S. F. McGill, who is studying the profession of medicine in Vermont. He is an intelligent and persevering young man, and the Board believe, that when he leaves this country on his return to Africa, he will not only be well qualified to practise himself, but be able also to instruct others in his profession.

If funds enough can be obtained for the purpose, the Board propose to send an expedition from Baltimore to Cape Palmas, in May next: and in a short time the agent of the Society will make an appeal to the friends of the colonization cause for assistance: it is hoped that the appeal will not be made in vain.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

Baltimore, December, 1837.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND
STATE FUND.

To the Governor and Council of Maryland :

The Report of the Board of Managers appointed under the second section of an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled an act relating to the people of color of this State, respectfully represents:—

The number of persons of color removed from Maryland to Africa, during the past year, has been one hundred and forty. They have been all sent to the settlement of the Maryland State Colonization Society, called Maryland in Liberia.

Hitherto great opposition has been encountered among the free people of color to remove to Africa; and with every effort that they have been able to make, neither the agent of the Board, nor the agent of the State Society, have succeeded at times in removing the impressions against colonization, created by the calumnies of its enemies.

It is the opinion of the agents, and many well-judging and observing citizens of the counties in the State, that this condition of things was owing to the active, but secret efforts of the abolitionists; who considering, as it is well known they do, that colonization, if successful, must destroy their wild and impracticable schemes, have sedulously devoted themselves to follow and defeat the agents of the Board of Managers and the State Society, as the best mode of forwarding their views and plans in a State where public opinion and the strong feelings of the community would not tolerate, for an instant, the open promulgation of their doctrines. The importance of the colonization plan is made the more evident by these efforts of the abolitionists to paralyze its operations.

Within the last year, a great change has evidently taken place in several of the counties, among the free people of color: and when the last expedition was in preparation, there were upwards of one hundred and twenty applicants for a passage to the colony, eighty-five of whom were sent. The greater part of the remainder were prevented, by want of time, from getting ready—but with many others, are preparing now to embark in the spring. The agent reports, that, hereafter, he expects to be able to obtain as many emigrants as it will be desirable to send in any one year.

The Board attribute this change wholly to the labors of the agents, and to the success of the Maryland colony in Africa. The Board believe that in proportion as the colonization scheme becomes known, will the willingness of the free people of color to emigrate increase. They believe that the unwillingness, heretofore, and still existing, is to be traced to the dissemination of abolition doctrines.

By the act appointing them, the Board were authorized 'from time to time to make such preparations at the colony of Liberia, or elsewhere, as they may think best, which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the persons to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves.'

In carrying the act of 1831 into effect, so far as it depended upon

them, the Board found it absolutely necessary to use the authority given by the act as above quoted, and provide a place for the reception of emigrants from Maryland. This, with the aid of the State Colonization Society, has been done. The colony of Maryland in Liberia was founded February 22d, 1834. Its population is now near four hundred souls. The soil is inexhaustibly productive. The climate is genial to the colored emigrant—subsistence is easily obtained—and comfort and competence are the rewards of industry. A salutary system of laws is in operation: and the advantages of the situation have attracted to it the attention of the religious community, until it has become the most important and largest missionary establishment in Africa.

The Board are therefore able now to report, that a settlement on the coast of Africa, under the exclusive control of the State Society, and for the use of emigrants from Maryland, has been firmly made, which is competent to receive any number of emigrants which it is probable can be sent to it, with the means appropriated by the State, or derived from the contributions of individuals: and also that there is the appearance of such a feeling among the people of color as will keep up a constant tide of emigration hereafter.

The settlement has been made by the State Society, upon whom all the complicated duties connected with its government devolve. It has been made with an economy unexampled in the history of similar undertakings, and at an expense to the State, much less than if the Board had established it, under the law, without the intervention of the State Society; for this last has added to the funds obtained from the Board, a large amount of individual subscriptions, all applied to the same object. The Board present herewith the Annual Report of the State Society, in which the situation and prospects of the colony are given in detail.

The Board have endeavored to conduct their operations in the State upon the most prudent and economical plan. They employ an agent and a clerk, who are the only persons receiving salaries connected with the disbursements of the State Fund, the services of the Board being gratuitous. The State Society employ another agent who is paid by them out of collections made from individual benevolence, and is therefore no charge upon the fund.

The account current connected with this report, exhibits the expenditures of the Board, and their objects.

When the colonization laws, as they are generally termed, were first adopted, the want of a place to which the free people of color and emancipated slaves might emigrate, furnished reasons why they should not be carried into full effect. This reason no longer exists, and it will be for the Legislature to determine upon such additional measures, if any be necessary, to give full efficiency to the system adopted in 1831. Public opinion should particularly be brought to bear upon the subject; and if the residents of the different counties in the State would take the matter in hand, the immigration of free people of color from other States, or the introduction of slaves into Maryland from thence, or the residence here of slaves, manumitted on condition of removal, could be much more effectually prevented, than it can be by the efforts of a Board of Managers, who, to accomplish these objects, would have to

employ more agents than the whole annual appropriation to the colonization fund would be sufficient to compensate.

The number of persons manumitted during the past year, as reported to the Board, has been two hundred and four, including those whose freedom is prospective. The number previously reported was thirteen hundred and seventy-seven, making the total number reported, fifteen hundred and eighty-one, since the enactment of the law of December, 1831.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOWARD,
WM. R. STUART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

Baltimore, December, 20, 1837.

REMARKS OF THE HON. JAMES GARLAND, OF VIRGINIA,

Delivered before the American Colonization Society, on the second evening of their annual meeting, the 13th of December, 1837.

MR. PRESIDENT: I come from a slaveholding State, and from the midst of a slaveholding people. I was once a member of a Colonization Society auxiliary to this. I was its warm and ardent advocate, until the fanatical spirit of the Northern abolitionists manifested itself in a tone and in a strength which threatened the personal security as well as the rights of property of the Southern People. I then became jealous; I strongly suspected that this Society, looking beyond its professed objects, was secretly abetting the schemes of these fanatical crusaders, and encouraging them in their warfare upon the institutions and domestic rights of the South. With these suspicions I came here to be a spectator—a spectator, did I say?—not a spectator only, but an observer of your operations, that I might determine for myself whether or not my jealousy was justified by your proceedings, and whether my suspicions were well-founded in fact. The noble and patriotic sentiments I have heard advanced upon this occasion, both at the meeting last evening, and on this, by many gentlemen from the North, who are supporters and members of your Society, the determined spirit which they evince to defend the constitutional rights and domestic institutions of the South against lawless and fanatical violence, satisfies me that my jealousy and my suspicions were unjust, being unfounded in point of fact. I take pleasure in repairing the injury which I have done the Society. I feel entirely convinced that the only object of the Society is that which it professes—the colonization of the *free people of color* in Africa—an object in which the philanthropists of the North and South may cordially unite in promoting. And I now confess that the only feeling of regret which I experience, is that of seeing not one Southern citizen participating in the deliberations of the Society, except yourself, sir.

Before entering upon the course of remarks which I propose to submit upon the resolutions now under consideration, and to prevent any misunderstanding of my views, I beg leave to remark, that I deny to the Government of the United States the right to interfere with the question of domestic slavery in the States or in the District of Columbia, affecting its existence in any shape or form. I deny to the State Governments, also, the power to abolish the right of property in slaves; this can only be done by the People, in their primary sovereign capacity.

I have but little to say, Mr. President, in relation to the fanatical, lawless crew, styled abolitionists, who are busily engaged in preparing the public mind in the North for a crusade against the institutions of the South, in violation of the pledged faith of the Constitution, and every principle of international law—in violation of the laws of God and man. To them I have only to say that we have no fears: we bid them a stern defiance; they may rage, they may storm, but we defy them. Whenever they shall choose to abandon the protection of the State institutions

and laws which now gives them impunity; whenever they shall choose to drop their warfare upon paper, aided by the misguided and deluded support of *priest-ridden* women and children, and transfer their operations among us; whenever they shall pass the line of the Susquehanna, and plant their footsteps on Southern soil, I stand pledged to God, to the country, and to the world, that they will be met with a spirit that will rebuke their foul, nefarious undertaking, and roll back upon them that tide of destruction which they had prepared for the South. There is no earthly power that can effect, by force, the views of these men; nothing short of the arm of Omnipotence itself can effect it; the attempt will be vain.

But, Mr. President, although there is no danger to the institutions of the South, to be apprehended from the physical power of the abolitionists, there is danger of another character, which every patriot, every philanthropist, and every friend of republican institutions should earnestly deprecate, and exert every faculty of his mind to avoid. I mean the stability of the Union. What patriot, what heart that is keenly alive to the preservation of free institutions, and the security of the rights of man, that does not tremble at the very idea? Shall this holy ark of liberty—shall these free institutions be overturned and destroyed—shall the freedom of thought, of speech, of religion, the protection of life, liberty, and property be jeopardized? Destroy this Union, and the work is accomplished. Upon its ruins despotism in its most hideous form will rear its horrid head, and prostrate forever this the only free Government upon earth—the only hope of the good and the great, the free and the bond, of every clime, and of unborn millions. Instead of the daily spectacle of republican institutions, in their pure and simple operations, we shall have royalty, with its attendant splendor and magnificence, rioting in its power, while the clanking chains of oppression which bind the People will be unheard and unheeded. The course of the abolitionists is well calculated to produce this effect. Week by week, day by day, and hour by hour, they are creating among your youth feelings of strong prejudice and hostility to the institutions of the South. Counter prejudices and feelings of hostility are created among the youths of the South by wanton misrepresentation and traduction, which must end, one day or other, unless extinguished, in fierce and bloody collision. These passions are already much excited, and are daily gaining strength; they may become so matured as to be uncontrollable and inextinguishable; they should be rebuked while now they can be controlled. I know, Mr. President, our friends of the North believe, from the fact of our hitherto forbearance, that nothing can drive the South to such an extremity. This, sir, is a fatal delusion, and may be productive of fatal effects if indulged. I know the South has borne much, and will yet bear much; they have loved, and they still love, the Union with filial affection, because they appreciate its value, and fully understand what would be the effects of its destruction; but they love liberty more; and, in the progress of time, the oppressions of the Union may become more intolerable than even the oppressions of royalty itself. There are bounds beyond which no People will or ought to endure. I then appeal to the friends of liberty, to the friends of the Union in the North, to check and control that system of reckless fanaticism among them which has such dangerous tendencies, and which may inflict so much mischief upon the country. When I remember that liberty itself was purchased by the common toil, the common sufferings, the stern republican spirit, and the commingled blood of our Northern and Southern ancestors, and this Union founded by their united wisdom and patriotism, I frequently ask myself the question, can their sons have so far lost the spirit of their sires as to throw away so valuable an inheritance to gratify the mere speculative notions of fanatical zealots, who would stop at no sacrifice to accomplish their mad schemes? I must hereafter learn the answer from the actions of our Northern friends. Upon them depends whether we shall remain united and free, or be divided and enslaved. *They can—we cannot—*control the operations of these enemies of the Union, and rights of the South; these disturbers of our peace, and traducers of our character. This is the only subject which can, by any possible means, produce so direful an event as the destruction of the Union; and I fondly trust that there is a sufficient amount of patriotism in the North to afford a timely and salutary interposition.

Mr. President, the professed object of this Society is to colonize the free people of color on the continent of Africa; it is a great, a benevolent, a magnificent object, and worthy the patronage and support of every humane, benevolent heart in the North or in the South. This scheme demands the ardent, the energetic support of the people of the North and the South, whether we consider it as addressed to

their *interest*, their *pride*, their *patriotism*, or their *benevolence*. As addressed to their *interest*, it proposes to remove a class of population from among us, which, from its degraded condition, and its want of proper inducements to energy, activity, and industry, is a pest to every society in the midst of which it is located. In the North they are not received into association with the whites; they are riotous, disorderly, and debased. In the South, in addition to these characteristics, they disquiet and corrupt the slaves, and incite them to disobedience and rebellion. It is then, the interest of all to get rid of this population. As addressed to their *pride*, it proposes to form a new empire, to plant a colony in the midst of benighted, debased, and superstitious Africa, which may, under your nurture and your care, emit that light of religion and of liberty which shall dispel the moral and religious gloom which now envelopes the African continent, break down the unhallowed and degrading temples of idolatry and superstition which enslave the African mind, and overthrow the powers of despotism which oppress and enslave her people.

What feelings of pride and gratification would swell our hearts, if in looking through the vista of time we can behold this germe which your benevolence has planted, grown into an extensive and powerful Republic, imbued with the principles of liberty, and sustaining American institutions, giving liberty, prosperity, and happiness to millions of human beings, hitherto degraded in the scale of human existence? How would this pride swell into exultation if you could see the star-spangled banner floating over the sable battalions of Africa, in their march overthrowing the strongholds of despotism, and establishing free institutions over the whole continent of poor, ignorant, enslaved, and degraded Africa? But how would this exultation burst into inward rejoicing if you should live to see in part this great reality—this great work, the product of your care, your toil, and your benevolence, so far secured as to leave no doubt of ultimate success. Persevere, and such will be the glorious result of your untiring and benevolent exertions; and when you have done it, you may embrace in your benevolent contemplation the whole world of mankind, and cordially unite with the poet in his warm and enthusiastic invocation:

"Take, freedom, take thy radiant round,
When dimm'd, revive; when lost, return,
Till not a shrine through earth be found
On which thy glories shall not burn."

As addressed to our *patriotism*. It proposes to rid the nation of a population dangerous, not only to the quiet, peace, and tranquillity of the whole country, but presents a theatre on which the North and the South may rally in mutual confidence, and dry up one of the great sources of discord which now distracts and divides them. Let the probable success of this scheme but be demonstrated, and I do not doubt that it will supplant, in the affection and confidence of the whole nation, the abolition societies, and produce, instead of discord and division, union and emulation among the people of both sections. It is the fear of this that prompts the abolition presses to pursue with such reckless and relentless hostility the American Colonization Society. Whenever it shall be known that the Society can accommodate the emancipated as fast as emancipation shall prevail, there is no doubt that all eyes will be directed to its operations, and the abolition societies dwindle into that insignificance and contempt which their unhallowed designs richly merit.

As addressed to their *benevolence*. This association is worthy of all confidence, and the most ardent and persevering support. It proposes to remove a class of our fellow-beings from a location in which the policy and actual safety of another and more numerous class forbid their instruction in the arts and sciences, and that mental and intellectual improvement which can alone elevate them to that standard of dignity which properly attaches to man—to a land where, under the fostering care of the Society, they may enjoy life, liberty, and religion, to the fullest extent, and receive that course of instruction in the arts, sciences, and literature, which will enable them to maintain the true dignity of human existence, and secure the supremacy of that system of government and laws calculated to promote their own happiness and prosperity, and transmit them a rich inheritance to their posterity. In this work you not only promote the welfare and happiness of a few individuals, but you aid in advancing and extending the great causes of religion and liberty. How powerfully does the end to be accomplished invoke the energetic and un-

tiring exertions of every humane and benevolent heart. To us these unfortunate people have a right to appeal; on us they have irresistible claims. They are here by our policy and our coercion; they have no means of their own. The laws of the slaveholding States, founded upon sound policy, will not permit them to remain there; the laws of the non-slaveholding States will not permit them to emigrate to them. What then is to be done? Are they to be sent among the merciless savages of the West, there to be destroyed by the tomahawk and scalping knife? Humanity says, no. Are they to be planted amidst the ice and snow of the arctic regions? This cannot be done. Where then are they to go? Send them to the land of their fathers, where they may enjoy peace, life, liberty, and security. Send them to the land of their fathers, that they may enjoy, in undisturbed security, the product of their industry, and the fruits of their labor. This they cannot do without means. They have them not; and to you they appeal—on you they call. Shall the call be in vain? Your future operations must respond.

The practicability of the scheme has been, to my mind, most satisfactorily demonstrated. Already you have acquired a territory sufficiently capacious for double the whole black population of the United States. Already a colony has been planted which is making rapid progress in agriculture, in art, science, government and religion. Already their safety is secured against any hostile aggression of the neighboring tribes. Already the improvements in the condition of the colonists, moral and religious, demonstrate their capacity for still farther and more extended improvements. What then is the hindrance? Nothing but the want of enlarged means, increased effort, and more daring enterprise.

Mr. President, in the providence of God—why and wherefore, it is in vain for frail, fallible, finite man to inquire—man has, in all ages of the world, been made the instrument through which great events, either moral, political, or religious, have been accomplished. So now, this great, this important, this magnificent, this benevolent scheme is to be accomplished through human agency, sir. We have the means if we had only the benevolence and the enterprise to apply them. A nation of people abounding as this is in such extensive wealth, to talk of the inadequacy of their means to accomplish the colonization of our free people of color, is absolutely ridiculous—the means are ample. I fear the spirit of benevolence is restricted by the love of the purse within too narrow limits; and that is the material *inadequacy* of which you complain. There is expended, in the idle and giddy rounds of dissipation, every year, a sum more than sufficient to accomplish this great, this benevolent and glorious enterprise. The objects of no society ever were or ever will be accomplished by annual meetings, the adoption of a few resolutions, and a few pretty, eloquent speeches, unless these displays be accompanied with untiring energy and perseverance. Nor, sir, will your meeting here every year, hearing an inaugural address, and an annual report read, hearing a few speeches, and adopting a few resolutions, ever accomplish your designs. They will not supply the great desideratum—the *means*. You must apply your purses, your energy, and your enterprise, in action; action, energetic action, is the secret of success in all undertakings; and the want of it is the secret of your present embarrassed and languid condition.

Mr. President, the hostility to your Society is not singular; all associations, however benevolent the object, or innocent the design, have had the same hostility to encounter. Christianity itself, the best gift of God to man, has made its way through hosts of enemies, who have assailed it with every sort of weapon. Could this Society have calculated, knowing human nature as it is, to escape opposition? Surely not. Opposition should not depress or discourage you in the prosecution of your designs; it should stimulate your determination to succeed with more inflexibility. The enemies of the Society have resorted to many stratagems, not only to discourage and embarrass you, but to deter the objects of your benevolence from emigrating. Among other misrepresentations, they speak of the insalubrity and sickness of the climate of the colony, and charge every death which takes place among the colonists to the climate alone. I do not doubt that the change of climate has been fatal to many of the emigrants; yet I do not doubt that the insalubrity and unhealthiness of the climate is greatly exaggerated. If it is expected that a colony is to be planted where there will be neither death nor disease, then indeed will there be sad disappointments: such a spot cannot be found on earth. Have we forgotten so soon the history of the first settlements of every colony which has ever been founded? Have we forgotten the history of the first settlement of our fathers at Plymouth and Jamestown? Have we forgotten that death

shot its unerring darts thickly among them? That disease and the merciless Indian savage murdered them by hundreds in their progress from the Atlantic to the Mississippi? Sir, there is scarcely a spot that is not stained with the mingled blood of the father, the mother, and the child, fresh flowing from the heart, shed by the cruel and infuriated Indian savage. Disease and death, to this hour, follow the pioneers of our Western settlements. But what have these sacrifices produced? Direct your view to our learning, population, our wealth, our power, our commerce, our laws, and our free institutions, religious and political, and see the product! These sacrifices, even of life, are such as have been, and always must be, made by the existing for succeeding generations. They cannot, in the nature of things, be avoided. Our fathers would not have endured the toils and sacrifices of the Revolution if the light of liberty was to have been extinguished with their existence. The sacrifice of life, then, which has been made on the African shore, should not deter you from the prosecution of your great enterprise: because I do not doubt that their sacrifice will be productive of the most glorious and happy results to their posterity.

Mr. President, before I conclude these loose and desultory remarks, there is one view of this subject which presses with peculiar force upon my mind, and which I must be indulged in expressing. Sir, when we look to the past, and see what we were a few years ago, few in number, and struggling for our very existence, with the most powerful nation on earth, and compare it with what we now are, I cannot but press my views a little into the future, and contemplate what will be the state of things some fifty or a hundred years hence, according to the same ratio of progression. If now we find, with our present sparsity of population, this class of people an incumbrance almost too ponderous to be borne, what will it be with its increase when our own population shall have swelled to some hundred millions, and the productions of our soil more inadequate to sustain our existence? Would it not be the part of wisdom now to remove the incumbrance, when it can be done, than to await until their increase and our own want of means shall make the task more difficult, if not impossible? I trust that this consideration will sink deep into the reflections of the American People, and beget a spirit of energy and enterprise compatible with the magnitude of the duties which devolve upon them in relation to this interesting subject.

Mr. President, the quiet and peaceable, yet sure and steady operations of this Society will do more in the work of emancipation in one year, than all the incendiary and inflammatory efforts of abolition societies would do in a thousand. The work of emancipation must not only be voluntary on the part of owners, but it must be gradual; while the spirit of our people will resist all interference by others, there is no disposition to prevent voluntary emancipation, and through this avenue your Society will find full employment for all its means and all its energies. These sources were fresh and full until they were dried up by the mad attempts of the fanatics; they may be opened anew, but not by violence or insolent interference—you must address men's reason, not their passions.

We do not know what events are in the womb of futurity, but I believe, as I fondly hope, that all and each of you may live to see the auspicious hour when, by your labor, your toil, and your benevolence, the colony which you have planted may rise into an empire, sustaining American institutions, and diffusing the lights of science, literature, liberty, and religion, over the continent of now ignorant, barbarous, and degraded Africa. I cordially approve the general objects of your association, and trust that they may be amply successful.

[NOTE.—It is proper to say that I do not approve of the resolution which authorizes an application to Congress for an appropriation of money to aid the funds of the Society. I do not think that Congress has the constitutional power to make such an appropriation.—J. G.]

[From *Zion's Watchman*.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GERRIT SMITH, ESQ., OF PETERBOROUGH, NEW YORK, AND THE REV. WILLIAM WINANS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Our readers will recognize in the following correspondence the names of individuals which are familiar to the reading public. Considering their standing before the community in which they live, it would be impertinent in us to make any remarks respecting either of their communications. They speak for themselves. The correspondence itself contains an account of the history of its introduction and progress. Considering all the circumstances of the case, we have concluded to give both communications an insertion in our columns, which, we think, knowing the parties, will not be objectionable to either.—ED.

LETTER FROM G. SMITH, ESQ., TO REV. W. WINANS.

Rev. William Winans, of the State of Mississippi :

DEAR SIR: Among the letters received months ago, and unanswered, by reason of unexpected and pressing claims on my time, is a kind-hearted and interesting one from your pen.

You inform me, that "the Methodist Church have undertaken to erect a large, substantial place of worship" in New Orleans—and you invite me to share in the expense of erecting it. I have a question to put to you. Suppose I were invited to contribute to the cost of erecting a heathen temple, could I innocently comply with the request? You will promptly answer, that I am not at liberty to promote any form of idolatrous worship.

The Religion of the South, as you well know, sanctions that code of laws which forbids marriage and reading—which invests hundreds of thousands of petty tyrants with the power of separating husbands from their wives—and which, by means of the whippings and various brutal treatment of parents, that it authorizes, makes such parents vile and contemptible in the eyes of their children.

The Religion of the Bible, on the contrary—the Religion of the true God—enjoins marriage and the searching of the Scriptures; commands husbands to dwell with their wives, and children to honor their parents. Now, I take it for granted, that the Religion which is to be preached in the "place of worship," which you invite me to assist in preparing, is the Religion of the South: and I put it to your candor, whether it is not, therefore, fairly to be considered as an idolatrous "place of worship." You will, of course, admit that the religion preached at the south is not the whole of the true religion. You may not, however, be so ready to admit, that it therefore deserves to be classed with false religions, and its temples with heathen temples. Now, I do not say, that the religion of the south is as false as many religions are. I admit that it presents far more of truth than most of them do. All I insist on is, that it does not set forth the whole testimony of the God of the Bible; and that it is therefore to be numbered with false religions, and its chapels with places of idol worship. Let me add, that the true God mutilated is as certainly an idol as is any god to which the nations of the east bow down.

It grieves me to know that there are some good men at the north who continue their contributions toward sustaining the religion of the south. In a spirit of misguided fraternal and Christian feeling they yield to solicitations for aid to build southern houses of worship, and endow professorships in southern theological seminaries. They know not what they do. To such solicitations I have myself yielded. Knowing not what I did, I on one occasion put my hand in my pocket in behalf of the theological seminary at Columbia, S. C.; and now I have the pain of seeing my gift employed in propagating a slave-holding Christianity. In proof that this is the type of the Christianity of that seminary, and that its students cannot be respected, if indeed their persons can be safe, unless they manifest their friendship for slavery, I copy the following article, which was published a few months ago in the

Southern Christian Herald to allay an excitement against the northern born members of the school, which, unchecked, would not improbably have resulted in the lynching of the obnoxious students:—

"At present the number of students is twenty, of whom thirteen are natives of South Carolina and Georgia, five natives of the northern states, one of the western states, and one of Canada. Of the seven last mentioned, only one came to this institution from the north. But he was not sent here by abolitionists; for he is not only opposed to them in principle, and favorable to (slavery) southern institutions, but he is preparing to leave all that he holds dear in this land that he may spend his days on heathen shores. With regard to the rest, they came to us from the bosoms of southern families, from southern academies and colleges, from communities violently opposed to the schemes of abolitionists, and they came recommended either by southern presbyteries or southern men. They have never been charged with entertaining sentiments favorable to abolition, and inimical to the south. They now authorize us to contradict all the statements which have been made against them; and farther say, that they consider their present residence here, together with their former residence, in most instances for several years, in this and other parts of the south a sufficient evidence of their friendly regard to (slavery) southern institutions."

I trust, my dear sir, that you will, after having read this letter, excuse me for not sending a contribution toward the erection of the New Orleans chapel. Much as I should be pleased to gratify the writer of so pleasant and kind a letter, as is that you have written to me; and much as I should be gratified in having my white brethren of the south suppose that I cherish toward them a generous and brotherly spirit, as strong as that which gained me their good will and praises in the days of my colonization delusion, my conscience nevertheless will not permit me to comply with your request. So far, indeed, am I from feeling at liberty to comply with it, that I am doubting whether the true God—the God of the whole Bible—the God of the poor and oppressed, is willing that I should contribute to those benevolent societies which send their agents to the south after a share of the spoils of slavery. These agents are very liable to learn and adopt the religion of the south—the religion which justifies the oppression and murder of the Saviour's poor; and some of them not content with preaching it there, return to preach it at the north. That they preach it there is a matter of course—for to preach the whole religion of the Bible there would be not only to defeat the end of their mission to those who persevere in shutting their ears against the 58th chapter of Isaiah, the 22d chapter of Jeremiah, and numberless other portions of the Bible, and who will not give their money, save on the condition that smooth things only are prophesied to them; but to declare the whole of God's testimony south of Mason's and Dixon's line, would be to expose their persons to certain destruction. James G. Birney, who, excepting the beloved sisters, Sarah and Angelina Grimke, is doing more than any other child of the south to promote its safety and best interests, accompanied me, a few weeks since, to a village, where we addressed several anti-slavery meetings. Unhappily, an agent of one of our national benevolent Societies had been there a few days before with the southern religion upon his lips. Repeatedly did I hear of his apologies for slavery, and of their unhappy influence on those, or, at least, some of those, to whom he made them.

The apostle requires us to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them;" and if we are to remember them as bound with them ourselves, it follows, as the degree of sympathy for our children is no greater than for ourselves, that we are also to remember them as though our children were bound with them. Now, could northern men, if their own children were among the plundered ones, be as ready as they now are to send agents after southern plunder? Would they rejoice, as they now do, at the sight of the money with which those agents return laden, if the tears and blood which stain it were the tears and blood of their own children? But I forgot myself. I am writing as if my letter were to an abolitionist. That you may soon become one, and obey the command, "Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction," is the earnest desire of your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO', N. Y., August 7, 1837.

Gerrit Smith, Esquire :

DEAR SIR: I do not consider myself a sufficiently competent judge, in matters of courtesy, to decide upon the propriety, in that respect, of answering a private

letter in the columns of a public journal. But my sense of what is due to a correspondent would have rendered it impossible for me to have done so, unless, indeed, there occurred to me no other method of introducing to the public some truth of very great importance. And, as I cannot suppose that you were at any loss for a salient point in your crusade against slaveholders, I cannot reconcile your course in this matter to my views of the consideration which is due from man to man.

I regret that I was so long in seeing the answer to what you are pleased to designate my *kind-hearted and interesting letter*. It is not two weeks since it found its way to my hands; and then it appeared in the form of a *second* printed edition. I am not *surprised* that it was so long in reaching me, though I regret it. The wonder is, that it came at all. Papers, such as the "Friend of Man,"—pardon me for considering this title a gross *misnomer*—such papers, I say, have no general circulation in *this* country. Whatever moral influence *such* publications may exert in your country, *here* they are inoperative. And the thousands of dollars which are expended to array a moral power against slavery, are doing nothing where, as it seems to me, it can alone be made to exert an influence against it—in the south. Unless it is intended to dismember the south from the Union, by violating the pledges of the constitution on the subject, the vituperations against the slavery and slaveholders of the south, in which abolitionists are indulging themselves in the north, have, and can have no tendency to dispose those who alone have any control over the business toward the emancipation aimed at. But, to return. I regretted that I was so long in receiving your letter; and was exceedingly *surprised* that it should come in a *public* form. This was at war with all I had conceived of your disposition and character. In you I expected to find the courtesy of a Christian gentleman, and the unstooping dignity of well-taught magnanimity. But your letter *has* come; and though I, who should, in reason, have been the first, am, perhaps, the fifty thousandth reader of it, I rejoice in being enabled by it at last to learn the result of my well-intended application to you for aid in planting the Gospel standard in the city of New Orleans.

I readily grant that you would not be obliged, nor even at liberty to assist in erecting a *heathen* temple in New Orleans: but I am not at all prepared to grant that the religion of the south sanctions any thing *whatever*, in the code of existing laws or in the institutions of Louisiana, which is incompatible with the doctrines or precepts of the Bible; or that "the religion preached at the south is not the *whole* of the true religion." I am myself identified with the religion of the south; and I appeal to Heaven that I have, for almost twenty-seven years, been preaching *the whole of the true religion*, to the best of my understanding. It is true, that *professors* of religion in the south may, as *professors* of religion in the north do, sometimes sanction those things which are incongruous to the pure Gospel of Christ: but this no more convicts the religion of the south than it does the religion of the north of either heathenism or imperfection. If men shall hold themselves excused from assisting in building churches, till all who profess religion are orthodox in opinion and upright in practice, they may appropriate their money otherwise till the day of doom. But I will not affect to misunderstand you. You mean to say, I suppose, that the religion of the south sanctions slavery; or, at least, that it does not denounce it as criminal. It does, however, just what the Saviour and his apostles did, when they preached the whole of the true religion, in countries where slavery prevailed. It lays down and enforces the same principles, urges the same precepts, denounces the same threatenings, and presents the same inducements which those masters of the true religion did in similar circumstances. It condemns slavery as clearly and as strongly as any one or all of these ever did; and it goes no farther toward sanctioning the *abuses* of slavery than they did. It is *this* sort of religion for which a sanctuary in New Orleans is contemplated, and for aid in the providing of which I took the liberty of soliciting you; and it is, moreover, *such* a religion as this which you have assumed the responsibility of pronouncing heathenish in its character. Would you, sir, have met a requisition of St. Paul, to aid in propagating the religion which he taught in Rome, at Ephesus, or at Colosse, by such an excuse as that by which you would vindicate your refusal to contribute to the erection of a Methodist Church in the city of New Orleans? And yet, I assure you, the Gospel it is intended to preach in that church, is, in extenso and in detail, the same Gospel which that apostle published to those cities.

I leave the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., to determine whether

they will not refund to you, with interest, the donation which you made to that institution, and which you now regret. Were I one of its trustees, it should not be my fault if *that* source of your sorrow were not soon dried up. I shall not even pass a judgment on the propriety of the course pursued by the Southern Christian Herald, in publishing the opinions of the five northern born students of that institution, concerning slavery, with a view to quiet the angry passions of the community within which the seminary is situated, and prevent those young men from being martyrs to the abolition doctrines which they manifestly eschewed. The religion of the south is stainless of the guilt of mobbing and lynching. It would deprecate these things, though directed against the most malignant abolitionists, as sincerely as the religion of the north could. It does not appear to me, though you seem to have so supposed, that the Theological Seminary approved of the practice of lynching abolitionists, though they did take measures to secure those who were not abolitionists, from all liability to being lynched *as such*.

If you mean to say that you "trust that I will see displayed in your letter reasons which justify you for not contributing towards the erection of a New Orleans chapel," you must strangely misconceive of my sincerity, or greatly underrate my understanding, poor as it may be. You assume premises which you very well know would not be conceded by any religious man in the south; and from them you conclude against the propriety of the contribution solicited; and then—I (I will not characterize the proceeding)—and then you suppose I must see reason, in what you have written, for withholding the contribution! I most certainly had no other claims on you than those created by a *bona fide* purpose of glorifying God, and advancing the interests of true religion. I presented these claims to you, as to one who had both these objects in high regard. Whether you have *sacrificed* these objects to the interests of an excited and a fanatical association—whether you have been held back from this good work by mistaken apprehensions of the religion of the south—or whether the religion of the south is itself involved in error on this subject, would, perhaps, as little become me to determine, as it becomes you to determine, as you have done, of the heathenish character, or, at least, mutilated state of the religion of the south.—It is certain, however, that if the religion of the south is such as you represent it, there is a stern and tremendous obligation on you, and such as you, to send or bring the *whole* of the true religion among us. Many of us, on this supposition, are *perishing for lack of knowledge*; and the worst of it is, the Bible itself will not supply this lack to us. We cannot find the character of our religion *thus* drawn in that sacred book. We must be taught, then; and on such as you it is incumbent to teach us. Come over, then, to our Macedonia, and help us. Think not you have done enough, or, indeed, have done any thing, while your lectures against southern idolatry and heathenism are confined to northern audiences; who, though they framed our idols and forced them upon us, have themselves cast their idols to the moles and bats, content with the price of iniquity which they have treasured up, in exchange for those they have set up among us. Come, I repeat, or send; that we may be taught the whole of the true religion. In this great work you cannot, certainly, fear that you will repeat the delusion which so long held you in the front rank of colonization advocates, in the best days of your mental vigor! Or would it be too much mercy to us wretched idolatrous heathen, to convert us from the error of our ways, and turn us from our idols to the living God? Why waste the noble energies of mind, and other resources with which Providence has endowed you and your coadjutors, Birney and the beloved sisters, Sarah and Angelina Grimke, in lecturing those who are not involved in it, on the sin of southern idolatry? Or, perhaps, I mistake the purpose of your movements. You may be training a band of missionaries for this purpose. If so, what is it intended shall be their outfit? Will they come to us with the simple Gospel? Or, may we expect that Gospel to be supported by a violated constitution, on the one hand, and a severed Union on the other? And will these carry fire and sword, as the cogent arguments by which the whole of the true religion is to be urged upon our voluntary acceptance? If not, why delay the commencement of your preaching the true religion among us in its entirety? Will the Gospel become more efficient by the delay? Or shall we become more disposed to receive it, at your hands, in proportion to the injury which *we think* you have attempted against us, in your denunciatory lectures at the north?

I say nothing in this letter, upon the question of the right or wrong of slavery in the abstract. Every conscientious man that holds slaves must believe that it is

right, in the circumstances in which he holds them; and, till he is convinced to the contrary of this, no denunciations upon general principles, much less upon misapplied portions of the Jewish Scriptures, can convince him of sin or reform him. Many of the religious men of the south believe that, in existing circumstances, it is greatly conducive to the well being of the slaves in general, that religious men, and especially, that the ministers of religion should be known to be slaveholders. In that character *alone* can they effectually perform the important service in behalf of the slave, which your benevolence toward me has prompted you to wish I might perform, viz: "to open my mouth for the dumb." I have seen a *slaveholding* minister of the Gospel do thus *effectually* in behalf of the best interests of the entire colored population of a whole State; while the whole influence exerted by the abolitionists upon the condition and prospects of slaves, is evil and *only* evil. Its effect is to rivet the fetters of slavery, and to increase the privations and hardships of the slave. You, sir, when under your "colonization delusion," did effectually as well as eloquently "open your mouth for the dumb." The burdens of the slave were sensibly lessened by the measures adopted by you and your philanthropic coadjutors in that *noblest* of human enterprises; and the shackles of many hundreds of slaves were thrown off, and those of thousands of others manifestly loosened by the eloquence of your judicious pleadings in behalf of humanity: but alas! you saw proper to change the tone of *pleading* for that of *denunciation*; and, in a moment, your influence changed sides. The prison doors which had opened at the solicitations of the advocate of colonization, closed with violence before the communications of the abolition lecturer. The mild light of hope, which you had thrown upon the prospect of the prisoner, by your exhibition of Africa's rising sun, was exchanged for the gloom of despair, the moment you taught the black man to look for his freedom and happiness on the soil of the American continent. Did the black man of America understand the scope and bearing of the influence which your recovery from colonization delusion exerts upon his condition, he would, whether free or bond, lament that recovery as the saddest lapse in your moral character which could have acted upon him. And you, sir, if you could realize the evil influence of that change, upon the condition and prospects of the black man, would, I have no doubt, curse the hour and the instrumentality of that change as heartily as Job ever cursed the hour of his birth, and the man who carried tidings of that event to his father. To me, as the sincere friend of the black man, and one placed in a position from which I can see the bearing of the influences exerted upon his condition and future prospects, the change which you consider an escape from delusion to truth—from an attitude of hostility to the interests of the black race, to one of transcendent beneficence to it, appears to be one calling for mourning, lamentation, and woe, from every friend of that people; while it and like changes afford occasion of exultation and triumph to the ultra slaveholder, as it tends to perpetuate the bondage of the black man, by disgusting the white man against every measure which tends, no matter how remotely, to the accomplishment of his emancipation. Men, and even whole communities, who were fast approximating the point at which they would voluntarily have unloosed the fetters of their slaves, and afforded them the opportunity of being free *indeed*, have been driven by the headlong, and, forgive me for saying it, the incendiary measures of northern abolitionists, to retrace their steps—to add strength to the chains of their bondmen. And Gerrit Smith, Esq., the far famed philanthropist, the friend of the negro, is an agent of first rate efficiency in accumulating these evils upon his devoted friends! If such be the operation of his kindness, may Heaven shield from his enmity!

Be assured, my dear sir, though I had hoped a contribution of from \$500 to \$1000 from you, for the church, whose agent I have the honor to be, my disappointment in meeting a refusal did not excite one half the regret that was occasioned by witnessing what I consider such an instance of mental alienation—for I cannot suppose your moral feelings so perverted—as that which your present course, and especially your letter to me, indicates. You and the sober part of mankind agreed to consider you as very much in your senses; and most agreed that you were making an excellent use of those senses, when you were a leading star in the phalanx of colonization philanthropists. You must not wonder, then, if the sober part of mankind deplore, as the hallucination of frenzy, the strenuous effort you are now making to pull down what you were so long employed in building up; and exclaim, "How is the most fine gold become dim!"

I assure you no ill-natured sentiment toward you has place in my bosom. True, the unceremonious, and, as I think, uncourteous manner in which you have dragged me before the public, and the dogmatical denunciation of the religion of a large community of Christians with whom I am associated, are, in themselves, offences of no moderate malignity: but then, as I cannot bring myself to believe that your heart was privy to any intention to give offence, I cannot be offended. Fanaticism, when sincere, though guilty of the utmost want of courtesy, and even of the grossest rudeness, has claims to large indulgence from the sober thinker. When a *Shaker* said to me once, "I despise the God you worship—he is a damned God," I was not angry. I only pitied the fanaticism which drove him upon such blasphemous rudeness. And, for the same reason, you, sir, have not made me angry by pronouncing the Jehovah of southern devotions an idol, and his worshippers heathens. Most sincerely can I adopt the prayer of our blessed Saviour for his murderers—"Father, forgive him—he knows not what he does!" That you may speedily recover that healthy tone of mind and feeling which once distinguished you, and be *again*, above many, a blessing to Africa's unhappy race, are among the most fervent wishes of, sir, your sincere friend and well-wisher,

WILLIAM WINANS.

Centreville, Annis, Mi., Nov. 18, 1837.

EXPEDITION TO BASSA COVE.

[From the New York Observer.]

REPORT OF THE AGENT ON THE EXPEDITION FROM WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TO BASSA COVE.

To the Board of Managers of the New York City Colonization Society and Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your directions, I proceeded to Wilmington, North Carolina, where I arrived on the 20th November, and immediately commenced making the necessary arrangements for fitting out an expedition for your colony at Bassa Cove.

Having understood that considerable excitement had prevailed in the community in consequence of the agitations of the abolitionists at the North, I took care to wait upon the public authorities, and other leading persons of the place, and acquaint them fully with the objects of my mission, before making any demonstrations in other quarters. From those gentlemen, I am happy to say, I received the most polite attentions, and every facility was cheerfully afforded for the furtherance of my views.

I convened a meeting of the free colored people, and addressed them at length on the subject of colonization, explaining carefully the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by their removal to Liberia: and finally offered to such as were disposed to comply with your established conditions, an opportunity of joining the expedition for Bassa Cove. At the close of the meeting, a number came forward and signified their desire to be enrolled, at once, as emigrants; others declared their intention to become citizens of the young republic, as soon as they could make the necessary preparations, and all manifested the highest satisfaction with the account given them of

the colonies. One of them, a very respectable mechanic, of considerable property and great influence, expressed much regret that he was prevented by a large job of work on hand, from accompanying the present expedition, and declared that he should avail himself of the next opportunity to remove with his family to Bassa Cove. I mention the case of this person particularly, because, on account of his moral worth and enterprise, he would be an excellent leader of another expedition.

As some days elapsed before the arrival of the Barque, which took place on the 27th of November, I employed my time in presenting the claims of the Society as an occasion offered. In the frequent opportunities afforded me for familiar conversation on this subject, I had the satisfaction of finding many warm friends to the cause, and acquired much valuable information. Among other interesting cases which were made known to me, was that of a company of twelve people, whose manumission had been conditionally provided for, under the care of Mr. Lane, a planter of wealth and influence, in the vicinity of Wilmington. I sought an introduction, and made a visit to him at his plantation. He appeared interested in the objects of colonization, and expressed a desire to send his people to Bassa Cove; but his mother, who had a life-interest in them, declined ceding her right, and consequently he was unable to do so. One of the company, however, a young lad of sixteen, over whom he had entire control, was offered the privilege of going, which he gladly embraced, and received from his master an outfit for the voyage.

Another case of peculiar interest, which engaged my attention, was that of a company of forty people, under the care of Mr. Bowen of Brunswick county, a colored man. These people were formerly the slaves of a Mr. Elliston, who, at his death, provided by will for their emancipation, and left a considerable sum of money in the hands of his heir, Mr. Bowen, to be appropriated to removing and settling them in some country where they might enjoy their freedom in undisturbed security.

From the information given me, I made a visit to Elizabeth, (the county town of the late residence of Mr. Elliston) in order to examine the county records for a copy of the will; but it appeared that the will had unfortunately never been recorded, and that no trace of it could be found. In the absence of all legal claim on Bowen, the only alternative was to appeal to his benevolent feelings and sense of justice. This, I am happy to say, was not made in vain. As soon as he became acquainted with the character of the colony, and the unequalled advantages to be secured to his people by placing them under your patronage, he nobly resolved to give them up. For he had not failed to comply before with the generous intentions of their former master through a selfish desire to profit by their continued servitude, but from an honest doubt whether their condition would be improved by a removal to the free States. In Liberia, he saw that freedom would not be to them an unmeaning name, but a real blessing, and he hesitated not to confer it. He promised, also, to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars, as an outfit to them, on the sailing of the vessel.

I spent some time in Bladen and Brunswick counties, and succeeded in collecting a number of highly respectable emigrants: one of these,

James Brown, from the peculiar circumstances of the family, deserves particular mention. Brown was the favorite servant of an excellent lady, who had reared him from a child under her personal inspection. The interest which had led her to take special care of his infancy, and to watch with parental diligence over his early education had grown with his maturing years into a firm and confiding attachment, and in her declining years he was her constant attendant, her adviser, her friend, and the staff of her old age.

Under the good influence of his pious mistress, James, too, had become a Christian, and in the strict integrity of his character and the faithful discharge of every duty, he illustrated the holy principles of his faith, and obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. But his wife and children were slaves. He had married early in life the slave of a neighboring planter, and now, when he saw his interesting family growing up about him, his cup of happiness was embittered by the reflection, that the wife of his bosom and the children of his care were in bondage, and might at any moment be torn from him, by the will of another, and separated to a returnless distance. He heard of Liberia, and he immediately besought his mistress to intercede for the freedom of his family, and to send them and him to that country. At first, the feelings of the good old lady were wounded, and she wept at his supposed ingratitude in wishing to leave her; but when she understood the full scope of his request, her generous heart responded to it, and she at once promised to use her influence in effecting the object of his wishes. In a few days, she announced to him her complete success in procuring the freedom of his wife and six children. Then having provided amply for their comfort on the voyage, she presented him with four hundred dollars as an outfit, and prepared to bid him a final adieu. But this was a trial almost beyond her strength. The noble determination which had hitherto supported her, at the moment of its consummation gave way, and for a time she indulged her grief in a flood of tears. But again the heroine triumphed over the woman; and she gave them a parting blessing as they left her to join the expedition at Wilmington.

A gentleman, who was present, told me, he never witnessed a scene of such touching interest as the parting of that grateful family with their protector and friend.

Mr. Louis Sheridan, who is already favorably known to you as the leader, I may say the *father*, of this expedition, is, in my opinion, every way worthy of your confidence, and eminently qualified for great usefulness in Africa. For energy of mind, firmness of purpose, and variety of practical knowledge, Sheridan has no superior. He is, emphatically, a self-made man, who has fought his way, through adverse and depressing circumstances, to an eminence seldom, if ever, attained by any of his caste in this country. For years he has been engaged in an extensive and successful business; and though often wronged by the villainy of others, and the unequal operation of laws, out of large sums of money, he is still worth (after emancipating his slaves, seven in number, who accompany him as his fellow-citizens to Liberia,) fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Throughout his native State he is honored and esteemed wherever he is known, and he leaves the country, with the best wishes of all classes of the community.

On my first arrival at Wilmington, Sheridan entered with zeal into the business of the expedition, and contributed by his various exertions and influence materially to lighten my labors. To him is partially due the credit of securing the confidence of Mr. Bowen, and enlisting his people so warmly in this enterprise. And, indeed, it is to his efforts, that I must attribute much of the success of my mission.

It may be asked why such a man, with an ample fortune, influential friends, and a well established character, should wish to emigrate. It is, that, because, with all his dignity and talents, he cannot in this country enjoy an equality of rights; because, with all his refinement and worth, he is here doomed, in the dearest intercourse of life, to degrading associations; and, more than all, because he is fired with a noble desire to elevate the down-trodden millions of his stricken brethren, by giving them a country and a name. These are the motives which led Sheridan and his associates to leave their native land; and surely nobler ones never inspired the breast of man.

The object of my visit to Brunswick and Bladen counties having been fully accomplished, and the emigrants, under charge of Sheridan, on their way to the place of embarkation, I found that the near approach of the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, at Washington City, would compel me to leave before the sailing of the vessel. I therefore applied to Governor Owen, who had exhibited, throughout, the liveliest interest in the expedition, to go to Wilmington, and superintend its departure. He kindly consented to do so, and requested that Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of that place, might be associated with him. That gentleman also cordially met my wishes, and I had thus the satisfaction of leaving the completion of this important and interesting work in the hands of gentlemen alike distinguished for their private worth and eminent for their public virtues. In this connection allow me to express my grateful sense of the hospitality and various assistance rendered me by the citizens of North Carolina generally in the prosecution of my mission. My thanks are particularly due to the gentlemen already named, and to Col. Andrews, of Brunswick county, for his important service in the transactions connected with the people of Mr. Bowen.

The whole number of emigrants enrolled, when I left Wilmington, was eighty-four. Since my return to this city, I have been advised by Messrs. Owen and Wright, that the *Marine* sailed on the 23d ultimo. The people were all in good spirits, and animated with hopes of the future.

Just before the sailing of the vessel, a circumstance occurred, which, as it illustrates the good feelings with which the expedition was regarded, may be mentioned. One of the men was arrested for a debt of thirty dollars, after his family were on board. The poor fellow was in great distress, as he had no means of liquidating the demand. But as soon as the matter was known to the by-standers, the money was promptly contributed and the debt settled.

The happy influence of this expedition will long be felt in North Carolina, and I have no doubt it will prove the precursor of many succeeding ones from that State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your obedient Servant,

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1838.

THOS. BUCHANAN.

THE ENFRANCHISED.

[From the *Boston Recorder*.]

Among the colored emigrants who returned to Africa, under the patronage of the "Maryland State Colonization Society," in the spring of 1837, was a man named Demba, old and blind, but a Christian.

"Old man, old man, with crisped hair,
And brow of ebon die,
What seek'st thou with such earnest air,
'Neath Afric's sultry sky?
I saw thee on the vessel's prow,
Long ere it near'd the land,
And read wild wishes on thy brow,
To tread this burning strand.

What tale hast thou of stormy seas,
When whelming waves roll'd high?
What tidings from a distant clime,
Old stranger?" No reply!
He felt the palm-leaves cool and fresh
Sweep o'er his wither'd cheek,
And then his sightless eyes he rais'd,
With thoughts that none might speak.

They gently took his groping hands,
And on his footsteps led,
Toward where in ancient times' arose
His father's lowly shed;
And there the breath of spice and gum,
Rich o'er his senses stole,
And low winds whispering thro' the reeds
Made music in his soul.

Made music! Such as still had slept
Since boyhood's early day,
When kidnapp'd from his mother's arms
They tore the slave away;
And still as memory's magic hand
O'er the soul's harp-strings ran,
To prayer upon the glowing sand
Knelt down that blind old man.

He prais'd the God of heaven and earth
For every chastening pain,
For all the sorrows of his lot
Beyond the western main;
For there the Bible's blessed love
Was to his soul reveal'd,
The diamond signet of the skies,
Which had his pardon seal'd.

And sweet it was, the voice to hear
Of that enfranchis'd slave,
Thus giving glory for the hope
That lives beyond the grave;
And sweet to think those blinded eyes
Should their Redeemer see,
And from Time's dreary midnight wake
To bright Eternity. L. H. S.

NEW AND INTERESTING PROJECT.

The following communication discloses a project which, if carried into effect, must prove of incalculable benefit to the cause of Colonization. Its author is Judge Wilkeson, of St. Augustine, Florida, a gentleman of great wealth, intelligence and energy; and we trust he will find many gentlemen of influence and means ready to co-operate in this noble undertaking.

ST. AUGUSTINE, *March 7, 1838.*

My Dear Sir: I can make you no apology which will be satisfactory to myself for neglecting so long to acknowledge your favor of December 29th. On my arrival here, I found it necessary, for the comfort of my family, to go to housekeeping; (the effects of the war are no where more sensibly felt than in our public boarding-houses.) I had therefore to purchase a house, repair and fit it for occupancy, and, in the mean time, two cargoes of lumber and necessities to unload and secure, and also to keep my men at work on my plantation: so, my dear sir, all this, with the correspondence connected with my own personal business in the State of New York, has so occupied me, that I have not had time until now to reply to your kind letter. Hereafter I hope that no apology will be requisite.

Sir, the project, of which I communicated to you the outline in Washington, is briefly set forth in a letter to Lewis Sheridan, a colored man of North Carolina, who has embarked for Africa with his family. I expected to find him at Washington, but he had gone into the country. I waited a day, and was sorry to leave without seeing him. On my arrival at Charleston, though pressed for time, I addressed to him the letter referred to, a copy of which I subjoin.

“CHARLESTON, *December 7, 1837.*

“*Mr. Lewis Sheridan:* Sir, although a stranger, I have taken the liberty of communicating to you a project, by which I propose to place the colored man in a favorable position to prove his ability to engage in trade and commerce and other important business, where talent, integrity and industry are requisite to success.

“The high character which you have acquired in North Carolina, for moral worth and mercantile ability, might be regarded as evidence that the colored man stands on ground equally elevated as the white man, making allowance only for the difference of education, and political condition. Still, sir, I would suggest that this is a favorable time for the philanthropist and real friend of the African race to unite in multiplying evidences that the negro is capable of taking his place in the honorable and elevated callings of life. I here submit to you my project, and solicit your opinion of its practicability and influence on the colored man. I propose to raise money by contribution, which shall be applied to the purchase of vessels suited to trade and transporting passengers to the coast of Africa; which vessels shall be sold to colored men, capable of managing them, and who will reside in, and hail from, Africa, and pay for the vessels within a given number of years, by carrying emigrants to the American Colonies on the coast. I anticipate no difficulty in raising the necessary funds, particularly at this time, when the benevolent public is so much alive to every thing relating to the African race. Nor can I doubt that many vessels could be officered and manned by colored people, well qualified to navigate them safely and economically. When the practicability of this project is once proved, in what a new and favorable light will the negro appear; and from his capacity to endure the rays of a vertical sun, in the climate of Africa, he could safely prosecute the trade and commerce of that quarter of the globe, which are now, and always have been, attended with such fearful risk of life to the white man. Navigation, once commenced by the negro, and a regular

trade established between this country and Africa, can we doubt that the colored people of this country, who possess enterprise and property, would engage in that trade, and turn their attention to Africa as their future home, where they will enjoy, not nominal, but real freedom? If regular packets, navigated by colored men, were established between this country and our Colonies on the coast of Africa, would not the natural tendency be to do away the existing prejudices against emigration? The colored ship owner would have an interest to induce his enterprising colored friend to settle in Africa, as a planter or trader, and thereby contribute to the articles of commerce. As colonization is now conducted, the influence of the emigrant can be brought to bear but very partially upon his friends in this country, however much he may desire it. Again, the increased facilities of visiting the western coast of Africa which would be furnished by this means, would induce many of our colored people to visit the country, and thus develop the advantages of a settlement there, and dissipate prevailing prejudices. May it not be expected that in a very short time companies of enterprising free negroes would be found for emigration to Africa, the same as is now practised by our eastern citizens in removing in colonies to the far west, or by Europeans in emigrating by companies to this country? The coast to leeward of Liberia, being more healthy than the points now occupied by the American colonies, would furnish inducements for new settlements which might be extended for more than a thousand miles, embracing some of the most healthy and productive parts of the African coast. You have, no doubt, reflected much on the subjects embraced in this letter; will you favor me with your views in relation to them, and particularly in relation to encouraging the free Negro to engage in navigation? Would you become interested yourself and present the subject favorably to your enterprising friends in Africa?
Yours, &c."

The above letter, which was sent by private conveyance, (the mail not going direct) either was not delivered, or Mr. Sheridan had not time before sailing to answer it.

The first idea of this project was suggested to me by observing that few colored men in any section of our country are prosecuting any extensive business, but are generally engaged in subordinate capacities, and in performing the most menial services. Feeling a great desire for the elevation of the colored man, I embraced every opportunity afforded by several visits to the southern and southwestern States of making myself acquainted with the condition of both slaves and free people of color, and their susceptibility of elevation in this country. I found among the slaves as skillful mechanics as our country affords. The Dover Iron works, among the most extensive in America, are carried on by slaves, from digging the oar, and cutting the wood for coal, to refining the iron, and rolling it into bars and plates, and the extensive and complicated machinery kept in the most perfect order. The mechanic labor on the plantations in the southern States, is usually performed by slaves. They are in fact the blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, weavers, and shoe-makers of the country, and their work is performed with skill and expedition. I am satisfied that the colored man is as capable of acquiring trades as the white man, and that the reason he is so seldom found in the middle and eastern States carrying on mechanic business, is not for want of ability to acquire the knowledge and skill, but on account of the difficulties and discouragements incident to his condition, and which are alike applicable to all colored men who seek to elevate themselves in this country. The merchant will not employ them as clerks: the mechanic will not employ them as journeymen: should he perchance find such employment, he applies for board and is refused—other workmen will not eat with him; thus he meets at the very outset in life with difficulties which he cannot surmount. He may have education, and mechanic skill; of what avail are they so long as neither can be profitably employed? He has no one to take him by the hand

and help him onward—his heart sinks with discouragement—he must either steal, beg, or accept of menial employment,—and instead of being surprised that so great a majority are thus employed, it is a wonder that more are not vagabonds. It may be said that all these difficulties proceed from the wicked prejudices of a wicked world; be it so, their effects on the colored man are none the less calamitous, and ages may roll away before these prejudices are corrected, and generations of colored men may pass away to the grave while their professed friends are setting the world right. My project offers present relief, opens a field to him in which talents, education, and skill can be successfully employed, yes, and extensively too; for can it be doubted, that if one successful voyage is made by colored men, ships would be procured as fast as competent officers and sailors would accept of them on the conditions proposed, and thousands of colored men would hasten to qualify themselves to act as officers? Good colored seamen are now numerous. The terms on which I propose to place the vessels in the hands of the colored man are liberal. Require no cash payments, take the whole amount of the vessel in transporting passengers to be furnished by the American Colonization Society, and other societies now existing, or to be formed, for colonizing on the coast of Africa. One, two, three, or more years should be allowed, if required to pay for the vessel. Or, it might be proposed, that if the free colored men of this country, either by themselves or in connection with their friends in Africa, should form a society or company for colonizing in Africa, and acquire a title to one hundred square miles of land, and settle on it one hundred emigrants from the United States, then and at such time any balance due on any vessel or vessels so sold shall be assigned and transferred to such society or company.

This project seems to me, after much reflection, so well calculated to accomplish what so many thousands honestly desire, although great diversity of opinion prevails in relation to the means to be employed, that I have great hopes of seeing the experiment made the ensuing fall. I cannot doubt that money can be raised to purchase a ship. I shall make the effort, and if necessary, I will be one of ten persons to furnish the amount required, and devote my time to the object. I therefore hope that gentlemen residing in various sections of this country, who may favor this plan, will interest themselves in recommending it to such colored men as they find competent and willing to engage in the enterprise. I will give my views further on this subject by next mail.

Sir, in concluding to engage in this matter I have done it with fear and apprehension, but I have great confidence that something good will grow out of the effort; more capable men will engage in it; I count on your aid. Will you please place this communication before the public as soon as possible.

Sir, I am yours,

Most respectfully,

SAML. WILKESON.

From the Colonization Herald.

LIBERIA AS IT IS.

It is now SIXTEEN YEARS since the first settlement in Liberia was established, on Cape Mesurado. In 1821 the American Colonization Society purchased a part of the Island of Sherboro, distant about 120 miles from Cape Mesurado, and during that year and the following a vigorous, but ineffectual effort was made to plant a colony there. The treachery of the natives, the insalubrity of the climate, and a series of melancholy disasters finally compelled its abandonment, and the society directed its attention to the more eligible scite mentioned above; where, in 1822, after a protracted negotiation, a purchase was made, and a feeble band of emigrants took possession.

As my object at present is not to trace the progress of the colony through its various fortunes, I shall reserve for another article an account of the early trials and difficulties, as well as the many daring and heroic achievements with which its history is fraught, and come at once to the bright picture of its present condition and prospects. Liberia (stretching along 300 miles of the coast, and extending from 10 to 40 miles inland) now numbers FOUR separate colonies, viz:

MONROVIA, established by the American Colonization Society, including the towns of *Monrovia*, *New Georgia*, *Caldwell*, *Millsburgh*, and *Marshall*—

BASSA COVE, established by the United Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. This colony includes *Bassa Cove* and *Edina*. The latter village was founded by the American Colonization Society, and lately ceded to the United Societies—

GREENVILLE, established by the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies, at SINOU—

MARYLAND, established by the Maryland Colonization Society at *Cape Palmas*.

In the NINE VILLAGES enumerated above there is a population of about 5000—all of course colored persons—of which THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED are emigrants from this country, and the remainder natives of Africa, mostly youth, who have come into the colonies to learn “Merica fash,” and make themselves “white men,” by conforming to the habits of civilization and becoming subject to our laws.

The commerce of the colonies, though in its infancy, is already extensive. From \$80,000 to \$125,000 is exported annually, in camwood, ivory, palm oil, and hides; and an equal or greater amount of the manufactures and productions of Europe and America are brought into the colonies in return. Monrovia, which is the largest town and principal seaport, carries on a considerable coasting trade, by means of small vessels built and owned by her own citizens. Not less than 12 or 15 of these, averaging from 10 to 30 tons burden, manned and navigated by the colonists, are constantly engaged in a profitable trade along seven hundred miles of the coast.

The harbor of Monrovia is seldom clear of foreign vessels; more than SEVENTY of which, from the United States, England, France, Sweeden, Portugal and Denmark, touch there annually.

BASSA COVE and CAPE PALMAS have both good harbors, and possess great advantages for commerce. Already their waters are gladdened

by the frequent presence of traders from other countries, and in a few years, when the hand of enterprise shall have developed the rich mines of wealth which nature has so abundantly provided there, these growing towns will become the centres of an extensive and important business.

SINOU, too, possesses an excellent harbor, and is the natural outlet of a vast tract of rich and productive country. Under the fostering hand of its enterprising founders, it must soon become an important link in the great maritime chain of Americo-African establishments. The productions of the country, which may be raised in any quantity for exportation, are *coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, palm oil*, together with the *gums, dye-woods, ivory, &c.*, which are collected from the forests.

The state of morals in the colonies is emphatically of a high order. Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, profanity, and quarrelling are vices almost unknown in Liberia. A temperance society formed in 1834 numbered in a few weeks after its organization 500 members, at that time more than one-fifth of the whole population.

At BASSA COVE and CAPE PALMAS, the sale and use of ardent spirits are forbidden by law. In the other colonies the ban of public opinion so effectually prohibits dram drinking that no respectable person would dare indulge an appetite so disreputable.

There are EIGHTEEN CHURCHES in Liberia, viz: at Monrovia 4, New Georgia 2, Caldwell 2, Millsburgh 2, Edina 2, Bassa Cove 3, Marshall 1, Cape Palmas 2. Of these, 8 are Baptist, 6 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, and 1 Episcopalian.

As there are FORTY CLERGYMEN in the colonies, all the churches are not only regularly supplied with preaching, but religious meetings are weekly held in many of the native villages.

Seven hundred of the colonists, or one-fifth of the whole population, are professed Christians, in good standing with the several churches with which they are connected. As might be expected, where so large a proportion of the people is pious, the general tone of society is religious. No where is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended. Sunday schools and Bible classes are established generally in the churches, into which, in many cases, the native children are gathered with those of the colonists.

There are ten week-day schools in all the settlements, supported generally by education and missionary societies in this country. The teachers in most cases are colored persons. A laudable thirst for knowledge pervades the community, and a great desire is expressed for an academic institution, toward the support of which they would contribute liberally; though as yet they are scarcely able to establish one single handed.

In some places, as at BASSA COVE, literary societies are formed for mutual improvement, much on the plan of village lyceums in this country.

At Bassa Cove and Monrovia there are public libraries for the use of the people. The one at the former place numbers 1200 or 1500 volumes.

A monthly newspaper is published at Monrovia. The articles in this paper afford good testimony of the general intelligence of the people, and reflect great credit upon the talented editor, a colored man.

There are at present 25 or 30 white persons connected with the various missionary and education societies, or attached to the colonies as physicians, &c. The government of Liberia is essentially republican. All the officers, except the Governor, (who is appointed by the Colonization Society) being chosen by the people. Elections are held annually in every village, and are conducted with great propriety and decorum. A vice-governor, legislative counsellors, a high sheriff, constables, &c., are some of the officers elected annually. The militia is well organized and efficient. The officers and men exhibit a degree of enthusiasm in the performance of their duty seldom witnessed elsewhere; and on field days their neat and orderly appearance, their thorough discipline, and the promptness and precision of their evolutions, command the admiration of every observer.

There are a number of volunteer corps, regularly uniformed and equipped. These of course are the elite of the Liberia militia; and indeed many of them would lose nothing by a comparison with our own city guards.

T. B.

COLONIZATION IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

As indicative of the rapidly increasing growth of colonization in our state, and of the general adoption of colonization principles by nearly all classes of our citizens, we should like, did room allow, to give a synopsis of the labors of Mr. Pinney in the western counties, within a short period. In Washington county alone there are eighteen auxiliaries to the county society. Thirteen of these report of their consisting of more than 600 members, with an annual subscription of about eleven hundred dollars.

In Fayette and Green, an exhibition of the like favorable nature will soon be made. Mr. Pinney writes from Uniontown, "Several formerly active members of the abolition society came out to our aid, and among them the president and secretary."

Two expeditions, since the month of May last, have been sent out to Bassa Cove; one from this port, the other from Wilmington, North Carolina. The expenses of the first were in part contributed to by the New York society—the second at the joint cost of the two societies of New York and Pennsylvania.

Within that period, a vessel with emigrants has sailed from Norfolk for Monrovia, under the direction of the American Colonization Society; and another from Baltimore, for Cape Palmas, on the part of the Maryland society; and a third, somewhat earlier, for Sinou, sent by the Mississippi society.

OHIO only requires to be appealed to in order to rival her neighbor Pennsylvania.—*Ibid.*

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th inst. says—"We understand that SIX HUNDRED NEGROES, belonging to a gentleman of this city, lately deceased, are to be liberated according to his will, provided they are willing to go to Africa, in which case ample provision is to be made for their transportation."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN AFRICA, (NEAR PORT NATAL.)

A Sabbath school for children was commenced soon after our brethren left. Seventy-five attended on the first Sabbath, and from 250 to 300 now regularly attend. This is superintended by Mrs. A., and is held a little after sunrise. I have an adult school at the same hour, of about 250. The children's school is opened by singing a hymn, which is first repeated by one of the boys, and prayer. Then follows an examination upon the subject of the previous Sabbath, and the recitation of hymns and passages of Scripture in English and Zulu. A few passages of Scripture are then read and explained, and the school is closed with singing. The adult school is held under a large tree near our dwelling, and is conducted much in the same manner. In both schools the questions are answered with a good deal of readiness, and in general a very good account is given of what was read and spoken the Sabbath before.—*Sunday School Journal*.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Soc'y from Dec. 20, 1837, to Jan. 20, 1838.

Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.

Nicholas Brown, Providence, his 10th instalment,	-	-	-	-	\$100
George Burwell, Frederick County, Va., his 8th do.	-	-	-	-	100
John Gray, Fredericksburg, his 7th do.	-	-	-	-	100

Collections in Churches, &c.

Belvidere, N. J., Benevolent Association of Presbyterian Church,	-	-	30
Figert's Valley, Randolph Co., Va, a collection by Rev. D. H. Coyner, ag't,	45		
Kanawha Presbyterian Church, by	-	-	15
Lewisburg, Va. from the citizens, by	-	-	19 50
Morefield, Hardy, Co., Va., from do., by	-	-	21 40
Rocky Spring, Augusta Co., Va. by	-	-	5 80
Spring Creek, Presbyterian church, by	-	-	30 25
Sutherland's Falls, Rutland, Vt., Rev. J. C. Southmayd,	-	-	5
West-Rutland, Vermont, Cong. Church, Rev. L. L. Tilden,	-	-	5

Donations.

Danville, Kentucky, from an aged friend	-	-	5
Dedham, Mass., Female Society, for the education of African children, by	-	-	50
Miranda Guild, Sec.	-	-	10
Granville, Sereno Wright, annual donation	-	-	10

Auxiliary Societies.

Amherst and Amherst College Col. Society, Luke Sweetson, Tr.	-	-	5
North Carolina State Society, D. Dupre, Tr.	-	-	15 87
South Hanover, Jefferson Co., Indiana, Col. Society, John M. Young, Tr.	-	-	45
transmitted by Isaac Coe, Tr. of the Indiana State Society,	-	-	150
Virginia State Col. Society, B. Brand, Tr.	-	-	

\$757 32

African Repository.

N. F. Cabell, Warminster, Va., per Richard G. Morris,	-	-	\$2
Jas. C. Penn., Lovington, Va., do.	-	-	15
Benj. Welsh, Bladensburg, Md.,	-	-	16
T. A. Hill, Bangor, Maine,	-	-	5
James B. Hosmer, Hartford, Connecticut,	-	-	4
R. C. Reynolds, Groton, N. Y.	-	-	2
Prof. E. Adams, Hanover, N. H.	-	-	6

THE
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AND
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MARCH, 1838.

[No. 3.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the Susan Elizabeth at New York, from Western Africa, despatches have been received from the Colony up to about the 1st of February. There is a manifest improvement in the agriculture and other leading interests of the Colony, and a spirit of resolution to make further and greater improvements. Evils, doubtless, exist, which must be remedied, and great wisdom and energy are demanded to allay sectional differences and jealousies between settlements under the control of different Societies, and bind them harmoniously together; yet such a measure of success has thus far attended the plan of African Colonization, as to afford reasons for confidence in the work, even when prosecuted as it should be to a far greater extent, and with State and National resources. We present the following statements from the despatches:—

From the Lieutenant Governor, Anthony D. Williams.

MONROVIA, January 28, 1838.

The Emperor, with 96 emigrants, cast anchor in this harbour on the 12th instant, and were all safely landed two days afterwards. These emigrants I have located at Millsburg and Caldwell—thirteen at the latter place, and eighty-three at the former. Their town lots are already assigned them. And directly after the sailing of this vessel I shall proceed to allot them their farms. I have not yet had sufficient acquaintance with them, to enable me to say much of their character. They, however, seem anxious for their lands, that they may go immediately to work: a disposition which I shall by all means encourage. Those situated at Caldwell have applied for farms on the Stockton. Those at Millsburg will of course have their farms attached to that settlement. Sixty of those emigrants who were liberated by John Smith, Esq., of Virginia, Mr. McPhail informs me, are to be provisioned twelve months, as well as to be supplied from the Society's Store with tools, &c. To do this, will be altogether impossible, unless timely resources shall be sent out by the Board. The supplies sent out by the Emperor (I mean of provisions) will not suffice six months. And, unfortunately, drafts

on the Society are in such low repute, that I shall not be able to do any thing in the way of purchase. Of the goods that came in the Emperor, there was neither bill of lading, invoice, nor account of any description; nor even a copy of the charter party. I have enclosed a copy of the account of goods received, that by comparing accounts you may ascertain if they have been all delivered. I must here be allowed, respectfully, to represent to the Society the necessity of some arrangements by which persons in the employment of the Society may be paid their salary without so great a loss as they have been compelled lately to sustain. The Public Store has for four months been entirely destitute of available merchandise. And it is seldom that drafts can be negotiated with vessels, even at a discount of fourteen to twenty per cent. This loss, persons in your employment have frequently been made to sustain, in order to obtain the common necessities of life. And at other times they have not been able to get them off at all. This bears severely on those of the officers who depend for subsistence on their daily labor. There are others who have other resources, and of course are not subjected to these disadvantages. The cooking apparatus, timber for deck, and berths for expedition vessels, have been hitherto delivered over to the agency as the property of the Colonization Society. It has not been the case in this instance. I know not if these articles were provided by the Society.

I am sorry that the Sugar Mill did not come. I have about six acres of promising, thrifty sugar-cane, which I am apprehensive will be lost for want of a mill to grind it. I am more anxious to succeed in manufacturing this cane, for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of cultivating and manufacturing the article with comparative ease, and thereby giving an impulse to the business, than for the benefit to be derived from it in this case. I am continuing to enlarge the sphere of cultivation on the Public Farm. On this subject I am happy to inform you there is an astonishing improvement in the Colony. The spirit of agriculture is on the increase; and each succeeding month finds greater encroachments by the hand of cultivation in the surrounding forest.

The native wars in our vicinity continue to rage with unabated fury. Jenkins, a chief of the Gorahs, made an irruption about four days ago, into a town of the Dey tribe, and captured and murdered about two hundred persons. This is nearly the last town of any consequence that belonged to the Dey tribe. The Gorahs seem determined on the extermination of this unfortunate people; and there is every probability they will effect their purpose. Should they succeed in extinguishing the Deys, I cannot at present say by whom the country will be inhabited—whether by the Gorahs or Condahs. In either case, I fear we shall have troublesome, restless neighbors. The Condahs are already occupying a portion of the country, and it is reported there are already several barricades from the coast to Bo-porah. If this be correct, the Gorahs will find in the end that they have conquered a country, but not for themselves.

Accompanying is the account of the goods paid by me to old Mama, and which extinguishes her claim on the Society for the purchase of

Bushrod Island. The Board, I perceive, desires more information on one particular in my last communication: that of granting twenty instead of ten acres of land to persons desirous to commence farming. My reasons for so doing are the following:—Farming cannot be carried on advantageously without stock, and stock cannot be raised in Africa without a pasture—for which purpose alone ten acres would be a small space. If, therefore, the people are restricted to ten acres, they will be forced either to purchase or circumscribe their operations within a compass that would render the business altogether unimportant. Farming here is expensive, and such generally are the circumstances of the people, that when they commence, all their resources are put in the most pressing requisition. The Society have more land than will for years be required in allotments. And should all they now possess be taken up, the expense and difficulty of obtaining more will not be found very great. I therefore concluded it was best to grant to such as required it, and at the same time give assurance that they would enter immediately upon it, a farm of twenty, instead of ten acres of land as before.

I have attempted to carry into effect the resolutions of the Board with regard to the removal of the Society's property from Edina. On Governor Matthias' representation, that the removal of the arms at this time might jeopardize the peace of the place, the property has been suffered to remain for the decision of the Board. Accompanying is the schedule of the property.

We are anxiously awaiting the laws, and did hope to receive them by the Emperor. I have not time to say any thing more with regard to the present Constitution of the Colony, than that there is a growing inclination in the Colony for its alteration and amendment. When I shall have obtained a clear idea of the views of the people on this subject, I shall lay them before the Board.

Extracts from the letter of Dr. Taylor.

MILLSBURG, September 15, 1837.

*To the Board of Managers
of the Am. Col. Society.*

DEAR GENTLEMEN: AS the vessel that left a few days since was too swift for me, being twenty miles from the port from which she sailed, my letters which were written for her, did not arrive in time. I have the extreme satisfaction to inform the Board, that at this time, there is nothing like the indisposition among the people, that existed when I came to the place in February last. There are on my sick list at the present time—in a community of one hundred and ninety-six persons—seven patients; out of this number, only two are of the company that came out with me. Two are old women, for whom medicine will do little or no good. Two, an infant and its mother who took cold, in consequence of being driven out of the house by our master animals, the drivers;* and the seventh, a man (G. Caster) who was so unfortunate as, on the evening of the 14th, to have his arm fractured. I have now commenced to take regular notes of every case that comes under my

* A species of ant.

charge. I should have done this long since, but I have not been able to read or write any thing worth notice. I think I may now venture to say, that the Lord has brought me through the fever. But my poor wife seems to suffer still from fever and chill. The damp weather makes very much against her, and myself also, when it is so that I cannot get out to take my walks. There is one singular fact, which experience has taught me since I have been in Africa; and this fact is exactly the reverse of what has been the generally received opinion, both in America and Africa. The fact is this: That, if a man would enjoy perfect health in this country, he must take just twice as much exercise as would preserve health in the United States. I am fully persuaded that this is a true statement, from what I have experienced in my own case, and what I have observed of others.

There came out with me a man hearty and robust, who suffered much less from fever than any other man that came, except one; but in consequence of indolence, he is now good for nothing—the most so, of any of the whole company. Every other man that came out in the *Rondout*, to use a common phrase, is up and doing; while the above mentioned individual does nothing but eat and lie down. I have used all the persuasion of which I am capable; but all to no effect. It is a truth, that I have had but two patients under my charge since I have been here, that implicitly obeyed my directions. Bread stuff has been very scarce; potatoes have been our main stay; cassadas, plantains, and corn, entered largely into the account. Fresh meat has been very scarce. Sometimes there would not be any killed for two or three weeks together, and even then, but a very few would hear of it, before it would be disposed of. There is an animal in the *St. Paul's* which is of an entirely different make from the one generally called *Aligator*, which is here called *Crocodile*. And I declare that I have never seen veal in any market in the United States equal to it. There are many other things that are eaten here, that we would not think of eating in the United States; besides all those that resemble what we admire at home.

Not less than three vessels have arrived in the harbour of *Monrovia* within the last two months, and the only letter I received was one written to me before I left *Wilmington*. I presume you have been informed of the fact, that one of the *New Georgians* is to be hanged this day, *Friday the 15th*, for the wilful, and no doubt premeditated murder of one of his townsmen.

October 3.

The health of the people still good. The state of the weather is improving. The rains are going off. We have a shower daily, and nocturnally. The evenings and mornings are so delightful, that persons cannot content themselves in the house, who are in health. There is much less complaint about bread, now that rice has begun to come in, than at my last date. The people that came out in *July*, have suffered much indeed, for want of medical attendance principally.

There is not the shadow of a doubt, but that this place is vastly more suitable for acclimation than any other Colony in *Liberia*. Geographical locality has great influence in modifying the grade, that the African fever will assume among recent emigrants. I have not yet been able to

ascertain what peculiar general characters the disease takes in the other settlements, but I shall; I have hitherto had no opportunity, in consequence of the confining nature of my situation, with regard to indisposition and weather. In this settlement, as every where else, I believe, a great deal depends upon the exciting cause. My own case was a mild remittent. Some others were malignant intermittents, attended with the varieties of duration of interval between each paroxysm, as Quotidians, Tertians, and Quartans. You cannot expect a very lucid description of this fever from me; you are too well acquainted with my many imperfections; I trust, however, by applying myself, I may yet be able to give some satisfactory information, both relative to the diseases, and other things connected with the Colony, which may to the Board be serviceable. In my treatment of the diseases here, I am guided entirely by the circumstances and situation of my patients. I prescribe for symptoms, not for names. Thanks to Dr. Lindsley for so deeply impressing my mind with the importance of this great practical truth. Had he have taken a course contrary to this, I should have lost my own life as well as many more of the lives of those I had under my care. I did not, fortunately, attempt to prove the efficacy of new medicines, but stuck to those whose efficacy has, by long experience, been established in the treatment of the diseases of all climates. And I thank God, this has been my course. My object, gentlemen, in coming out, was to try to do good. I am called upon to fill almost all the offices in Church and State, (not Minister yet,) but steward, leader, trustee, and exhorter. The performance of almost all public duties is required of me. My patients are all convalescent. My wife has got entirely rid of her chills. My patient, with fractured humerus, is doing well. If I was only an efficient botanist, I have a field before me that would serve me to explore during the balance of my life. A natural historian would find matter here to occupy his mind and pen, as long as he could live. I do not think that I have seen a greater variety of birds in the United States in twenty-nine years, than I have seen here in the short space of eight months.

On to-morrow, an election is to take place throughout the Colony, for delegates to a convention, called to alter the Constitution; which, in many respects, is very defective, and does not answer the present improving condition of the colonists. Sometime since a meeting was called at Monrovia—the object of which, was to make a statement to the Board, of the sinking condition of the Colony, and to solicit aid to improve the same; and to show what portions of the present Constitution they felt to be oppressive. The first of these objects, I, of course, could not approve of. To the second, I could have no objections. I suggested the propriety of draughting such a Constitution as would suit the present circumstances, and to send it also to the Board: if the Board should approve it, then there would be no farther complaint against them. Whether this statement has been made out, I am not prepared to say; but some amendments to the present Constitution are to be made, if they agree.

January 5.

Since my last date, nothing has transpired of any importance. In this town (Millsburg) three deaths have occurred. The general health-

iness of the people certainly improves. Morality increases astonishingly. Since I have been in Millsburg, about sixty members have been added to the Church—not from any thing that I have done, though I have tried to do what I could. The spirit of agriculture increases also: not near so much trading and hunting. True, they are obliged in some measure to hunt more or less, or many would never eat meat. The next year, that is, the year 1838, I shall have four hundred dollars coming to me. My account against the Society for medicine furnished, will be something. I have not yet made out my account. But I think I shall have enough to enable me to pay Miss M— something. Therefore the Board will be so kind as to pay to her, for me, one hundred dollars. In my letter to her, I have said nothing of my intention to make this request of the Board; but I feel that I am under ten thousand obligations to her, and shall never feel at rest, until I discharge them.

Since my last date, I do think, with few exceptions, I have enjoyed as good health as I did in the United States. Certainly I weigh more at this time, than when I came. The health of my wife is not quite so good. She still has chills once in a while. I still forbear writing upon particulars—things which attracted my attention when I first came—for want of such information as I wish;—this information, business and sickness have prevented my obtaining. It is not to be obtained within the sphere of my duty.

Great scarcity still prevails in the Colony, with regard to provision. Our hopes are animated with the prospect of plenty, on the arrival of the next expedition, which is daily expected, from the report of Capt. Brown, who said, that there was an expedition to sail from Norfolk in three or four weeks after he sailed. With Capt. Lawlin, some of the preachers return to the United States, who intend to come immediately back. Was it not that an expedition is expected daily, and that it is the intention of the Lieutenant Governor to send as many to Millsburg as possible, I think I should come over with them for a month or two, just to convince many who stand in their own light, opposing the scheme of Colonization. The Board must not think hard of my desiring to come over. I want to let the people, with whom I am connected, and for whom I feel interested, know, that it is not here, as some would have them think it is. The great difficulty is, that their minds have been so poisoned and filled with wrong ideas upon this subject, that to write will do little or no good; for, if your letter does not bear the most terrific aspect, not one word will be believed. They will say, some white person has written it, and signed some person's name who was known to have gone out. True, they may, and many will perhaps say, that selfish motives influence me; but many, I know, have confidence in me, and will believe me. And as Millsburg wants some smart, intelligent men, I shall not feel satisfied, until I make an effort to get some here. Not only so, I promised my wife's mother to bring her back in a short time, if we lived. I am confident that my returning to the United States, for a short time, will be of advantage to the cause in the place where I was raised. Almost every settlement is crowded with the most ignorant. They know nothing, nor can you learn them any thing; for in their own notion they know all. If, therefore, we had fifteen or

twenty, to set example before these, perhaps good, would result. With regard to the observance of law, there exists more ignorance than upon any other point, almost. Now, at the Cape, things go on very differently. But here it will never be better, until we get some smart men to come and reside here.

But with regard to the morality of this community, it is very good, and on the increase greatly. Religion is flourishing. During the year there has been an accession to the Methodist Church only, of one hundred and sixty-one members. On the night of the 8th of January, there was a missionary meeting held, at which there were eleven preachers, who belong to the Liberia Annual Conference,—one sick, which makes up that number which followed our Great Leader. At this meeting, by subscription and collection, I think more than one hundred dollars were secured for the missionary cause in Africa. This, I think, cannot fail of making a good impression upon the feelings of our Colonization, as well as our Missionary friends in America. I am obliged merely to touch upon the various things which come before me; but of all these things, you will hear more fully from other and more proper and competent persons. I would be much obliged to the Board, if they will let Mr. David Stewart, of Baltimore, know whether they will settle with him, for any medicine I may send for. I will write to him for such things as I want, and request him to present his account to your honorable Treasurer, if such a course meets the approbation of the Board.

I find I am in want of many very important articles—without which, in some cases, I cannot get on well. From Mr. Stewart I have no doubt I can get the best, upon, perhaps, the most reasonable terms. The vessel will now sail in a very few days, and I know not when we shall hear from America again. If I do not receive what I have written for, by the vessel that we are looking for every day, I do not know what I am to do. I have not made that progress in improvement I ought to have made, and which I desire, and expected to have made. I very soon found that study would be injurious to me, before I was acclimated. Therefore I thought I would not pursue a course which I saw would injure me. Now, thank God, nothing seems to hurt me. I shall, therefore, endeavor to improve all I can for the time to come. I hope I shall be able to do much for the Colonization Society, in every capacity.

January 16.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the reception of a letter from the Treasurer. I am gratified indeed to learn that the Board was not displeased with the contents of my letter, for I felt it to be my duty to write as I did, though it was with fear and trembling, occasioned by the consideration that it might be thought presumption. I have just got my hands full again. I am not only Physician, but in a great degree, Agent, in this place; for the Agent has given the last emigrants almost entirely into my charge. There are many among the last company, who are very old; many of whom I am fearful for. I, however, will do the best I can for all. Generally, the last emigrants are healthy; and I think if they will be prudent, many will live and do well. They

are very ignorant, and have not been well provided for. They did not bring beds, nor wearing clothes, except what are very indifferent and insufficient. I think I shall be able to accommodate fifty-five or sixty. All my notions about visiting America must sleep for the present, as every moment of my time will now be occupied.

The spirit for agricultural improvement is about the same. They have commenced raising stock.

I must conclude; for I expect now one half of what I have written, will be considered as worse than nonsense; but I console myself with the reflection, that the Board know my incapacity, and believe my motive pure;—therefore they will pass my imperfections by. I pray, gentlemen, that God may continue to smile upon your labors for Africa. May your Institution prosper, and have more than a sufficiency of temporal means for the accomplishment of her unprecedented design;—which is the restoration of Africa to the knowledge of God and letters. I will add only, that the health of this settlement is exceedingly good.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We mentioned yesterday the receipt of advices from our friends in Liberia. We give below, extracts from several letters, which we are persuaded will be interesting to those who have a regard for the prosperity of the colony in that country. We stated yesterday, that we knew of but one death among the white inhabitants since our last advices, and that was the lady of Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove. We regret, however, to find that Miss Annesley, of Albany, who went out in the Charlotte Harper, from Philadelphia, in company with Mr. Matthias, died a few days before Mrs. Matthias.

The first extract we give is from Gov. Matthias, and is dated on the 25th of December. He says—"For several months after our arrival we all enjoyed excellent, and I may say improved, health, but toward the close of October, having been a good deal exposed for some days, I was attacked with fever, which lasted for some ten days. At one period it was thought my situation was critical, but, through the goodness of God, I was restored to health. As soon as I was convalescent my wife was taken down with the same disease. After the fever had left her she suffered severely with nervous attacks, which finally affected her reason, in which state she continued until almost the hour of her dissolution, which took place on the night of the 3d of December.—There were some lucid hours during her affliction, during which she gave us the most satisfactory evidence that the Lord was with her, and that she was perfectly resigned to his will. She expressly said that she did not regret coming to Africa. On one of those occasions the Rev. Mr. Crocker, of the Baptist mission, was present, and to him she expressed the strongest assurances of her spiritual enjoyment."

"Another member of our little family who came out with us, has also been taken from us—Miss Annesley, of Albany. This interesting young lady, whom you saw in Philadelphia, and with whose friends you are acquainted, died on the Friday previous, and was committed to the earth on the day Mrs. M. died. Her health had not been good

since her arrival in this country. She was a good girl—and her end was peace.

“In view of the sad event which has befallen me, some of my friends may think that I have done wrong in leaving my native country for Africa; yet deeply as I feel my loss, in being deprived of the partner of my joys and of my sorrows, I can say, “the will of the Lord be done.” I have had such manifestations of the divine goodness, that I believe that God designs my coming to this country for some gracious purpose.

“Although my afflictions are great, very great, I now declare that I view the cause of colonization with the same interest, if not greater, than I ever did. It is the spot for the colored man; he can here live in comfort and peace.

“What shall I say to you of the climate of this country? Was it not for the process we have to pass through, I should consider this climate one of the finest in the world. We have no fogs—and there is very little variation of the temperature. It is now the dry season, and the thermometer has not been above 84, nor lower than 79, since it began.

“It is now Christmas, and while you in New York are probably suffering from severe cold, the country around us is dressed in the richest garb, and this, too, will be the case during the year.

“You will probably see my official reports to the board, yet permit me to say, that our colony is marching onward in a very satisfactory manner. Our courts of justice—our merchants—our military men fully satisfy me that the mind of a colored man is equal in every respect to the white man’s, when left to pursue a course untrammelled by others.

“We propose to form a new settlement up the St. John’s river, for which purpose we have purchased some eight thousand acres of land, beautifully situated on an elevation. Indeed, in a day or two I am to meet some of the head men or kings, with a view of purchasing a portion of their country; these men have expressed a desire to have our protection, by our forming settlements near them, &c.”

The following is a letter from Mrs. Moore, formerly Eunice Sharp, a colored female, who sailed from this city about four years since. It is addressed to one of the ladies of the Vestry-street branch Missionary Society, and we publish it from the original, without any alteration.

MONROVIA, Jan. 12th, 1838.

“I have a goodly number of pupils, from twenty years old down to three; but not advanced in learning as they are in years. I had purposed to send samples of their work, but could not obtain materials for that purpose. I have some very interesting little girls, who have endeared themselves to me by a thousand tender ties. I have watched them from the alphabet to more interesting things. I have seen them trying to point out the different countries on the map, I have heard them tell me the nature of a noun, conjugate a verb, and tell how many times one number is contained in another; but all this was not half so entertaining to me as when I saw them crowding to the altar of God, begging for the prayers of the children of God. But what could I say when I saw them come round the table of the Lord? Ah! the secret whisper of my soul was, ‘Give God the glory, O my soul! that mine eyes have seen the salvation of God upon my own people; glory be to God.’ I have heard the wild native of Africa testify that God hath power on earth to forgive sin. I have children in my school not over ten years old, who profess religion and are members of the church. My dear sister, you cannot imagine what my feelings are sometimes,

when seated in my little piazza, listening to their little pious talk. Surely, O God! out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise!—This is the Lord's doing: and it is marvellous in our eyes. Rejoice, then, ye daughters of benevolence! The Judge of all the earth is answering your prayers in behalf of poor benighted Africa.—Yes, though they have lain long upon the altar, He has smelled a sweet savor; and it appears to me the day is beginning to dawn, and the day-star is rising on this dark division of the earth. Zion has travelled in the greatness of her strength; the ministers of God have preached with success; none, I believe, have run in vain, nor labored in vain. The way is opening for the poor native who is now worshipping devils, to become acquainted with the worship of the true and living God. May the great Head of the church breathe the spirit of fervent prayer upon you, and all who have or may aid in this glorious work; and may your joint petitions prove as efficacious as the hands of Caleb and Joshua were to Moses, when he prayed for the discomfiture of his enemies. After taking all things into consideration, we have reason to thank God and take courage.

I remain yours, in the bonds of christian love, forever,

EUNICE MOORE."

In addition to these advices we are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Bangs, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an opportunity to peruse the Annual Report of the Liberia Mission, drawn up by the Rev. John Seys, the superintendent of the mission, and dated January 12, 1838.

In the outset of this interesting document, the heart is cheered by the information, that "A year of unparalleled prosperity to the Liberia Mission has just closed upon us." It appears, indeed, from the whole tenor of the report, that the year 1837 has been signally distinguished in the little colonies in Africa, for the progress of civilization, and the advancement of the missionary cause. All the towns and settlements in the colonies seem to have been greatly blessed;—and not only so, but the diffusion of Christian knowledge is making visible progress among the natives, and upward of twenty of the hitherto degraded and benighted natives, have become hopefully pious.

Mr. Seys speaks with evident gratification of the accession to their forces arriving in the Charlotte Harper, in July. The arrival of a pious, active, and skilful physician, in the person of Dr. Goheen, was considered a great acquisition. From the strict temperance of the Doctor in all things, he had scarcely been touched by the acclimating fever.

The Liberian mission annual conference closed a very interesting session on the 8th of January.—Three promising young men were received on trial—two in full connection.

After speaking of the general prosperity of the two schools in Monrovia, one under the charge of Mr. Herring, and the other under that of Mrs. Moore, a highly respectable and well educated black woman from the city of New York, Mr. Seys deplores the want of an institution of a higher order than merely elementary schools. Such a school he determined to establish, trusting to the friends of the cause in the United States to sustain him.—About the middle of January he commenced the work, and on the 29th the academy was in operation, with the best prospects and one hundred pupils—young men. At present the church is occupied for the school. An edifice for the academy is to be erected. Mr. Seys speaks of the movements in America, of last year, for the purpose of founding an institution of the kind—and regrets that he hears little of it of late.

They want a teacher from this country—a young man of good classical education, graduate of some one of our colleges, and of a true missionary spirit.

In the settlement of New Georgia, the school prospers ; as also in Caldwell. Indeed a sweeping religious reformation has taken place in the latter colony ; and the good work has been manifested in the persons, not only of natives who have been in the service of families in Caldwell, but also among numbers as it were *right out of the bush*. “ Away, then, with the notion,” says Mr. Seys, “ that the colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives receive no benefit of it.” The report then gives the names of a number of natives who have been reared in the families of the emigrants, and have grown up to piety and respectability.

In Millsburgh, the wilderness is blossoming like the rose, and the solitary places around it becoming glad. A society of eleven persons attached to the Methodist church, was organized in 1836. It now numbers sixty-three. A manual labor school in operation there, has been greatly blessed. A touching incident is related by Mr. Seys, as having just occurred at that place. Among the native convert youths of the school, is a lad named Nathan Bangs, the son of an African prince. The father came to see his boy. At the hour for going to labor, the lad was absent. In searching for him, sobs were heard from the attic of the school-house. On farther investigation, it was discovered that the boy had secretly taken his father to the chamber, and was pleading with tears in his eyes, that he would look to the American’s God, and secure the salvation of his soul.

But little advances have been made in the station at Jack’s Town, (Mesurado), but the state of affairs at Bassa Cove was full of promise.

Mr. Seys notes the arrival of the ship *Emperor*, having on board the Rev. John B. Barton, wife and mother, the Rev. M. Clark and wife, and Dr. and Miss Skinner. Captain Keeler, of the *Emperor*, it will be recollected, was knocked overboard by the spanker-boom, five days out, and drowned.

During the past season, Mr. Seys made a visit of ten weeks to Cape Palmas. The situation of the colony there is most encouraging. It is rapidly advancing in strength and in its moral and religious character. While there, Mr. Seys commenced the building of a substantial stone church.

From Boporo it is ascertained that King Boatswain is dead, and that his territory is the scene of contending aspirants and factions for the succession. No missionary attempts can be safely made in that country while such a state of things continues.

Mr. Seys was making arrangements for visiting the Pessah country, one hundred miles east of the colony, in which an opening was presented.

The report contains notices of some other stations, and much interesting matter, which will warm the hearts of all who love the cause of real emancipation in this country, and of civilization in Africa. We have never had such cheering advices from Africa before ; the Coloniza-

tion Society is at length beginning to reap much fruit; and we trust its hands will be strengthened to persevere unto the end.

True, the Anti-Slavery missionaries are adding strength to many fetters; but we hope that the genial warmth of true benevolence will yet dissolve them again, while, united with a defensible portion of worldly wisdom, and directed by sound practical common sense, the labors of the Society will proceed to the triumph.

The following statement of members of the Methodist churches, and the condition of the schools, is from the report of Mr. Seys:

Monrovia	142	—Last year,	132	—Increase,	10
New Georgia	60	do	36	do.	24
Caldwell	132	do	73	do.	59
Millsburgh	63	do	10	do.	53
Edina and Bassa Cove	96	do	86	do.	10
Cape Palmas	78	do	74	do.	4
Jack's Town	7	do	7	do.	0

Total	578	418	160
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Schools within the bounds of the Mission during 1837:

	Day Schools.	Pupils.	Sabbath Schools.	Pupils.
Monrovia	2	60	1	50
Millsburgh	1	45	1	61
Caldwell	1	50	1	98
New Georgia	1	33	none as yet.	
Edina and Bassa Cove	none	since July.	2	86
Cape Palmas	1	25	none	
Jack's Town	1	8	1	8
	7	221	6	303

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBERIA MISSION.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—A year of unparalleled prosperity to the Liberia mission has just closed upon us, and it becomes my pleasing duty to present to the board of managers of the Missionary Society my regular annual report, with the prospects which lie before us, and an estimate of the probable amount necessary to enable us to meet the expenses of this mission for the ensuing year. In doing this, sir, I feel entirely unable to express my gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the repeated manifestations which he has given us during the past year, that the glorious work in which your missionaries are engaged is the work of God; and for the great success which he has condescended to grant unto their feeble efforts. The fervent and united prayers with which we commenced 1837—"Save now, we beseech, O Lord; O Lord, we beseech thee, send now prosperity"—have not been in vain. The thousands of pious hearts among the Christians of America, which have

been devoutly supplicating a throne of Divine grace for Africa, have not been pleading for naught. The Spirit of God has been poured out upon us in rich and copious abundance, and we have had seasons of revival which have been hitherto unknown in the history of this mission. Scores of precious souls have been turned from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God. Nor has this work been confined merely to the citizens of Liberia. Our heart's desire, to see the Gospel of the Son of God extending itself more generally among the natives, has been granted unto us to some good degree; and upward of *twenty* of Africa's degraded and benighted children have learned to know that Christ whom to know is life eternal. We have witnessed, with no small degree of interest, their transformation by the renewing of their mind—we have listened to their strong cries and groans while they have been bathed in tears at the feet of Jesus; and, as we have wept with them when they wept, so have we been enabled to rejoice with them when, having passed from death unto life, they could rejoice in God their Saviour. The people of God too, in almost every settlement, are becoming strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. Holiness seems to be the pursuit of a great many; their constant cry is to be saved from the dominion and pollution of sin as well as its guilt, and be enabled to love their God with all their heart and soul. Some have entered into this rest of full redemption, and are not ashamed to confess that God is faithful and just to cleanse from all unrighteousness.

Another cause of heartfelt gratitude to God, is the help which has been afforded us in the addition to our missionary band of the three beloved ones who arrived in the Charlotte Harper, last July. And not only can we rejoice at their coming over to help us, but at the great goodness and mercy of God in sparing them. For while others have fallen—while we have been called to mourn over the loss of our dear sister Matthias, the wife of our excellent brother, the governor of Bassa Cove, and over the death of the pious Miss Annesly too—the hand of affliction has been laid most gently on these. The accession of a physician to your missionary establishment in Africa, and such a one too as you have sent us—pious, active, skilful—calls loudly for our praise to our heavenly Father. His almost total exemption from African fever, save two or three slight touches, not of consequence enough to name scarcely, is quite unprecedented in the history of any of the pale-faced ones who have come to Liberia, and spent so many months on its shores. But while we attribute this, primarily, to the kind interposition of a gracious Providence, it would be injustice in me, sir, and an injury to those who come after, to withhold the fact, that such is the extremely temperate and abstemious life of Dr. Goheen *in all things*; such his lynxeyed vigilance at every minutiae which might invite disease, and his great self-denial in the use of what may be termed only the common comforts of life, that I wonder not “the pestilence which walketh at noonday” can find no spot in his system on which to rest even the sole of its foot.

In the ministry, too, there is an evident progress in the Divine life; in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and in zeal for the Lord's house and the cause of the Redeemer. The Liberia mission annual conference closed a very interesting session of four days, on the 8th instant. Three

promising young men have been received on trial ; two into full connection, and every thing combines to encourage our hope that the " little one will yet become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation."

But it will doubtless be pleasing to the friends of this mission to hear separately from each station and department of the work.

Monrovia.—This place is our stronghold. We have a society here, in which there are men, in whom their fellow citizens place such confidence, that a large majority of the public offices in the government are filled by them. The Church generally are coming up to their privileges, and trying to press on toward the mark for the prize of their high calling. The schools taught during the year by brother Herring, the stationed preacher, and sister Eunice Moore, have been tolerably well attended, and have done well. But here I would beg leave to report to the board of managers, that having long since discovered the absolute need of an institution of a higher grade than our common day schools; and as providentially the school-house intended to be erected in 1837, and included in the estimate for the expenses of that year, was never built, I have concluded, and do earnestly hope that it will meet the sanction of the Missionary Society, to erect a building for the purpose of establishing an academy of such a character as to meet the wants of this rapidly increasing mission. We have long since heard of plans for the establishment of a college, or a high school in Liberia; but we have only heard of them, and read in American periodicals of liberal collections made for this purpose. We have seen nothing done; and while others talk about the matter, we have concluded to be up and doing. If I have been too fast, my fathers and patrons will, I trust, correct me. But, sir, such is my conviction of the need, the great need of the institution of a "Liberia Mission Conference Seminary," that the site has been obtained, and in a most beautiful and elevated part of our town—the foundation laid, the walls going up, and the anxious expectations of the Methodist societies in Liberia looking up to the rising building as a place where their young men, their children, will receive an education suited to the claims which their Church, their country, will have upon them in a future day. Here we have more than a score of the most promising young men, converted to God during the past year, anxious to be fitted for future usefulness. They cannot be sent to the United States. Here they must be trained, if at all. Here we must enrich their minds, and prepare them, if called by God, to go out into this wilderness of perishing souls to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and those things which pertain to the kingdom of God. Pursuant to this plan, I have determined in the fear of God, notwithstanding my accumulating labors as our work spreads, to concentrate our forces in Monrovia, and in a few days to commence myself, in conjunction with Miss Beers and Mrs. Moore, a school of the character alluded to.* We shall occupy a part of our large church until the academy is completed. But, sir, it will be seen that this amount of additional labor will be more than I can continue long to perform without doing injury to other departments of the work. Here then let me appeal to that body of men who have honored me with

* January 29.—This has been done, and with a bright prospect. We have already no less than one hundred pupils.

their confidence, and pray the board of the Missionary Society to send us help. Men and fathers in Israel, help! You are destined, in the providence of God, to be the main prop of this growing colony—this prosperous mission—the guardian angel of this benighted land. Send us a young man of a good classical education, of true missionary spirit, a graduate of one of our excellent literary institutions. Let him come out to us, and be the principal of this institution. Friends of Africa, help us with your means to meet these increasing expenses. Look at the probable results. Instead of depending as we have hitherto been obliged to do, for all our men from America—instead of being compelled to accept the services of females, to whom this climate proves so particularly destructive, we shall be laying the foundation for raising up our teachers, our ministers, on the spot. O! that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States would wake up more thoroughly to this subject. Brethren! beloved and respected brethren, I pray you, in Christ's stead, come up to the help of the missionary cause! I thank you, in behalf of poor Africa, for what you have done; but this only opens the way to us to discover how much more remains undone. The little spot in the moral waste which you have already cultivated, only lets in the light to render the darkness and gloom around us more visible. The young native Africans which have been converted and added to us, are anxious to learn, so that they may teach others also the way of life and salvation.

New-Georgia.—Here, too, the society prospers, and the school is doing well. At a meeting, of several days' continuance, held not long since, many souls were converted; and among them several natives. Our hearts yearned over them, while we adored the goodness of that God who thus convinceth us of a truth, "that he is no respecter of persons, but that in every nation, he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him."

Caldwell.—A sweeping reformation has gone through this town. Old hardened sinners, of whom their fellow citizens had but a faint hope, have humbled themselves under the mighty hand of God, repented and forsaken their sins, and are now rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. Besides this, several natives have also been made the happy partakers of God's converting grace.

Here let me remark, for the purpose of undeceiving a certain part of our friends in America, that though some of our native converts are right *out of the bush*, yet that many of them are individuals who have been residing in the families of colonists, have been taught by them the knowledge of the Christian's God—have witnessed their pious examples, which have proved unto them savors of life unto life, and owe, in a great measure, their salvation to them as instruments in the hand of God. Away, then, with the notion, that the colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives benefit nothing by it. Let me stop, sir, the mouths of these gainsayers, by proclaiming the names of Johnson, Williams, Davis, Devaney, Philips, Tulliver, White, Willis, &c. &c. American colonists, in whose families native boys and girls have grown up under godly instruction and pious example, and are now converted to Christianity, and members of Christian Churches in

Liberia. Let me add, that in this respect salvation has come too to the mission houses within your mission in Africa, and boys attached to our families and institutions have been born of God.

The school in Caldwell has been faithfully kept, and proved very efficient and successful. Br. G. S. Brown leaves us, however, for a few months, to return more fully prepared, and qualified to live, work, and spend his days in this excellent cause.

Millsburgh.—What shall I say about this spot. The wilderness is blossoming as a rose. The solitary place is becoming glad, and rejoicing for them who have been sent to cultivate the hitherto barren field, and to diffuse light amid the gross darkness. And, thank God, the darkness is comprehending the light. O, sir, think what the Lord has done for us here! A society of 11 members, as reported at the close of 1836, has now grown to 63. The White Plains manual labor school has been owned and blessed of God. We have among us converted to God, Africans, named J. O. Andrew, N. Bangs, John Clark, P. P. Sandford, &c. &c. and these already begin to recommend this holy religion to others. Take an affecting incident to the point, as related to us at the session of our conference last week by Rev. B. R. Wilson, your missionary at White Plains. Not long since the father of the boy named Nathan Bangs, an African prince of an adjoining tribe, visited his son at our mission premises. Nathan being inquired for by the missionary, at a certain hour of the day, to go to work with the other boys, could not be found. In searching for him moans and sobs were heard issuing from the school-house, the upper rooms of which are occupied as the lodging places of our young proteges. In drawing near to the house Br. Wilson discovered that little Bangs had got his old father in private, pleading with him in tears to "look for the American's God," and get his soul converted to Christianity. The effects of this on our congregation in Monrovia was thrilling.

Sister Wilkins has commenced her school at Millsburgh, in good health and spirits, and has 45 scholars, including our manual labor school boys.

Brother Wilson is extending his ministerial labors to the surrounding native tribes—has held meetings among them through an interpreter, and reports the prospect as very promising.

Jack's Town, Mesurado.—We make but little progress here. The school has not increased in the number of pupils, but the few boys belonging to it have made some improvement. Our help here is not as efficient as we could wish it to be, but for the present we can do no better, praying that the piety and holy example of our laborer in this place may at last prove a light in a dark place.

Edina and Bassa Cove.—I had my fears that the absence of Br. Barton would sensibly be felt here, and that the cause would languish and decline. In some respects it has been so, but br. Moore, the preacher in charge, has been zealous and faithful. Not being an ordained man, however, we have been indebted to the Rev. J. J. Matthias, the governor of Bassa Cove, for his aid on sacramental occasions, for which we are very grateful. There has been an addition to the number in society, and my recent letters report the Church as going on generally in the ways of righteousness and peace.

The young woman who had the school at the beginning of the year, it was judged best should close her services in July last; and I had engaged a young man of good qualifications to take it; but while I was absent at Cape Palmas, in August and September, to my surprise he embarked for the United States in the *Charles Harper*. Br. Herring having been appointed this year to the charge of Bassa Cove and Edina, will, as soon as he arrives there, and gets settled, resume the school, and, we trust, with his wonted zeal and faithfulness.

January 13.—I had written thus far yesterday when a vessel, which had been signalized for some hours previously, came near enough to communicate with the shore; and a note from the Rev. John B. Barton announced to me his safe arrival in the ship *Emperor*, but gave us the afflicting intelligence of the loss of our mutual friend Capt. John W. Keeler, who was knocked overboard by the spanker boom, during a stormy night, when only five days from Norfolk. On going on board, in company with Dr. Goheen, we found that Br. Barton was accompanied by his wife and mother, Dr. and Miss Skinner, and the Rev. Mr. Clark and lady. I have not failed during the night to peruse attentively the despatches which have come to my hand. In them I hear, with mingled emotions of surprise and regret, that your treasury, sir, is again in debt. O that I could be, for a short period, in the midst of the assemblies of American Christians, to plead with my tears in this cause! But it may not be. I can but write. I can but beg, through the medium of a letter, and at this great distance from them, not to let the Missionary Society be curtailed in its operations. Ye members of the M. E. Church in the United States, hear the cries and groans of bleeding Africa. To this day her children are torn from their friends and country, and borne in bondage, by cargoes to other lands. The laws and enactments of nations are laughed at. The slaver eludes all their vigilance. But you have the means of striking a death-blow to this unhallowed traffic. It is the Gospel which can do it, and the Gospel alone. Send men to preach this gospel; send means to support your mission. Brethren, I tremble, I sicken at the thought of your permitting your treasury to be empty; nay, even to be in debt. I dread that hour when it shall be said, that a draft of one of the missionaries of the M. E. Church has been protested for want of money to honor it, when that Church contains nearly 600,000 members. Let me die of African fever; let me see all I hold dear wilt and drop into the grave before me; let me be recalled from my post of honor—to me worse than death itself; but let me hear no more that such a body of Christians as compose the Methodist Church suffer their Missionary Society to be cramped in her efforts for the want of means to send the bread of life to a ruined world. But I resume my report.

Cape Palmas.—I made my annual visit to this place during the rainy season. Taking my little, sickly, fast fading Henry with me, we embarked in one of the colonial schooners, and after 13 days of suffering for want of comfortable accommodations, and even necessary refreshment, we got to the end of our voyage, a distance of only 240 miles. Not wishing to leave again in so short a time as five days having a great deal to inspect and adjust, I permitted the vessel to come away without me, and risked the getting of an opportunity back in some vessel

passing. But upward of ten weeks elapsed from the time I left home before my return.

The Church at Palmas is in an excellent condition. We had times of much rejoicing during my visit, and several were converted to God. The increase, however, for the year has been small, owing to some who, having walked disorderly, had to be cut off.

Br. Burns is faithful to his charge; he has at last completed the mission house so as to go into it, and his family are now therefore residing at Mount Emory. We have been obliged to employ a school teacher. Br. Burns' health, and the necessary attention required in building in this country, rendered it impossible for him to teach school himself and do justice to all parts of his charge. I have employed Mrs. Thomson, a member of the Protestant E. Church, to take this school. She is a pious woman, and well qualified.

Our meeting house at Palmas, of thatched roof, &c. was not only getting too strait for us, but was falling into decay. I concluded to build a substantial one of stone, preparations for which are making in the collection of materials.

This is a growing colony, well organized, well supplied by its patrons in America with every thing conducive to its welfare, and receiving semi-annually an emigration of choice emigrants. The native population even within the bounds of the colonial territory is numerous, and presents a vast field for missionary enterprise. The persevering and faithful labors of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who are at the head of the mission supported by the A. B. C. F. Missions, are very useful. I accompanied Mr. Wilson in an excursion 18 miles down the coast to the Greyway and Cavalley countries. We stopped at several towns, and had much intercourse with the natives. We could easily establish a mission in the Cavalley country. In doing this we could not be considered as interfering with or trespassing on the ground of our Christian fellow laborers—for the harvest is plenteous, the field is the world; and if they take the right hand, lo we turn to the left, and so contrariwise. Many extracts from my journal, as to the manners and customs, population, &c. &c. of the Greybo and other tribes in these regions, might here be given; but they have been so often described, and more accurately too than I could, that it would be swelling this report uselessly to too large a size. I would only add, that such is the great proficiency which Mr. Wilson has made in acquiring the Greybo language, that a large and accurate vocabulary has already been published at their printing establishment; and we have reason to hope that other Christian missionaries could obtain the aid of these in prosecuting missions among the natives.

Junk.—Appeals have been made to us from this place to send them help. For months they do not hear a Gospel sermon, nor have they a school of any kind. It may truly be said by them, "No man careth for our souls." But help is at hand. I have employed a school teacher to go down and reside there, and one of our young men, received on trial into the annual conference, will take the charge for this year—visiting them as often as the modes of conveyance in this country will admit.

Sinoe.—It is difficult to determine yet what had better be done in this place. A governor and physician have been sent out; and with a

few pioneers from Monrovia, have endeavored to continue the settlement begun by the active and laborious Daniel Johnson, but no emigrants have yet arrived for that place, and the lives of the few Americans have been at times in the most imminent danger from the natives, who have risen *en masse*, and vowed to cut them off. Under such circumstances to send a missionary, to spend money in building, &c. would be premature. It would be much more safe to make an effort there, were there none but natives, and they at peace, than to risk the entangling a missionary, and the reputation of a Christian mission, in these broils between the emigrants and savages around them. We wait the openings of Divine Providence.

Boporo.—While I was at Palmas an expedition from the Condoo country, of which the above is the capital, arrived in Monrovia, and brought me a letter from Moses Jacobs, which I received on my return. He was well, confirmed the news of King Boatswain's death, and writes that the kingdom is so cut up and divided, so many head men setting up claims for the crown, (if it may be called such,) that the probability is still less than ever of our getting an effectual foothold in that country. He had insisted on returning, and urged Parcola (one of the principal rivals for royalty) to afford him an escort down to the cape, had even packed up his things, and resolved to start alone and unprotected, if he would not send a guard with him. This elicited a promise that it should be done soon, even during the present dry season. But we have had more than six weeks fine weather, several parties have come down since that period, letters have been received by some of the colonists from Jacobs, but he has neither arrived, nor have I received a line from him in answer to a long letter, in which I urged his return, explained the fallacy of expecting pay from the Society for so long a period spent in doing nothing, &c. &c. In one of my letters from you, sir, which I have had no opportunity of answering yet, is the expression, "I wish you would penetrate into the interior." Permit me here to observe to the board, that this is in perfect accordance with my own wishes. I have long desired, anxiously desired this, but hitherto the way has seemed hedged up, and particularly the way to Boatswain's dominions. But, inasmuch as there are other fields which promise, at least, as good a harvest as the Condoo country, I have been laying plans which I hope will soon be carried into operation. There is an opening in the Pessah country, from seventy-five to one hundred miles east of the colony, which I have concluded to avail myself of. We have an intelligent member of the Church, who frequently goes into their country for purposes of traffic, and reports to me that every thing appears favorable to the undertaking. I have written a letter to Zoda, one of their principal head men, which he has taken, and will read and explain to him, in which I request, if he wishes a visit from me, to afford an escort, and I will go. I have sent him a *dash*, as a very necessary preliminary to our acquaintance, and will probably be able to get away about the middle of February, and be gone four or five weeks. I need not assure you that every effort which I am capable of making shall be made to enlist their toleration and protection of a mission school among them.

They are at peace with themselves and their neighbors—and the few I have seen of that tribe appear friendly, and much pleased with the notion of my visit. That there is much fatigue, exposure, and danger attending the excursion, cannot be doubted, and some think too much for *me* to endure. But in coming to Africa I counted the cost, and thank God, if I am to fall, it matters but little where the spot may be—an American settlement, or the town or village of an African tribe, so I fall in the path of duty.

Stations of the Preachers, for 1838.

Monrovia, One to be supplied, G. Simpson. New Georgia, Daniel Ware. Upper Caldwell, H. B. Matthews. Lower Caldwell, Elijah Johnson. Millsburg, B. R. Wilson, W. H. Taylor. Jack's Town, Mesurado, Henry Mumford. Edina and Bassa Cove, A. Herring, J. Moore. Cape Palmas, Francis Burns. Junk, John W. Roberts. Since, to be supplied. Boporo supplied with a school teacher for the present. G. R. M'Gill, located at his own request.

Squire Chase and John B. Barton, * not yet returned from the United States.

G. S. Brown, without an appointment, in order to visit the United States, having been elected and recommended to the bishop for ordination.

A. D. Williams, without an appointment at his own request.

[For Numbers in the Society and the State of Schools within the bounds of the mission during 1837, see page 76.]

Funds raised on the Mission.

I am sorry to say that all which have been pledged from time to time have not been collected as yet. Our Conference Missionary Society held its first anniversary on Monday evening, the 8th inst. Several interesting addresses were delivered, upward of \$40 collection taken up, several new life memberships taken, and we are hoping the money will soon follow. The precise amount raised for the year will be ascertained by reference to the general account of the superintendent of the mission with the treasurer of the Parent Society, where it is duly credited.

I beg leave to submit the whole of the above report, with humble deference, to the board of managers, to solicit an interest in your prayers, and to subscribe myself, reverend and dear sir, yours, very affectionately,

JOHN SEYS.

Monrovia, 12th January, 1838.

LIBERIA.

We invite all who feel an interest in this colony, or who desire to understand its condition and prospects, to peruse Dr. Goheen's letter. The facts therein presented, appeal with an energy beyond all argument and eloquence, to the sympathies and liberality of the American People. Having founded such a colony, the light of one continent, and a home for the unfortunate and suffering of another, having demon-

* J. B. Barton having arrived since the session of the conference, and the stationing committee, who act in conjunction with the superintendent, having dispersed, the choice was nevertheless given him to exchange with A. Herring, who had not yet sailed for Bassa. He prefers, however, remaining in Monrovia, the place designed to be supplied by him on his arrival.

strated that the enterprise it commenced in reliance upon the benevolence of the country, and the arm of Providence, is practicable to any extent, and worthy of the generous support of the Governments of the Union, is the Parent Society to be left for the future, without means, powerless, to effect further and greater good for Africa and mankind?

VOICE FROM LIBERIA.—We invite special attention to the following letter from Monrovia. It is written by Dr. Goheen, formerly of Columbia, Pennsylvania, who went out last year, as physician to the African mission, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church: a gentleman every way entitled to public confidence.

This letter is worthy of peculiar notice, because it contains an ample and conclusive refutation of the often repeated charges against the colony and colonists, the climate of Liberia, and the influence exerted upon the natives.

If our colored friends could only have the facts of this letter before them, they, or at least the better part of them, might discover how they have been deceived, to their own prejudice, by the injurious misrepresentations put forth by the enemies of Colonization in Africa.

We are indebted for a copy of this valuable letter to the Rev. Dr. BANGS, resident corresponding Secretary of the missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.—*N. Y. Spectator*.

MONROVIA, WEST AFRICA, Jan. 1, 1838.

N. Bangs, D. D., Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: It would be an act of injustice to you, and doing violence to my own feelings, to neglect the present very favorable opportunity of giving you a brief account of myself and this part of Africa, since my arrival here. It cannot be presuming too much to say that no other individual who has ever visited Liberia has had greater reasons to return thanks to the All-wise disposer of events, for life, for health, and temporal blessings, than myself; in truth language is alike inadequate to express the many favors and mercies, which I have been the daily recipient of; or the overflowing emotions of my heart in thankfulness when I attempt to recount them.

It is now better than five months since my arrival in Africa, and to the present I have not been prevented by sickness a single day from attending to the calls of my profession; one chill and three light paroxysms of *intermitting* fever, have constituted the amount of my *sufferings* by the much dreaded African fever.

The oldest inhabitants of this place, and many captains who have been for years trading along this coast, say that the degree of health which I have enjoyed stands unparalleled in the histories of all the white men who have taken up a residence in Africa. Surely I have been permitted to dwell in safety where many have fallen, and to abide securely under the shadow of the Almighty's wings, for which I desire to laud and magnify His high and holy name.

My duties have necessarily been somewhat arduous, owing to the fact that for the last four months the colonial Physician, Dr. Bacon, has been, and is still absent, on a tour along the coast. To those of the colonists who are able to pay, I make a reasonable charge, but by far the greatest portion are destitute of means to render any compensation whatever; to such I have been administering the medicines which belong to our Missionary Society, and giving my services day and night, without fee or reward. The governor requested me to open an account with the board of managers of the American Colonization Society, and he would pass and present the bill, but as that Society has one in its employ and in regular pay to attend the poor, I have concluded to make no charge against it, as some might imagine that by such proceedings the Methodist Missionary Society's physician is remunerated for his services to the mission.

The time to me glides onward with a rapidity that I have never before experienced; I am much more pleasantly situated than I expected to be; I board at the mission house with the Rev. John Seyes; we are a family bound together by the ties of Christian fellowship and brotherly love, all striving anxiously to advance the common cause for which we have been sent; and in endeavoring to do so, we daily realise, while attending to our several departments, that we are laboring in an interesting and highly responsible part of the great moral vineyard.

Life in Africa is fraught with the most interesting combination of changes and events that the human mind is capable of enduring. It is one continued scene of grand experiments and phenomena presented to the view by each succeeding day, as the result of the one which preceded it; the mind is kept constantly occupied in contemplating the peculiarities of the climate, soil, productions, manners and habits of its rude uncultivated inhabitants. Residing as we do among the colonists, and witnessing their praiseworthy efforts to reestablish themselves in the land of their ancestry, we cannot but throw our minds back to the period when Africa stood preeminently high among the nations of the earth, and leaving that time, we pass down through the centuries and changes which caused her high places to be broken down under the heavy pressure of idolatry and Mahometanism, until we arrive at the last few centuries, when we find a new series of barbarities and vandalic cruelties instituted against this poor devoted country; we find her compelled to yield her life's blood from every pore to enhance other nations, while she becomes desolate and waste. If the people of the United States could only have the sight presented to their eyes which we are compelled to witness daily; if they could see the number of slave ships which are continually hovering around this coast, in order to carry on this unhallowed traffic, I am sure their feelings would be elicited in behalf of her whose breath is as pure, whose climate as congenial, whose soil as productive, and waters as refreshing, as those of any other country under the heavens, but whose moral condition and intellectual faculties are shrouded in ignorance, by the influence of the raven of superstition; which has been permitted to brood over this land for so many hundred years, that it now presents to the mind's view nothing, save a "gloomy wilderness of dying thought."

Dwelling as we do, where we every day witness the conflict which is carried on between Christianity and heathenism, and the ascendancy of the former over the latter, we cannot but perceive the advantages accruing in a *double* point of view from the Colonization system, and in uniting with them in offering up our sincere prayers to Him who rules in the councils of men, that He will grant success to the benevolent enterprise, and make it a means by which the knowledge of the true God may be made known to this benighted people.

Previously to my leaving America, I made use of every possible effort to gain a correct knowledge of Liberia and the colonists, by diligently studying the different Colonization organs, and the various accounts which have been written by individuals who have resided here; yet I must confess that upon many subjects I was sceptical, because I was where the public ear was daily filled with the soundings of long and eloquent addresses from a class of men whom I considered too conscientious to make misstatements, and too well informed to be ignorant of the true condition of the colored race who come here as colonists. It was altogether impossible for me not to give credence to many of the descriptions and accounts of Liberia, given by abolition gentlemen in their enthusiastic and spirited speeches, when they would allude so frequently to the ignorance, the vices, profaneness, debauchery, drunkenness, and miserably wretched and famishing state of the colony. It must be admitted that I had been taught to place some confidence in the very eloquent speeches and harangues of those men, because I could not bring myself to believe that intelligent and philanthropic gentlemen would wilfully assert for fact, what is wholly false and without foundation.

It will not be denied that in public addresses and private circles, they represent the emigrants who have been sent here, as being cast ashore to wander up and down a barren coast, in an unprotected state, having neither houses nor food, but left in that destitute condition, exhibiting the lowest extreme of degradation, and misery, until sickness approaches and death ensues, which they welcome with joy as the end of their troubles; that they are ignorant, indolent, and much given to the use and abuse of alcoholic liquors; that, as I have heard them assert, "the streets of Monrovia are paved with whiskey barrels, and the sidewalks lined with drunken men!" "that Monrovia is located on a low, marshy flat, surrounded by mangrove swamps, the miasmatic vapors of which are so very deleterious, that life cannot be supported but for a short time, and that in a most sickly and enervated state," &c. &c. From all the information that I have been able to collect, by observation and otherwise, I feel no hesitancy in pronouncing all such accounts and descriptions of Liberia and its inhabitants to be utterly without the shadow of foundation or truth, and flagitious misrepresentations.

That you may know I am able fully to substantiate what I say, a few statistics shall be subjoined. The town of Monrovia contains about twelve hundred inhabitants; it is situated on a cape that extends into the Atlantic, and is elevated at least *seventy-five* feet above the level of the ocean and rivers. The town occupies a plot of ground nearly two miles in length, and one in breadth—the *whole* of which, about a foot below the earth's surface presents one solid mass of iron ore in large quantities, and

grave-yard of Liberia," I am at a loss to determine. There are no just reasons why she should be cited as the "Golgotha of Africa," for in reality she is the Alma Mater of all the American settlements, and continues to shed a fostering influence over the dozens of towns and settlements of Liberia, and is looked up to by each of them as a strong tower and sure defence in times of peril.

In point of enterprise, Monrovia does not come in with the other settlements for a share—she deserves *all*. Her citizens are the governors, counsellors, captains, mechanics, and main support of all the other Liberia colonies and towns. There has never been a boat or vessel launched at any of the other settlements, of a size to carry a hogshhead of molasses, nor do they possess any; while at this place, upwards of a dozen have been built capable of carrying from five to forty tons.

The citizens of this town have suffered severely, by having their vessels wrecked; between eight and twelve, whose tonnage was from one hundred tons downward, have been lost; yet they continue to buy and build others, to enable them to keep up their profitable coast trade and to carry goods for the other colonies from this place to the different Liberia and other settlements.

Monrovia is the principal depot for Liberia; our harbor is continually visited by trading vessels of every class, from all quarters of the globe. I have sometimes counted as many as ten lying at anchor in the harbor at one time—brigs, schooners, ships, &c.

The river, for several hundred yards fronting the town, is substantially wharfed by a stone wall, and laid out in piers, to admit the lighters' approach to the warehouses, of which there are six or eight large and commodious buildings, constructed of stone, and occupied by commission merchants. The staple articles of export are ivory, camwood, rice, hides, goats, palm oil and tropical fruits. I have not drawn the line of demarcation so closely between this and the other settlements because I wish to exalt Monrovia at their expense, but simply to prove to you that the place which can give the materials and supply the men to commence and successfully establish so many flourishing communities, and at the same time increase its own population and national prosperity, cannot possibly be the most unhealthy of all locations, and possessed of no natural advantages whatever; besides I wish to assist in rescuing from obloquy the memories of those who selected the site for this town, by showing that they were not mistaken when they made choice of this iron cape as the most eligible foundation for the Metropolis of Liberia.

The great elevation of the town from the water: the large and safe harbor and anchorage; the smooth bar at the mouth of the river; the union of the Montserrado and St. Paul's rivers by the Stockton creek, all large and navigable streams, and the large and fertile lands which extend along their borders, are natural advantages which are not equalled in Liberia, and which give to Monrovia the decided superiority as a situation combining commercial and agricultural facilities, whereby its inhabitants may speedily grow independently rich, and dwell secure from foreign invasion. The suburbs of the town, the rivers and harbor, can all be commanded by the guns of the fort, which stands in the centre of the town.

The vessel which brought myself and the two missionary ladies to Monrovia, carried Governor Matthias and lady, Dr. Johnson and Mssi Annesley to Bassa Cove. The Governor and Dr. Johnson have both been so low with the fever, as to give but faint hope of their recovery. Mrs. Matthias and Miss Annesley, I am sorry to say, were carried off a few months after their arrival.

Miss Beers, who remained at Monrovia, was not taken with her first attack till better than three months after our arrival; it only lasted a week, and was not at all a serious one. She has had several trifling attacks since, but not of any consequence.

Mrs. Wilkins was taken down with fever six weeks after she landed, (caused by imprudently exposing herself to hot suns and rain,) and was confined three weeks, but at no time alarmingly ill; both at this time enjoy good health, and able to attend to their schools.

I would advise all missionaries and others coming here to make their arrangements so as to arrive in July or August, and also to bring with them the same kinds of clothing that are worn and adapted to the different seasons of the year in the States. They should also be well provided with furniture, goods, provisions, and money, but no tobacco or whiskey; we are a temperate people.

The rains commence the latter part of April, and continue till July, through which month and a part of August there is a trifling remission, after which they again set in and do not pass off till November.

In the rainy season the thermometer rarely descends below 72° Fahrenheit, or rises higher than 84°; the average temperature about 78°.

In December, January, and February (our summer months) it sometimes rises as high as 94°, and the average is about 86°. To-day, while you, doubtless, are calling in the aid of stone coal and "patent heaters," to keep up the body's temperature above the freezing point, I have my office windows open, to admit the free circulation of the air, the heat of which as indicated by the thermometer, is 88 degrees above zero.

Notwithstanding a variety of interesting subjects still continue to present themselves to my mind, yet, in order not to weary you, I must conclude.

In conclusion, permit me to inform you that I have never regreted my coming to Africa. I am amply compensated for any trifling sacrifices which I have made, and shall never lament the months, the years, of life spent in trying to meliorate the condition of this community.

With feelings of the most sincere regard,

I remain, very respectfully yours, &c,

S. M. E. GOHEEN.

BASSA COVE.

The following letter and extracts will convey to our readers a better idea of the state of things at Bassa Cove than any formal statement of ours made up from them:

Letter from J. J. Matthias, Governor of Bassa Cove, Western Africa, to his friend in Middletown, Conn., dated December 18, 1837.

"There is not a finer climate for the colored man in the world, nor a soil more fertile. It is now our summer. The birds are singing—and a greater variety of song and plumage I never heard or saw. The thermometer for a month past has ranged from 79 to 84, and the season will continue until May; during which period the thermometer will not rise above 86. Although the 'Watchman' has been pleased to ridicule our organization as a republic, nevertheless we are a state, with all its machinery. The editor would be induced to change his views, were he to see our well dressed and disciplined troops, and their management of arms. I should venture nothing in comparing them with the Militia any where at home.

"Our courts of justice, of sessions and the supreme court—the clerks and sheriff, with the prosecuting attorney, with great readiness, perform their respective duties.

"To see members of council, gravely deliberating on matters of interest to the commonwealth and good government, together with merchants transacting their business with as much skill and propriety almost as in Middletown, is truly astonishing considering the short period since our organization.

"Our chief clerk for example, one of the children taken by the enemy in Ashmun's war, and again restored after a detention of some months, (Gurley's Life of Ashmun) besides being a beautiful writer, can, in a twinkling, cast up any account, and make his calculations, without pen or pencil, in the sale of articles, with as much accuracy as any of your merchants.

"I am preparing if well, to go up the St. John's to hold a *palaver*, with six or eighty headmen and kings, for the purchase of their country. A great change has taken place among them; they seem desirous of being allied to us, for the protection of themselves against each other's aggressions."

Extract of a letter from Governor Matthias to Mr. Buchanan, the General Agent, dated BASSA COVE, Dec. 25th, 1837.

You have some time since been informed of the connection of Edina with our government; they submit cheerfully to our laws and government; indeed every thing thus far has gone on very smoothly and pleasantly. You will see by the journal that we were under the necessity of enlarging the jail. We have now as fine a court-house as there is in Liberia. Benson has finished quite an elegant house, and others are laboring not merely to stay here but to live.

The government house is nearly finished—we have a splendid piazza in front of it; and the house is being painted. I have procured Venetian window shutters for the upper windows, so that we shall soon look more than respectable. The ground below the house, excepting a small part fenced off for a kitchen garden, we have planted with fruit trees. We have laid out the yard into walks and grass plots; on the margin of the walks are planted the cotton tree and papaw.

I took the boat house and have made a fine office and apothecary shop, with a piazza in front.

I have just returned from partaking of an agricultural dinner; not given by me, or us of the government, as is usual, you know, but by the farmers. Yes, the farmers of Bassa Cove. We had mutton, fish and fowl—fowls roasted, boiled and in pye—vegetables more than could be put on the table. The table was set under some palm trees, in Atlantic street—there were, I should judge, fifty persons present.

You need be under no apprehensions but that farming will go on. The Edina people mean to clear their farms this season, and we mean to make a grand effort, if we are spared, to plant the coffee tree throughout our farm.

We have bought as you have been apprised, of Yellow Will, a large tract of beautiful upland. There are four native towns on it. King Yellow Will is considered therefore as allied to us by the neighboring head men and kings, and they appear to be jealous of the honor, and are determined to share it. They have sent me word that they would sell their lands. On Wednesday of this week, we meet them at King Soldier's on the grand palaver.

Joe West and Prime, of New Sesters, two powerful fellows, have been in correspondence with me for some time. They offer me the whole of Trade town if I will go with them and fight and take it, and when I declined the honor, our large boat was wanted for the expedition, but our views were not warlike, and we are no longer annoyed.

Jonas Humphreys, one of the colonists, under date of December 10th, 1837, writes to Mr. Cresson:

"With the blessings of God, we shall not want to buy rice of them (the natives) another year; for some of the farmers have a large quantity now on hand, that they can spare to emigrants if they should come out, besides a large quantity of cassada, and potatoes. We have an agricultural society formed here. I have had the pleasure to attend two of the meetings—the first one that they had, I was not able to attend. Dr. McDowell was chosen President, Dr. Moore Vice-president; Captain David Lawrence, Secretary. The last meeting, Stephen A. Benson was chosen President, Dr. Moore, Vice-president, Captain D. Lawrence, Secretary. After passing several resolutions, it was resolved, that the society have a public dinner on Christmas day, and that there be an address delivered by Dr. Moore. It is pleasing to go across Messrs. Benson's and others' farms, to see plantain, cassada, cotton, coffee and potatoes growing, and, also, Mr. Beard's farm, that he took up on the public farm for one year—his time is out next January. He has ten acres under cultivation. These gentlemen have had the means to carry on farming; they have kept two and three men steadily employed on the farm, and they are well paid for it."

All the persons mentioned above by Mr. Humphreys are colonists, except Dr. McDowell.

Another of the colonists, Aaron P. Davis, one of the first settlers, and of the manumitted slaves of Dr. Hawes of Virginia, writes a short letter, to Mr. Cresson, contradicting emphatically the report that had been circulated, as he understood, in his old neighborhood, that he and others were desirous to return into slavery. He asks for a bible dictionary—a request which his benevolent correspondent will of course readily comply with; adding to the one many, in anticipation of similar requests from others.—*Colonization Herald*.

EXPEDITION FROM N. ORLEANS.

We were present Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at a most interesting scene on board the brig Mail, which was to depart in the afternoon of the same day for Mississippi in Africa, with an expedition consisting of about thirty-five emigrants, destined for that colony. It was the hour appointed for their leave-taking of their personal friends, and the friends of the benevolent Society by whose aid they are now about to be placed in a condition to commence the world as it were anew, on the footing of freemen, and in the land of their forefathers. The deck was filled by an attentive and highly interested audience, while Mr. Finley set out in a few appropriate remarks the character and objects of the expedition, and stated the circumstances of some of the individuals who composed it. One whom we remarked particularly, was an aged man, with gray locks carefully combed over his bald crown, and a general appearance of self-respect which comported well with his dignified deportment and brawny proportions, which gave together quite the impression of a patriarch, as he stood with head uncovered, surrounded by a group of the younger emigrants, listening with profound attention to their final instructions. But his own children, we were told, were not present. He has for several years endeavored to persuade them to go to Africa, setting before them all the advantages which they would derive from the change. But less enterprising than himself, they have declined doing so, and he has at last resolved to leave them and visit the country himself, and persuade

them subsequently by letter, if possible, to follow him. He is a man of considerable property, and has assisted several families besides his own in acquiring their freedom. The Rev. Mr. Park succeeded Mr. Finley in a short discourse, addressed in his usual forcible and practical manner, to the colonists themselves, setting out to them the two opposite results of their good or bad conduct on their prospects as a community, and giving them much valuable instruction and advice in relation to their interests, both temporal and eternal.

The meeting was concluded by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Loomis, and the spectators withdrew, taking an affectionate farewell of the emigrants, and leaving them with good wishes for their continued happiness, and the realization of all their flattering hopes.

The emigrants are from the neighborhood of Natchez, and have nearly all of them been slaves. They take out with them a comfortable provision of wealth for their establishment in their new home.

NEW ORLEANS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Colonization Society, held on Thursday evening, the 8th instant, in the Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Square, Mr. John S. Walton, President, took the Chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Brand was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

Whereupon the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Finley, Agent of the Society.

Mr. Finley subsequently, in a concise and lucid address, spoke of the general object and good proposed by colonization societies—examined some of the objections urged against them—stated the special object for which this society was formed, and presented a review of what has been done, and what is contemplated by the Young Men's Colonization Society.

It is needless now (he said) to inquire into the feasibility of colonizing on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, the free colored population of this country, and of thus carrying civilization and the light of the Christian religion into a land which has hitherto been in utter darkness. Time was when success in such an enterprise was a matter of faith with but a few, while a few more hoped success only because much good was promised. Now 'tis no longer a subject of doubt. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the project was first conceived, notwithstanding the many and varied difficulties that have opposed themselves, the American and the State Societies have planted colonies now numbering 5000 souls, along an extended coast, which have offered the only sure check to the horrors of the slave trade; have spread the peaceful influence of Christianity over nations that had never known peace; have opened to the civilized world the resources of a country rich in every product of nature; and affording sure ground for the expectation of incalculable good in future, and exert even now an influence which should rejoice every philanthropist, and more than repay all the labor and treasure that have been expended.

The opposition that the colonization cause has had to contend with has been as adverse and as grave as its success has been providential and happy. The obstacles which have to be encountered by all first colonies have been among its least; the fate of first colonies seems to be like that of wheat, which bears not grain except it first die; the American colonization of free blacks is not an exception; when first planted it withered and died, and now when the germ has pushed forth the tender leaf, enemies, under every guise that evil can assume, seek to cut it down ere it reach the full ear. Some oppose the Society, on the pretence that the abolition of slavery is its object. Others, again, see in it the rivet that is to fasten the chains of the black. Some, with a facility of seeing things indistinctly, object that the United States can never be cleansed from the stain of slavery by such feeble and dilatory means. Such persons are wilfully blind to the avowed purpose of the Society, which pretends in no way to interfere with slavery or its remedy, but to remove to a country where they may enjoy the full blessings of freedom, the free colored population of the United States, and such only as give their free consent. Some refuse their aid because all the free blacks cannot be removed. May not such persons, if sincere, find sufficient inducement to do some good, though the greatest cannot be effected? Should they not consider the other great objects of the Society, the extension of commerce and science, civilization and the gospel? Nor let those who complain of the small number that has been removed despise the day of small things; the day shall come when it will be as impossible to prevent the emigration of those very free negroes who are now so loth to leave their degradation, as 'tis to check the floods that roll over this continent from the old world; and this at no distant date when the truth shall become known and felt. Some had honestly viewed the progress of the Society with suspicion, having an indefinite fear that the improving the condition of the liberated would render more discontented those who continued slaves. Experience alone could remove this fear, and Mr. Finley showed by examples within his own knowledge how much the result of experience contradicted these fears.

Mr. Finley then gave a sketch of what had been done by the different State Societies, of the number of colonies established, their trade with the interior and beyond the seas, and particularly directed the attention of the meeting to what had been effected by the Mississippi State Colonization Society.

This Society has existed but two years; yet, in this short space it has purchased a rich and extended territory, at the mouth and on the north bank of the Sinoe river, in a healthy region; has sent out a colony with proper officers; has established a regular packet between this port and Mississippi in Liberia; and such is the spirit that pervades the Society, that an annual sum of \$14,000 has been subscribed, while many have promised to aid the treasury of the society by legacies, and further its object by sending out and establishing colonists as soon as the progress of the colony shall render it expedient.

It is remarkable that the principal advocates of the cause are to be found among that class which, 'tis generally supposed, and often asserted,

should be its most determined enemies. All that has been done in Mississippi has been through the exertions of the planters, and large slave-holders—many of whom were enemies, but have become friends from witnessing the pecuniary benefit that has resulted to the slave-holders, from the influence of the Society. From the same motives that urged our friends in Mississippi, the Young Men's Colonization Society determined, at the last annual meeting, to send out an agent to Africa, to survey the coast, and select a location suited to the establishment of a colony of the free colored population of Louisiana. Soon after, it was suggested that a great saving of funds would result from employing, as our agents, the officers of the Mississippi Society. Their services were secured, and it was decided that the territory lying on the opposite side of the river Since is such as best suits our purposes. All that now remained to do was to procure the necessary means of purchasing from the natives, the chosen spot. This society was sanguine, from the new impulse which the cause had received throughout the State, that the requisite sum could be readily procured, but, unfortunately, at this time was felt, by the entire community that shock which it has not, as yet, recovered; every one conceived that he was excused by the necessity of looking to his own things, from considering those of others. The vessel, which it was hoped would bear our remittances, sailed, carrying our instructions only to commence a treaty with the natives, and to secure, if possible, the purchase of the land. In a short time this same packet sails again—it is of great importance that she should this time bear the sure signs of the sincerity of our intentions; if our agents have effected the purchase, our payments must be met—if they have not, it is from want of means, which we must furnish. Something must be done—a beginning must be made—preparations must be commenced for the reception of the many persons in this state who, even now, are ready to remove—of the many more who will be desirous of so doing so soon as they see a reasonable hope of improving their condition by emigration. We are feeble—let us not also be faint-hearted. Who can calculate the product of zeal and determination? But a few years since, in New York, the number of the friends of colonization did not equal the candles that gave them light; now the largest halls in the city are filled by their meetings, and their subscriptions and donations are thousands. The time will come when we, too, shall triumph; when it shall be gratification to look back and remember that we were among those who, in the days of discouragement, withheld not our hand from this good cause.

Mr. President, the annual meeting of the Louisiana State Society will be held on Monday week. In the mean time, let a committee be appointed from this Society, to procure subscriptions, of any thing and every thing—money, provisions, clothes—things lying useless about a store, all can be turned to account in Africa.

Resolutions were then passed appointing a committee to solicit donations, and re-appointing the officers for the past year; and after the apostolic benediction by the Rev. Mr. Finley, the meeting adjourned.—*Ibid.*

☞ Contributions omitted for want of room.

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TO THE FRIENDS OF COLONIZATION.

THE receipts of the American Colonization Society for the year 1837-8 when compared with those of the next preceding year, show a deficiency of nine thousand dollars; and this deficiency is more signal, on examination, than it would seem to be on a mere comparison of the aggregate receipts in the two years, as a large portion of the receipts during the year 1837-8, arose from the proceeds of a sale of property devised to the Society by Mr. Ireland, of New Orleans, and from other irregular and occasional sources of revenue. The managers, in their report, while making due allowance for the general derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the country, intimate that the deficiency is in part attributable to the fact that funds, which previously came into the Treasury of the Parent Institution, were retained and expended by auxiliary associations. Until within a few years past, the movements of Societies of this description were, in conformity with their title of *Auxiliaries*. Regarding the Parent Institution as the origin of the Colonization cause, and as more immediately responsible to the American public for its consequences, they labored to give efficiency to the operations of that Institution, and means to meet its responsibility. Acting in this line of the duty which they had assumed voluntarily, and under the influence of motives most honorable to themselves, as patriots and philanthropists, they gave an impetus and a popularity to the scheme of African Colonization which materially contributed to its, thus far, highly interesting results. The success of their efforts, and the direction of their funds to the general treasury, of course, dispensed with systematic appeals immediately emanating from the Parent Society, to the citizens of their respective vicinities.

But when these auxiliary associations, though continuing to act under the auspices of the Parent Institution, discontinued their pecuniary aid, and applied their funds to separate enterprises, the occlusion of such important sources of its revenue could not fail to be severely felt. For three years past it has been withheld from New York and Pennsylvania,

two of the principal Colonization States of the Union, by an arrangement with auxiliary societies in those States, the results of which arrangement to the Parent Society, have, it is sufficient to say here, fallen far below the expectation of all parties. The assistance which it was formerly accustomed to receive from other quarters, has also been essentially diminished by the ascendancy of its auxiliaries; and in a particular section, has been temporarily at least, reduced almost to nothing by the influence of considerations affecting the general cause.

While the power of the American Colonization Society is thus weakened, its duties have become more onerous. The settlements peculiarly its own on the African coast are six in number, with about three thousand inhabitants, or three-fourths of the whole of the American Colonial population on the coast. The continued political immaturity of these settlements, involves their continued dependence on their founders; not only for protection, but often for social comfort. The expenses of their government, with municipal exceptions, are to be defrayed in the United States, and it is incumbent on the Parent Institution to furnish the means. It is presumably expected by the friends of African colonization, whatever diversity of opinion may exist among them on other points, that these settlements are to be continued. The impracticability of affording to them the assistance which for some time they must need, and the existing paralysis of all colonizing effort on the part of the Parent Society, consequent on its want of resources, present to the consideration of the friends of the cause the question whether that Institution shall be dissolved or continued.

The first alternative of this question is, we conceive, practically asserted in the recent course of some colonizing associations. It is directly asserted by the Maryland State Society, in their elaborate proclamation published last year. In that extraordinary document it is said: "The American Colonization Society has proved the practicability of establishing colonies on the coast of Africa, capable of self-support, self-defence, and self-increase, and has thereby won the praise and everlasting thanks of the friends of Africa, of her sons and daughters, and of humanity and philanthropy. *But having done this, the appropriate functions of the Society are at an end.*"

When the General Society shall have been extinguished in accordance with the *fiat* of a former auxiliary, which for reasons peculiar to the State of Maryland, afterwards declared itself independent, the substitute proposed, is, that the several States shall take the business of African Colonization into their own hands; and this not only independently on each other, but to the *exclusion* of any other system. The more general ground on which the managers of the Maryland Society vindicate this plan is as follows:

"They contend and uphold that the subject of slavery is one that concerns exclusively the states in which it exists, and they deprecate and would resist any interference with the general government, by other states, or by societies, or individuals out of the State of Maryland. Especially do they regret that any attempt should be made to invoke the action of Congress on the subject, well assured that to do so would only be to make colonization the theme of political contention, to be used as the means of renewing, in the national legislature those fiery and unnatural discussions whose tendency is evil, and whose only effect must be to weaken the bonds which hold the states together, by sowing enmity and distrust between the different members of the community."

This argument would possess more force than is perceived in it, if the plan on which Colonization was conducted for many years until recent innovations, declared any purpose or implied any tendency to interfere with "the subject of slavery" or "to invoke the action of Congress on the subject." The Constitution of the American Colonization Society, as adopted in 1817, and in that respect unchanged, says:

"The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color, residing in our own country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act to effect *this object*, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject."

Not a word is said here, and nothing is to be found in the proceedings of the Parent Society, of "interference" with the "subject of slavery." That the aid of the General Government in effecting the voluntary removal of free people of color was thought desirable, is manifest from the language of the Constitution; but it is also manifest from the action under that Constitution, as well as from its language, that the aid of the General Government is not a necessary element of the plan. After some early attempts, the Parent Society ceased to send memorials to Congress on the subject; nor is it likely that they will be resumed in opposition to public sentiment, or the general sentiment of Colonizationists themselves.

Another reason in favor of "independent" and "exclusive" state action, is given by the Maryland Society, in the following words:

"The discordant views entertained among the friends of colonization themselves throughout our wide country, forbid the idea of such an unity of sentiment and action in any general society as is necessary to entire success; while this very discord, which in the nature of things it would seem impossible to sooth, indicates most apparently a system of independent state action as the only one by which colonization can be successfully prosecuted."

Conceding the postulate that "discordant views" are entertained by the friends of colonization, we are at a loss to see how the general cause can be benefited by putting these discordant views, severally, into organized operation. Whatever these views may be, there is another view, in which all who entertain them coincide—and that is the object avowed by the Constitution of the Parent Society. An infinite variety of opinions may separate "the friends of colonization themselves throughout our wide country," as to the bearings of the subject on the slavery question, on missionary movements, and on the civilization of Africa. But they are unanimous in deploring the condition of the free people of color in the United States; in considering it as fraught with evil to both them and the white man; in believing that the position of every "free person of color" in the United States is that of a "slave without a master;" in regarding no plan as practicable which connects general enfranchisement with the continued residence of the enfranchised in the United States; and any such, granting it, against all probability, to be practicable, as involving the anomaly, insufferable to both the white and black races, of political equality between them, and social inferiority on one side; and in the opinion that

in promoting the voluntary transfer of the nominally free colored man to a situation of real freedom, with all its attendant benefits and blessings, they essentially benefit all classes of our population. A sound philosophy would recommend a *single principle*, secure of unanimity, but capable of such expansive benevolence in action, as the rallying point around which all its advocates should assemble. But by a perversity of reasoning, which we do not remember to have ever seen surpassed, the Maryland Society gravely infers, from the "discordant views entertained by the friends of colonization" on extrinsic or merely collateral points, the propriety of increasing the discordancy through the machinery of societies. Of each of these associations, it will, of course, be the business to press its own particular "views" on the public mind; from the contrariety of the "views" which the terms of the proposition assume, controversies must inevitably follow; and he has read history and observed passing events to little purpose, who does not foresee that, from the nature of the subjects, these controversies must sooner or later be of the most angry character. In the midst of hostilities between parties fighting under the common banner of African Colonization, the free colored man, whom all desire to aid in removing to Africa, will remain where he was before.

It must not be forgotten by any friend of Colonization, that the section of our country which is most deeply interested in its movements, and whose favor is indispensable to its success, is peculiarly sensitive on some of the "discordant views" which the Maryland Report is supposed to refer to. In some parts of that region it is difficult to obtain even a hearing for the Parent Society, carefully limited as its design is, because a suspicious sensibility fears that some ulterior "view," though not apparent, is entertained. Let that Society be disbanded, and let numerous independent institutions become the *exclusive* exponents of the Colonization cause, each according to its own "views" of questions on which the Southern mind is irritable, can it be expected that all of them will satisfy it? And would not the indiscretion of some, or even one, of them cast odium on the general cause in the very quarter where it is most important that it should prosper? But if Colonization Societies, however numerous, hold a relation, auxiliary in fact as well as in name, to a central institution, whose principles an experience of twenty years has recommended to the South, such a consequence is not to be apprehended.

While the continuance of the Parent Institution is more likely to render the Colonization cause acceptable where its success is material, than the substitution of the proposed experiment, it is also more likely to render available public sentiment in favor of the cause. Since its establishment, branches of it have been organized, it is believed, in every State and Territory of the Union, except Rhode Island, South Carolina, Arkansas and Michigan. In each of the excepted States and Territories, as well as in the States in which auxiliary Societies, once existing, have ceased their exertions, the cause of African Colonization has friends more or less numerous. If the general Society be retained, the friendship of these individuals can be made operative, because it presents a common ground of action on which they may all unite,

however they may disagree as to the existence, the merit, or the demerit of collateral objects and incidental tendencies. And, accordingly, the Parent Society has derived efficient pecuniary and other assistance from individuals whose organization into an auxiliary society was made inexpedient by the fewness of their numbers, by the opposition of public sentiment, in their places of residence, to colonization on any principle, or by any other cause. Indeed, as we took occasion, when the Maryland Report first appeared, to remark, "One important faculty of a general, and, in some respects, a national Society, is that it concentrates such minorities, wherever located, on a common scheme, and thus gives significance and value to fractions that would otherwise go for nothing."* Now, on the plan of the proposed experiment, the value, or want of value, of these fractions must depend entirely on the contingency of there being a State Society of which they could become component parts. Amid the multitude of "discordant views," it is impossible to say, when the discordancy shall have been systematized, that there will be a single Colonization Society in the Union whose exclusive principle of action will be that of the American Colonization Society. And even if such an association should exist, but exist out of the limits of the State where the only advocates of colonization are its advocates on that principle, we do not see how, on the Maryland doctrine, they could with propriety contribute to its funds.

In these remarks on the plan of independent and exclusive State action, recommended by the Maryland Society, we wish not to be understood as complaining of that institution for acting on it. The circumstances and considerations peculiar to the State of Maryland, which led to the course adopted by the Maryland Society, were fully appreciated by the Parent Board, as will appear on reference to their Seventeenth Annual Report; though, in the same document, the Managers expressed their opinion that "great advantages are to be expected from the continued union of auxiliaries, when united, on the same principle, to the Parent Institution, and from a central organization constituted and controlled by the authority embodying the sentiments, representing the will, and exerting the power of the friends of the cause throughout the nation."† And the Parent Board cheerfully contributed every aid and facility within their power to the incipient movements of the new scheme. In doing so, they performed, it would seem, in the judgment of the Maryland Managers, the last "appropriate function" of the American Colonization Society.

But while it may be admitted that the Maryland Society acted judiciously, under a given state of things, in pursuing a course of independent action, it by no means follows that the same course would be judicious, as a universal and exclusive system of colonizing action throughout the United States. We have animadverted on the Maryland Report, because it is the only publication we have seen, in which such a system is directly put forward; and because it is a distinct admonition to all the

* See African Repository, vol. 13, p. 120.

† See African Repository, vol. 9, p. 393, 394.

Colonization Societies in the United States, auxiliary to the Parent institution, to dissolve their connexion with it. In inquiring whether the admonition be as wise as it is generous, we have not travelled out of the record to examine all the advantages peculiar to the plan of a central or general Society, in harmonizing the councils and the conduct of the friends of the cause, in combining their resources into collective strength, and in giving unity to their action.* Nor have we supposed that any other reasons are imagined for the proposed demolition of the American Colonization Society than such as are avowed. It is not supposed that this purpose can be approved by the friends of the Institution on the ground of any imputed mismanagement of its concerns, because full opportunities have been afforded to them at its annual meetings to show their sense of such mismanagement by reforming the Board of Managers; no changes have been made in the Board elected in 1834, except in one case of refusal to serve, and in another of removal from Washington; and at no meetings since that period has any dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Managers been expressed, as the highest considerations required should be done, by every member of the Society, who entertained the sentiment. And, moreover, even if the sentiment be felt and be well founded, it constitutes an objection only to the conduct of the system, not to the *system itself*. Evils of that sort can find a remedy far short of *Revolution*.

We are not prepared to say that in the present state of the public mind, the theory of the relations of the Auxiliary Societies may not be advantageously modified. A plan, proposed by some of the ablest advocates of the Colonization cause, was adopted by the Parent Society at the annual meeting in December, 1836, and has been assented to by two of the principal Auxiliary Societies. Another project has been suggested of a surrender to the Auxiliaries of the whole business of collecting funds and conveying emigrants, reserving to the Parent Institution a per centage on the funds, and a general supervision. Some plan might probably be devised, comprising the advantages of State action, which are admitted to be considerable, with those of a general Society;

* The present relations between the American Colonization Society, and other Colonization Societies in the United States, have forcibly brought to our recollection a letter addressed by GENERAL WASHINGTON in December 1778, to Benjamin Harrison, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia. "If," says the Father of his country, "it is not a sufficient cause for general lamentation, my misconception of the matter, impresses it too strongly upon me, that the States, separately, are too much engaged in their local concerns, and have too many of their ablest men withdrawn from the general council, for the good of the common weal. In a word, I think our political system may be compared to the mechanism of a clock, and that we should derive a lesson from it; for it answers no good purpose to keep the smaller wheels in order, if the greater one, which is the support and prime mover of the whole, is neglected." After urging the necessity of efficient attention, on the part of the States to the interests of the general cause, he adds:—"Without this, it does not in my judgment require the spirit of divination to foretell the consequences of the present administration; nor to how little purpose the States individually are framing constitutions, providing laws, and filling offices with the abilities of their ablest men. These, if the great whole is mismanaged, must sink in the general wreck; which will carry with it the remorse of thinking, that we are lost by our own folly and negligence, &c."—WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON, Sparks's edition, vol. 6, p. 142.

and efforts will, it is hoped, be made to accomplish so desirable a result. If, however, this should be found impracticable, or a dissolution of the Parent Society be preferred, what will be the state of things? What is then to be done with its colonial settlements?—whether are they to be, in their present infant condition, at once released from American tutelage, and abandoned to themselves?—or are they to pass under the protection of other Colonization Societies, and if so, how are the duties of guardianship to be distributed?—how long will these societies be able to perform these duties, or even to take care of their own settlements?—and how is the amount of debt yet due by the Parent Society to be discharged?—these, and other grave questions arising out of its dissolution, must be considered and determined. On every account, if this event must occur, it is proper that it should result from deliberation among the friends of the cause, and not from the voluntary act, if voluntary it could be called, of the Managers. It is due to them that their gratuitous, laborious, and in some instances almost penal services, should not be rewarded by an inglorious death; and it is due to the cause that it should be rescued from the peril which it would incur from such an exit of its original and best known organ.

The deliberations, when opportunity for them shall occur, of the friends of Colonization on this most interesting subject, will, we trust, be conducted with candor and wisdom; and, if so, the result, whatever it may be, cannot fail to benefit the cause. But until this result be arrived at, they must, of course, be presumed to desire that the American Colonization Society should continue its operations. This, we have before said, is impossible without farther and immediate assistance. The Parent Society should either be abolished, or be made efficient. And its efficiency even for a limited time, cannot co-exist with the diversion of its customary revenue into other channels. We trust, therefore, that as soon as possible, its relations to kindred institutions will be placed on grounds satisfactory to all parties, or that its friends will say deliberately, in the language of the Maryland Report, that its “appropriate functions are at an end.” Meanwhile, whatever may be its term of existence, whether an hour or a century, every consideration requires that so long as it does exist, it shall receive the support necessary to make it *efficient*.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia.

The board of Managers of the Colonization Society of the State of Virginia are happy in being able to report the general state of the Institution as prosperous.

The department which they have been called to superintend, not having the control of sufficient funds to warrant them in founding the “New Plantation” proposed at the last annual meeting, their duties have been limited to the adoption of measures for raising funds for the parent institution, informing the public mind, and putting in operation such

means as in their judgment were best calculated, to rouse the Commonwealth to a sense of its true interest and duty with regard to the free people of color. The Society is, without doubt, prepared to expect that the receipts of the Institution have been affected by the financial embarrassments which, during the past year, have prostrated so many private fortunes, and given an unparalleled shock to public credit. On account of these embarrassments, it has not been thought expedient to make any effort in the city of Richmond, where such liberal aid has hitherto been afforded. For the same reason, little has been effected in the other principal towns. Their General Agent also found it impossible to continue longer in the service of the Society, and resigned on the first of October. Still the Treasurer's account shows the receipt of \$4006 31, which is a larger sum than that received during any previous year, except the year 1836.

The progress of emigration during the past year has also been encouraging. The spring expedition of the Maryland Colonization Society, carried out fifty-five emigrants; and the fall expedition of the same society, eighty. The Pennsylvania and New-York societies have sent out two expeditions, carrying eighty-five emigrants and nine white missionaries and assistants. The ship *Emperor*, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed recently from Norfolk with one hundred emigrants from Virginia. In addition to the above, about forty have sailed from New Orleans; while numbers are waiting in different parts of the country until the funds can be raised to send another vessel.

The evidences of public favor exhibited toward this enterprise in Virginia during the past year, the Board take pleasure in reporting as more numerous and unequivocal than those of any similar period of time since their connexion with the Society. It is well known that the friends of the object made an effort to obtain from the last Legislature such an alteration of the act of 1833 as would render the appropriation therein made, available; being satisfied that the Legislature of 1833 never could have intended that act to remain a dead letter. They failed to obtain the alteration; but evidence has accumulated since to prove the fact (of which the best informed had at the time no doubt) that the sentiments of the people of the State were not represented by the vote taken upon the proposed alteration. And although the managers do not intend to renew their application, being of the opinion that such application will be more effectually made by the people themselves, they would report to the Society, that their correspondence has, up to this date, extended over about fifty counties; from these, evidences of unpopularity have been received but in one instance. It appears, from the testimony of the most respectable gentlemen, that this enterprise is warmly approved by the great majority of the citizens of Fauquier, Amherst, Northumberland, Dinwiddie, Norfolk, Nelson, Albemarle, Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Clarke, Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire, Morgan, Jefferson, Loudon, Fairfax, Orange, Bedford, Campbell, Bottetourt, Caroline, Henrico, Spottsylvania, Rappahannock, King George, Gloucester, Surry, James City, Prince George and Amelia. Assurances have also

been received from gentlemen of the first standing and of extensive acquaintance, that in many of the counties below Richmond, not enumerated above, the objects of the Society are regarded with general approbation. In view of these facts, and in view of the known sentiments of the great lights of Virginia, from General Washington to Chief Justice Marshall, the hope of more liberal aid from the Legislature is confidently indulged.

In the judgment of the Board, the time cannot be far distant when all must see, that the Colonization Society has been uniformly faithful to the interests of the South, and that it proposes still to further those interests to the extent of its ability. In their judgment it has a direct and powerful tendency to suppress fanatical and dangerous excitements, by whatever cause provoked, as shown in the history of the past year, both at the north and south, and in this opinion they are happy to find themselves sustained by the Governor of Maryland, in his late message to the Legislature of that State. He uses the following language: "We herewith present the annual report of the Board of Managers appointed under the act of 1831, entitled an act relating to the people of color of this State; and it gives us pleasure to call the attention of the Legislature to the diligence and success of the gentlemen whose gratuitous services have been rendered to the State since the adoption of the system indicated in the act last mentioned. The plan of independent State action first suggested in Maryland—pursued by the State Society—and countenanced by the managers of the State Fund,—appears to us to be that which is best suited to the condition of the slaveholding States of the Union. It repudiates all foreign and unsolicited interference, whether by the general government, societies or individuals, with the subject of slavery within the limits of the States where it exists, and leaves it to each State, exclusively, to adopt such measures in regard to it, as are suited to its peculiar circumstances. The plan has here been so far successfully pursued, as will be seen by the accompanying report, that there is now in prosperous existence on the coast of Africa, a settlement of near four hundred emigrants from this State, under the separate control of the State Colonization Society, appropriated to the use of emigrants from Maryland, and now capable of receiving any number that may be prepared to emigrate.

"It has often been said that colonization was antagonist to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists; and that where the former was cherished and flourished, the latter could find no favor. The report of the managers of the State fund, and the experience of every observing and reflecting man in the State must prove this; nor could we suggest a more certain method of keeping down that wild and fanatical spirit which has thrown so many fire-brands among the slave-holding states, than the adoption and maintenance of the colonization plan, upon the footing on which it now stands in Maryland.

"It is gratifying to learn from the Report, that the attempts secretly made by the friends of immediate and general abolition to defeat the agents of the society in their efforts to inform the free people of color of the advantages of emigration, are losing the effect which they at first appeared to have, and that there is now the prospect of a constant emigration from the State to the colony of Maryland in Liberia.

"It would be injustice to the managers of the State fund, and to the State Colonization Society, not to express the satisfaction that is felt with the economical, prudent and energetic course pursued by them the past year."

The act alluded to by the Governor is one appropriating \$200,000 for the removal to Africa, of all free persons of color, natives of that State, whether born free, or emancipated for the purpose of removal. By the aid of this act the State Society has already provided, for all whom policy or benevolence may colonize, a home, which promises all the blessings enjoyed by the American citizen.

Hitherto the funds of Virginia have gone into the treasury of the Parent Institution. The act of 1833 had reference to that Institution. The managers are of opinion that the *State Society*, now fully organized, would be able better to carry out the views of this Commonwealth than any Society, the seat of whose operations is beyond the civil jurisdiction of the State; and they hold themselves in readiness to establish the new Colony proposed at the last annual meeting, as early as the necessary means shall be placed at their disposal. The proposition to found this Colony has been every where regarded as an interesting and important movement, not only by the friends of colonization at home, but by the colonists in Africa. It is known that a majority of the emigrants in Liberia have gone from Virginia, and that they speak with pride of the place of their birth, and cherish toward it strong feelings of attachment. When the proceedings of our last annual meeting reached the Colony, a public meeting was called, the proceedings of which appear in two letters addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of this Society. The following are extracts:—

MONROVIA, August 18th, 1837.

At a public meeting of a number of citizens of this place, it was on motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the sixth annual meeting of the Virginia Colonization Society, together with Mr. Maxwell's speech, be read. On motion, *Resolved*, That we hear with great pleasure, that the people of Virginia are turning their attention more effectually to colonize their own people on the west coast of Africa. On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with the Virginia Colonization Society, and give said society such information as they may think best for the furtherance of their cause." Another colonist, a native of Richmond, writes as follows: "That colonization has done this, (alluding to the improved condition of the emigrants,) the colonies planted on the coast of Africa are a standing proof, and done this too, under every possible embarrassment. It was with peculiar satisfaction I read a few days ago a resolution expressive of the determination of Virginia, to settle a colony on this coast to be called "*New Virginia*." To me, who am a Virginian by birth, the intelligence was peculiarly gratifying. For notwithstanding existing circumstances impel me to the selection of a distant country as a place of residence, yet I cannot but feel a degree of attachment to the land that gave me birth, and I am thereby prepared to take a lively interest in every thing that concerns its projected colony. I need not say that it would afford me the utmost pleasure to do any thing in my power to

facilitate your designs, in the way of giving information about the coast, or otherwise."

To the credit of these colonists it ought to be recorded, that although the most vigorous efforts were made by the abolitionists to poison their minds by actually sending to Africa and distributing among them their inflammatory papers, public meetings were called, and by a series of strong resolutions, the abolitionists were rebuked either for a want of discretion or a want of honesty, and we are informed that these papers have ceased to flow in that direction.

The Managers are highly gratified in being able to report so favorably upon the state of the Colonies. Already are the friends of humanity rewarded a thousand fold for what they have given to Africa. The colonies are planted. They are on a firm foundation. They are able to sustain themselves. This work is safe above all revolutions of public sentiment in other countries. It has been reported that the colonists are dissatisfied with their situation. How far this is true may be gathered from the account of a colonization meeting held in Africa, as reported by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

The citizens of Monrovia having heard of conflicting views in reference to their condition, convened on the 29th of September for the purpose of making known to the world their views of African Colonization. This most interesting meeting was addressed by several citizens of the Colony, under a deep sense of obligation to the Society, and with an enthusiasm and eloquence worthy of the cause they assembled to promote. Said one—"I arrived in Africa on the 24th of May, 1823; at that time the Colony was involved in a savage war; immediately I had to shoulder my musket, and do military duty. The circumstances of the Colony were trying in the extreme; but never have I seen the moment when I regretted coming to the Colony. My object in coming was liberty, and under the firm conviction that Africa is the only place, under existing circumstances, where the man of color can enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty and equality, I feel grateful beyond expression to the American Colonization Society, for preparing this peaceful asylum."—Said another—"I thank God that he ever put it into the hearts of the Colonization Society to seek out this free soil on which I have been so honored as to set my feet. I and my family were born in Charleston, South Carolina, under the appellation of free people; but freedom I never knew, until by the benevolence of the Colonization Society, we were conveyed to the shores of Africa. My language is too poor to express the gratitude I entertain for the Colonization Society." Said a third—"I came to Liberia in 1832; my place of residence was the City of Washington, D. C., where I passed for a free man. But I can now say, I was never free until I landed on the shores of Africa. I further state that Africa, so far as I am acquainted with the world, is the only place where the people of color can enjoy true and rational liberty. I feel grateful to the Colonization Society for what they have done and are doing for the man of color." Said a fourth—"I beg leave to state, that my situation is greatly altered, for the better, by coming to Africa. My political knowledge is far superior to what it would have been, had I remained in America a thousand years. I therefore seize this chance, to present my thanks to the Ameri-

can Colonization Society, for enabling me to come to this Colony, which they have so benevolently established." The following resolutions, among others, were then passed as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

On motion of REV. J. REVEY,

"*Resolved*, That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the American Colonization Society has done for the people of color, and for us, particularly; and that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of color."

On motion of MR. H. TEAGE,

"*Resolved*, That this meeting regard the Colonization Institution as one of the highest, holiest, and most benevolent enterprises of the present day. That as a plan for the melioration of the condition of the colored race, it takes the precedence of all that have been presented to the attention of the modern world: That in its operations, it is peaceful and safe—in its tendencies, beneficial and advantageous: That it is entitled to the highest veneration and unbounded confidence of every man of color: That what it has already accomplished demands our devout thanks and gratitude to those noble and disinterested philanthropists who compose it, as being under God the greatest earthly benefactors of a despised and oppressed portion of the human family."

"Whereas it has been widely and maliciously circulated in the United States of America, that the inhabitants of this Colony are unhappy in their situation, and anxious to return—

"On motion of REV. B. R. WILSON,

"*Resolved*, That the report is false and malicious, and originated only in design to injure the Colony, by calling off the support and sympathy of its friends; that so far from a desire to return, we should regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall us."

During the past year one new settlement has been added to the eight previously existing upon the coast. This is at Sinou, between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas, and is under the patronage of the State Colonization Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana. We have now the best evidence that the Colonists are turning their attention chiefly to agriculture and the useful arts. Various societies, lyceums, &c. have been formed among them for their improvement. Among the articles which offer a rich reward to colonial industry, may be enumerated the Palm tree, the various and important uses of which are well known. The Teak, or African oak, which grows in great perfection along the coast, and contributes largely to strengthen the English navy.

The cam wood, the bar wood, and the red wood, particularly the former, are found in great quantities within thirty miles of the coast. The mahogany is also found, the giant of the African, as it is of the West Indian forest. The Indian Rubber, or gum elastic tree, Mr. Buchanan reports as common about Bassa Cove. It is already known that cotton, coffee, rice, and sugar cane, can be cultivated as advantageously as in any part of the world. The above statements are fully borne out by the statistics of the colony, as also by the fact that the annual exports from the Western coast to England alone, amount to more than a million of pounds sterling.

Education is also receiving increased attention in the colonies. Efforts are being made to establish schools of such a character that all the colony may receive a good common education, independent of the plans in operation for establishing a high school, or college. Efforts to promote Christianity among the colonists have been successful almost beyond example; they have themselves began the work of evangelizing their heathen neighbors. More than thirty white Missionaries and assistants are now employed in or near the settlements, and it is worthy of remark that every attempt hitherto made to introduce Christianity in Africa beyond the protection of Colonies has failed. The Moravian, whom neither the terrors of the Arctic winter, the pestilential heats of the burning zone, nor the brutal habits of the heathen could intimidate, attempted in the spirit of the martyrs, at sixteen different points to plant the standard of the cross in Africa, and in every instance, either perished in the attempt, or were compelled to retire within the protection of the British settlements. An American Missionary stationed upon the borders of Maryland in Liberia, writes at a recent date, that he explained the doctrines of the Christian religion to an assembly of six hundred natives in the open air. He had also a school of one hundred native boys, some of them the sons of the kings of the country, many of whom, as reported by Capt. Nicholson, could read the English language with ease and propriety.

By the aid and protection of the English and American colonies, the work of Christianizing the native tribes is advancing from many points toward the interior. The English have possession not only at Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, but also upon the Gambia and Senegal. The English Wesleyans have in the settlements upon the Gambia, 538 members of their communion, and 220 scholars; and at other points more than a thousand members and 1200 scholars.

The progress of Christianity in Africa will be greatly facilitated by the English commerce, which is taking possession of the Niger, and by the influence of the American merchant, who is turning with much interest to the many sources of profitable trade unfolded by the colonists of Liberia.

But we are reminded that the favorable picture here drawn of the condition and prospects of Africa, is but comparatively true, and when contrasted with the past history of that miserable continent. And although from the movements of different nations, we cannot doubt that the decree for the moral and political regeneration of Africa has gone forth, yet, the work of executing it, is immense, and yet to be performed. Subjected from time immemorial to a systematic and terrible aggression—to robbery and murder from the pirates of all nations, her wrongs cannot be redressed in a day. The desperate character of the Moors, the Mahometan religion, and the remains of the Turkish power, forbid present hope of improvement from the north, while the Arab maintains a continuous line of barbarism from Egypt to the mouth of the Red Sea. And if we turn to the interior, we find more than one half of the people slaves; some of them under the most absolute and savage tyranny, where one petty king, for his amusement at a feast causes five hundred of his subjects to be put to death. And even in contemplating the wes-

tern coast, the very theatre of our operations, we are reluctantly brought to our annual task of reporting the continuance of the Slave trade. While we are cheered by the fact that the influence of the Colonies has in many places entirely broken up the trade, and greatly weakened it for a course of 700 miles, yet the truth is to be told that *one factory*, that of the celebrated Pedro Blanco, at the Galinas, on the northern border of our territory, has nineteen brigs employed, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and exports annually near 4,000 slaves. The hope of terminating this trade by political negotiations may be abandoned. Christendom has too long been mocked by hypocritical professions.* To arrest this trade by naval force is deemed impossible, even if a fleet were to be maintained which should extend from Cape Negro to the Senegal. So great are the profits, that the interior trade would find an outlet in the East. Capt. Nicholson ascertained, in his late voyage to the coast, that the daring and ferocity of the traders increased with the demand for slaves. Indeed we may calculate with certainty, that so long as five pounds of powder and twenty-five pounds of tobacco, will purchase that in Africa, which will sell for \$500 in South America, or Cuba, or Texas,† men will be found to prosecute the trade at all hazards. To suppress this trade has ever been one of the great collateral ends of the Colonization Society, and she proposes to do it by the establishment of free states upon the very theatre where its bloody scenes are enacted, which is believed to be the only plan by which this tide of crime and misery can be stayed. In this view, the institution must be pardoned for making strong appeals to the public, occupying, as she does, a position where the cries of a continent in the pains of death, come up into her ears, while one remorseless Spaniard forces either into foreign bondage or the watery graves of the middle passage, in every twelve months, a greater number of her sons, than the charities of a nation have restored in twenty years.

The Society is comparatively weak. But she hath done what she could. Her means are limited. She is without acts of incorporation, and without legislative aid of any particular value. Her work is increasing beyond her ability to perform. But she does not despond. Penetrated with a sense of her responsibility to two races of men, and knowing that her cause is great and good, she looks up to Him in whose counsels the scheme of Africa's redemption originated, and doubts not that its success is identified with the fulfilment of the promise of the Most High.

*The real policy of many governments, at this time is illustrated by an incident which took place some years ago. A French slaver, "Le Louis," was captured by the Queen Charlotte, and condemned by sentence of the vice admiralty court of Sierra Leone. An appeal being taken, the case came up for adjudication before Sir William Scott, when it became necessary to know whether the slave trade was contrary to the laws of France. In answer to a note of inquiry, the French minister replied with characteristic duplicity, (it was Talleyrand) that "on the part of France, the traffic should cease everywhere and forever," while the order for its suppression was locked up in the minister's bureau and there remained, the whole nation being ignorant of its existence.

† Pedro Blanco, enumerating his markets, added, "and that Galveston is one very good market."

In concluding their report, the Managers would express their deep conviction—more deep by another year's experience, that the plan of African Colonization is eminently the friend of the South. The prohibitions of the free states, with regard to the admission of the free blacks, is well known, and should the example of Mississippi be followed by the other slave-holding states of the south-west—as it must be soon—either a channel must be opened for this population to flow off in a direction of Africa, or it must multiply among us in a new ratio of increase, to its own ultimate injury, and the prejudice of the public good; therefore the early preparation of an asylum on a large scale, is called for, not only by the principles of sound policy, but by the much higher considerations of humanity and justice.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION, WESTERN AFRICA.

After the lapse of seven months without tidings from Cape Palmas, the present accounts bring down the history of this mission to the beginning of the year. The expectation of Dr. Savage, on leaving the Cape was to proceed in the same vessel to the United States. This fact will account for the absence of many details respecting the mission. The return of Dr. Savage, may now be anticipated in a few weeks.—*The Spirit of Missions*.

FROM THE REV. JOHN PAYNE.

Cape Palmas, 27th Dec. 1837.

After a residence of six months in Africa, I am enabled, through the preserving goodness of God, to inform you that we are still alive and enjoying a reasonable share of health. I think I may safely say that our health has been improving during the last three months. Our chills have been less severe and frequent, not occurring oftener than once a month, and seldom incapacitating us for business longer than one or two days. It has now been more than a month since I felt any serious indisposition, and I think to-day I feel as well and weigh as much as when I left America. The preservation of our lives and health, we owe no doubt, in a great measure, to the timely advice and services of Dr. Savage, to whom I feel that I cannot be too grateful. Still, however, I cannot but think, though there must be considerable suffering in the case of every missionary, that the ideas entertained of the amount of this at home are far from being correct. In my own case (though this has been considered peculiarly favorable) the degree of suffering was slight in comparison with what I experienced at home; and from my short experience and observation, I am quite disposed to adopt the sentiment already expressed to the Committee by Dr. Savage—"that if Missionaries could be exempt from an undue degree of care, they might expect to live long and be enabled to do much to advance God's kingdom in this land." I conversed with a colonist a few days ago, who told me that he had enjoyed uninterrupted health for more than twelve months, and his case is not peculiar. Nor do I think that there is that difference in the adaptation of the constitution of the white and colored man to this climate, which is generally supposed to exist. The new emigrants are attacked precisely in the same manner

that we have been—the intermittent prevails among them for some time in the same manner, and in many cases in a more severe form than it has among us, and there is the same gradual improvement in health in both cases. Indeed, I doubt whether there is a case of as good health among the emigrants who came out with us as I am favored with at the present time.

As Dr. Savage sails to-morrow, I shall be unable to communicate, as I had hoped to do, the information which I have been able to accumulate concerning the character of the people for whom we labor, and my present judgment of the prospects of usefulness before us. I regret, however, the less this inability as Dr. S. will be enabled to inform you and I trust the church, more particularly and accurately upon all subjects connected with the interests of the mission. The Committee however, will be gratified to hear that I have made the first effort to proclaim the gospel in the interior at a “bush town,” called Wassa, distant about eight miles. The king and people were very attentive at this first “God palaver,” and desired that I would visit them often. Hoping to be able in my next to inform the Committee of more of such labors, I remain, &c.

FROM REV. L. B. MINOR.

Cape Palmas, Dec. 25, 1837.

Contrary to the opinion of many, I am spared once more to address you. The dreaded ordeal has been passed, yet we not only live, but are enabled to do some little in the vineyard of our Master, while a bright prospect of usefulness is opening beyond us. That we have suffered, cannot be denied, but that suffering has by no means exceeded our expectation. This unfortunate, degraded land has been clothed with terrors not its own. Hundreds (whites) are now residing on this coast in the enjoyment of good health. They who have hitherto cloaked their coldness under this plea, must now seek some more plausible excuse. There is risk to be run, there is suffering to be endured, but surely the follower of Christ can never consider this a sufficient reason why he should remain idle while the plentiful harvest lies before him not only fit for the sickle, but falling, wasting, perishing, for lack of laborers. Far be it from me to urge my brethren to rush headlong to the work without thought or sufficient preparation; nor on the other hand, would I have them tarry in the vain expectation that God, by some unusual method, shall bid them go forward to their work. We do not urge them to come to our assistance. Our greatest desire is, not that this station flourish, but that the wants of the heathen generally, should have due weight in the minds of Christians, though the fault will be ours if minute and accurate information be wanting with regard to the people among whom we labor. It would be difficult to conceive of a people more degraded, more utterly dead to every moral sense, than those who daily surround us. In vain have we sought for one good quality, one bright spot to enliven the dark picture. We are informed

that a short time previous to our arrival, five persons were tried by "saucy wood," only two of whom escaped with their lives. Among the number of those who perished, was a man far advanced in life, whose only offence, if report be true, was the possession of a rice farm, which by rather more than ordinary industry, he had rendered somewhat superior to those of his neighbors. He swallowed the poisonous liquid but seemed likely to recover. This, however, was by no means agreeable to the wishes or intentions of his judges; so seizing him by the feet they dragged him down a steep rocky hill, where continuing to dash him violently against the ground, they speedily succeeded in extinguishing the vital spark. His fertile field was the reward of their iniquity. The word of the priest or doctor is alone sufficient to subject a person to this terrible ordeal.

Such are the people among whom we are to live and labor; though not entirely without hope of benefitting the adult, our eyes are much directed to the younger portion of the community. The number contained in the male school is at present small; they are, however, without exception promising boys. Did my health permit I could speedily increase their number, and hope to do so within the next month. Feeble health must necessarily prove a great drawback to our operations, and though the field of labor before us is highly encouraging, little fruit can be expected within the next three or four years.

FROM THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Cape Palmas, 15th Sept., 1837.

An English vessel, I am just now informed, is about sailing for London, and will thus afford an opportunity of saying to you that my beloved associates are all well, and safely passed through the acclimating fever. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have been slightly ill. Mr. Minor more and even dangerously so. Under God they have been very prudent, and my feeble exertions have been blessed to their recovery. Pray that they may still be kept in the hollow of the Almighty's hand—may be endued with wisdom from on high—may be baptised in the spirit of Christ and his apostles, and thus may be set up in this dark continent as lights to lighten the Gentiles. As for myself I have been sustained beyond expression under the unexpected but providential accumulation of duties. I have felt the promise of God to be sweet, *as thy day is so shall thy strength be.*

Ship Emperor, Monrovia Harbor, 31st Jan., 1838.

I left Cape Palmas on the 28th of December, in the Brig Suzan Elizabeth, Captain Lawlin, for America. Since my arrival here I have heard that the Niobe has passed to leeward with emigrants for Cape Palmas.

Ill health and design of visiting America.—My health, for the last three or four months, has been very feeble; my whole system having been greatly relaxed and deranged in all its functions, from repeated

attacks of intermittent fever. I have before alluded to my duties, increased in number, and made urgent by the diminution of our little band on the one hand,* and its important enlargement on the other. We were out of quinine, which is our sheet anchor in the treatment of the intermittent fever—these two circumstances combined, I conceive to be the cause of my illness. At the present time, though greatly improved, yet I am far from being well. My system is so deficient in tone, that the least scratch or wound is almost sure to be followed by a chronic ulcer. I have seen them in this climate, of the size of a man's hand, destroying, by their sloughing process, muscles, tendons, and even bones.

Such being the state of my health, it was thought best by all of us, that I should at once abstract myself from all business of the Mission for a time, and endeavor to regain it. The brig Susan Elizabeth afforded me an opportunity.

This ship and brig are owned by Mr. G. In consequence of the loss of Capt. Keeler, of the former, Capt. Lawlin visits the leeward coast with the ship. Upon mature reflection I have resolved, with the blessing of God, upon the following course; viz., to keep in this ship, which will proceed to windward as far as Gallinas river, possibly to Sierra Leone, and then to the leeward. On our arrival at Cape Palmas, if I should not find any thing in letters to change my present design, I will proceed with Captain Lawlin to the leeward. I shall thus be better able to fulfil that part of my instructions referring to future action upon the Ashantees and Dahomians, and I hope obtain a degree of knowledge respecting the intermediate tribes which I cannot otherwise do. Another object also may be accomplished by this course, viz., that of obtaining boys to fill up our school. We think it best to get them from as great a distance as possible, either upon the coast or in the interior. We find a great difficulty in retaining permanently the children obtained from within our vicinity. Our number has been constantly increasing and diminishing. Boys will stay just long enough to be broken in, as it were to the book, and then a simple visit from their parents will be the means of withdrawing them from us. This fluctuation has been one of our greatest discouragements. To obtain them from a distance, therefore, is far better, and to a great degree will obviate this difficulty. The captain expects to leave the coast, for America, some time in March or April. To return in the brig, will take me home in February or March, perhaps the coldest season of the year, the result of which will be doubtful. I should fear it, inasmuch as I have a predisposition to an affection of the lungs. I trust that the course I now contemplate is that dictated by a gracious and overruling Providence, and I hope will meet the approbation of the Committee.

Mr. Payne has decided to occupy the first Mission-house. Considerably more should be done to it. It is the universal opinion of the Missionaries now in Africa, that their houses should be plastered, and have glass in the windows. It is decidedly my opinion, and I felt au-

* Dismission of Mr. Thomson.

thorized to plaster the houses I was sent to build. So slow, however, are all labor operations in Africa, particularly in the young or new community at Cape Palmas, that but one-half of the lower room is now done. Fireplaces are very much needed. In the rainy seasons our mornings and nights are often too cold without fire. It is the general opinion here that fire-places are necessary.

School.—This has been in a very fluctuating and uncertain condition since I last wrote. After the arrival of my beloved associates, my attention to it was of necessity very irregular. I thought it hazardous for Mr. Minor to assume its responsibility till he should have passed through the fever and recovered from its effects. Mrs. Payne was sooner able to take charge of the girls, but from causes which have their origin in the heathen character, their number has been reduced from four to one. We think it advisable to make no further effort to obtain girls till Mrs. Payne shall have assistance, and more room be provided for their accommodation.

The grounds cannot be brought wholly under cultivation till another family shall occupy the second house. Then our plantains and bananas, besides our cassada, will be obtained from our own industry ; and then, too, will the health of the station be improved.

From our own experience, and that of Mr. Wilson, fifteen dollars will fully cover the expenses of each pupil for the year, with our present arrangements. A separate table can be maintained for such American boys as are preparing to be teachers, and for the superintendent of the agricultural department. Of the former, we have two pursuing the necessary studies. The number of scholars, upon which we have determined for the coming year, is twenty-five. Our efforts will be bent to their retention and thorough instruction. We are not so desirous that the number in our school should be very large, as that that number should be kept under the best possible influence.

Healthiness of the station.—This we believe to be as good as that of any other location yet known in Liberia. The only disease we have known after passing through what is called the seasoning fever, is the intermittent of our own country, &c. To the "ague and fever" all are subjected. Its severity, however, is greater in some regions than others. We think, in this respect, our location is highly favorable. Almost every day witnesses some stroke of improvement in the vicinity. As emigrants arrive the surrounding "bush" is cleared up, and the soil is laid open to the genial influence of the sun. Consequently the healthiness and pleasantness of our location are almost daily increasing. I do wish the true causes of *my* illness to be well understood. Till my associates arrived, and for more than a month after, my health was good. They came in the midst of the rainy season. The morning of their arrival saw me walking into the Cape, in health to meet them. In their eyes I had not changed. My complexion and general appearance indicated to them as good health as I had enjoyed in America. They found me alone, pressed by numerous duties, and themselves upon my hands, the objects of deep anxiety. Such a state of things necessarily continued for a time, and our quinine

gone, repeated attacks of the ague and fever brought me low. Hepatic derangements were the sure consequence, bringing in their train great suffering and danger of life. It is my firm belief that under different circumstances my health would still have been good. I do not believe this climate to be necessarily fatal to the white man's constitution or health. That it involves much and often great suffering, with a thousand circumstances of severe trial, we all cheerfully admit, and even that life for years to come will be shortened by it. Yet it is at the same time no less true, that, with a moderate share of prudence, we can live here and enjoy *good* health, (though it cannot be permanently as good as we might expect in our native climate,) and above all, labor *for years* to save from eternal death, hundreds, and thousands and millions, of our fellow beings. *If Christians ask more, they must go to other fields.*

Excursions into the interior and to native towns on the coast.—I have already informed you of the fact that I penetrated as far as Deh-neh, about forty or forty-five miles from Cape Palmas, and about the same from the Cavally river. I have been unable as yet to copy my journal on that occasion. If it be possible I will do it before the brig sails. I will here add that the king of Deh-neh continues favorable to the establishment of a school among his people, and has been regularly manifesting his good will, by sending me down at different times little "dashes" of new and clean rice, ducks, fruits, &c. He has more than once given me to understand that he fully expects, and is patiently waiting the opening of a school among his people. I know not that I shall ever be permitted to revisit my native land. Should this be, and I am spared to return to my work, shall I be accompanied by one or more brethren who will go and tell the tale of redeeming love to this *waiting* king, and his benighted people! Why not? O, my dear Sir, what forbids it? Is the spirit of the Church the spirit of Christ? Then shall her members respond to the call, and the last words of her great head shall not have come down to Christians of this age in vain. Heralds of the Cross shall go forth from our beloved Zion, and proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ unto all people. Then shall the despised African not be forgotten. His bleeding hands shall be stretched out in believing prayer to the only true God his Creator, Preserver and Redeemer.

Another king in an opposite direction, and about the same distance, has also sent a message inviting us to visit him and promising all desired encouragement.

Native population—Language.—The interior in every direction from us, is occupied by populous towns containing from 1000 to 1500 souls. Indeed we may extend a line from C. P., fifty miles into the interior, and within the arc it would describe from the windward to the leeward coast, we should find, it is estimated not less than 60 or 70,000 persons, and all *willing*, to say the least, to receive a teacher. Scattered over this tract of country, we should find many different tribes with different dialects, yet not so different as to prevent an intelligent Greybo (the tribe at C. Palmas) from being understood or understood in any other tribe. That all spring originally from the same stock

is evident from the fact, that there are many words common to all these dialects, and many more, evidently derived from the same roots. Their numerals exhibit but a shade of difference. The inference then is, that it is highly important to reduce these dialects to a common written language. When this is done and men can preach and talk to them in a language, which they or great numbers of them can understand, then will a large extent of country be brought beneath the influence of the gospel of peace. Such has been the relation which I have thus far sustained to the mission, that I could pay but little attention comparatively, to the language of this people. Such a step I conceived to be one of the highest importance, and I hope on my return to be devoted to this branch of our operations. Mr. Minor has made good progress in the language of the Greybo tribe, among whom we are immediately located. He seems to possess an unusual tact at acquiring their phrases and converting them to a practical purpose.

VIRGINIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the Virginia Colonization Society was held in the capital at Richmond on Wednesday evening the 10th of January. Its proceedings and the addresses pronounced on the occasion have recently reached us, in a neat pamphlet of 28 pages, 8vo., printed at the office of the Southern Churchman.

The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to overflowing, at an early hour, by an audience of the first respectability and intelligence in Richmond, including many members of the Legislature.

JOHN TYLER, President of the Society took the chair, and FLEMING JAMES was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Tyler on taking the chair said, he could not permit this, the first occasion on which it had been in his power to attend a meeting of the Society since he had been elected its President, to pass by, without expressing his grateful sense for the honors conferred upon him. You have appointed me, said he, the successor of one whose name is destined to reach a remote posterity—of one who, in his private character and conduct, furnished an exemplification of all the virtues. John Marshall was among us as one of us—plain, unostentatious and unassuming, he left us in doubt which most to admire, his unaffected simplicity of character, or his extraordinary talents. Filling the highest judicial station—followed by the admiration of his countrymen—exerting an extensive influence by the mere force of his genius over public opinion—his name familiar to the lips of the highest and most humble of a people inhabiting a continent, he seemed alone to be unconscious of his own exalted worth. To be appointed the successor of such a man, however great my own unworthiness, is an honor of which I have cause to be proud. The very origin of the Colonization Society is, in my memory, identified with him. At its first meeting in Washington, curiosity led me to be present; notice had been given through the newspapers of the proposed meeting at Brown's hotel, and I was attracted thither by the desire to hear what could be said in favor of a scheme, which I was short-sighted enough to regard as altogether Utopian. I did consider it in its incipency as but a dream of philanthropy, visiting men's pillows in their sleep, to cheat them on their waking. Chief Justice Marshall, with some fifteen others, were present; but that small number exhibited a constellation of talent. Henry Clay presided, John Randolph addressed the meeting, and William H. Crawford was the first president of the Colonization Society. Such was the beginning of a society which now embraces thousands of the most talented and patriotic men in

the country. We have been peculiarly fortunate, gentlemen, in having to preside over our deliberations in this Hall, one so distinguished for all that can adorn a man, as Chief Justice Marshall; and at the same time the privilege of acting in close communion with another of those men given by God in his especial goodness, as a blessing to mankind—I mean James Madison, so lately one of our Vice Presidents. I am not given much to that idolitry which too often puts fetters on the mind, leading it to consecrate errors in opinion because advanced and sustained by men of exalted standing.—But surely I may be permitted to say, that the opinions of two such men concurring, bear strong evidence of truth. Their minds were of too substantial an order to indulge in a mere vision. Their judgments were too profound to have been misled by the deceptive lights of a mistaken philanthropy. While the horizon of the future was clouded so that my own limited vision could not penetrate it, they stood, as it were, on a lofty mountain's top, and a beautiful prospect was presented to their sight. They saw the first landing of the pilgrims on the desert shores of Africa—the busy and the thriving rose up before their sight—the hammer of the artizan sounded in their ears—the hum of industry floated on the breeze—songs of praise and thanksgiving came over the distant waves—the genius of civilization had penetrated the wilderness, overthrowing in its progress the idol and the altar, and rearing on their ruins temples to the true and only God. All this *they* saw, and all this *we* now see. For myself, after learning the successful landing of the first emigrants, and that they were speedily to be followed by others, all my doubts vanished. The reality was before me. The seed was planted—spring time came, and it vegetated—harvest-time and the crop was abundant. But a few years since and no voice of civilization proceeded from Africa. Now thousands of civilized beings have made it their home, and the wilderness may be considered as reclaimed. The exhibits annually made to the public of the state and condition of the Colony, are calculated to relieve the mind of all doubt. The Colony is planted,—advances with rapid strides,—and Monrovia will be to Africa what Jamestown and Plymouth have been to America. Happily their success is equally beneficial to all the States. Nothing sectional enters into it. The same spirit actuates all. The same policy governs all. The free black man is found in Maine as well as in Louisiana. What then shall retard the onward march of this great cause? Heretofore it has looked for success to private individuals and to the State Legislatures. My opinion is that it should still look to them. To appeal to Congress for aid, is to appeal to a body having no power to grant it—a body of restricted and limited powers, and fettered by the terms of its own creation. From that source it may get money, but it will lose friends, and friends are more valuable to it than money. I would not have it successful without the concurrence of the States. Our own State may be considered the pioneer in this great work. On this subject she stands proudly pre-eminent. She will doubtless do her duty. Policy and humanity go hand in hand in this great work; united in the accomplishment of the same object, they cannot fail to succeed. Philanthropy, when separated from policy, is the most dangerous agent in human affairs. It is no way distinguishable from fanaticism. It hears not, sees not, understands not. It is deaf, and hears not the admonitions of truth and wisdom. It is blind, and walks over prostrate victims, and amid the ashes of desolation, without perceiving that its feet are stained in blood, and that its garments are discolored. It understands not, until the voice of sorrow and lamentation, proceeding from the sepulchre of man's fondest hopes and brightest expectations, arouses it to consciousness. And is there not a spirit of that sort now at work in our own fair land? It is the antagonist of that which we cherish. It invades our hearth, assails our domestic circles, preaches up sedition and encourages insurrection. It would pull down the pillars of the constitution, and even now shakes them most terribly,—would violate the most sacred guarantees,—would attain its object by sundering bonds which bind and only have power to bind these States together: the bonds of affection and brotherly love. It seeks to excite inextinguishable prejudices in the minds of one-half of our people against the other half. It acts in league with foreign missionaries, and gives open countenance to the people of another hemisphere to interfere in our domestic affairs. It is sectional, altogether sectional, in a word, it is the spirit of abolition. From this place I denounce it, and this Society denounces it. The weapons which it uses are the weapons of slander and abuse; not as to one sex or condition

of existence only, but all—all are abused and slandered by it. It labors to induce the usurpation of a power by Government, which would be attended by the destruction of the Government itself, in the substitution (if a work so disastrous to the liberties of mankind could be effected) of a consolidated Government—a mere majority machine—in place of the happy federal system under which we live. The opinion already prevails with many, that the Government is a unit—and the people a unit! I care not from whence they derive sanction for this—but this I will say, that whether such sanction comes from the living or the dead—from men in power, or men out of power, it is false in theory and destructive in practice. Each State, as to all matters not ceded by compact, is as sovereign as before the adoption of the constitution. What right then have the people of one State to interfere with the domestic relations of any other State? What right to agitate in order to affect their neighbors? The reverend clergy, too, they whose doctrine should evermore be, peace on earth, and good will to men, are lending themselves to this pernicious work. They seek to enlist woman—she who was placed upon the earth, as the rainbow in the heavens, as a sign that the tempest of the passions should subside. Woman is made an instrument to expel us from the paradise of union in which we dwell. What will satisfy these ministers of a gospel which alone abounds in love? Do they wish to christianize the Heathen? to spread the light of the gospel over the benighted places of the earth through the instrumentality of this Society, that light may be brought to shine where no ray of the gospel sun has ever yet penetrated? Do they want a more extended theatre for their labors than that they now enjoy? We present them one entire quarter of the earth. We invite them to go with us into the wilds of Africa—to sit down by the side of the black man—to teach him to raise his eyes from the earth, on which they are bent—to look up to the heavens and to ascend “through nature unto nature’s God.” He works most inscrutably to the understandings of men:—the negro is torn from Africa, a barbarian, ignorant and idolatrous;—he is restored civilized, enlightened, and a christian. The Colonization Society is the great African missionary Society. In my humble judgment it is worth more, twice told, than all foreign missionary societies combined. Already it has planted the cross among the heathen, and kindled the fires of civilization in the desert; and that cross will stand and that light be spread until a continent be redeemed. All this is done quietly and peaceably and with the acquiescence of society. Charity dictates and policy adopts. Can any messenger of the Saviour—can any lover of his race, look upon this picture without delight? Will nothing content him which is not done in violence? Has he fallen in love with anarchy, that he woos her so assiduously? Are envy, malice, and all uncharitableness become assistants in the ministrations of the altar? Is fraternal feeling and family peace become odious in his eyes? But I will dwell no longer on these things. Our course, gentlemen, lies plainly before us; we will steadily pursue it; we interfere with no relation in Society. In what we seek to do we are justified alike by the wisdom of the living and the dead, and success, full, ample and entire, must crown the enterprise.

The annual report of the managers was then read by the Rev. CHARLES ANDREWS, late Agent of the Society. [See page 103.]

General BAYLY, of Accomac, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we regard the removal of the people of color from the United States to Africa, with their own consent, as one of the most efficient means of securing their ultimate peace, happiness, and prosperity.

In his remarks in support of this resolution, Gen. Bayly used the following impressive language:

The laws of all the slave-holding States permit emancipation. It has ever been the policy of Virginia to allow the master to free the slave. But since 1806 her laws have required all slaves thereafter manumitted, to leave the Commonwealth. Though our laws require all freed slaves to leave the State, as a condition upon their emancipation, even philanthropy itself has not provided an asylum for them in the United States. What shall become of them? Stern, unyielding and just policy demands that they should not remain in Virginia. But even should she be disposed to relax the rigor of her laws, ought they to remain within her borders? Shall they be taken to the free States, even when their laws permit it. We are not the

enemies of emancipation when it is voluntary on the part of the master and when it can be effected without injury to individuals and society. But when it has been legally commenced we desire to see it consummated. This never can be done as long as the negro remains in America. He never can enjoy, here, the high prerogatives of a free man. He may cease to be the slave of a single individual, but he will continue to be the slave of the community, whose oppressions will be greater and whose protection will be less, than that of the individual master. I repeat: In America, the black man never can be free!—he never can have the high-born feelings of a freeman,—he must ever be a political and social slave. The shackles never can fall completely from about him, until he stands upon the shores of Africa.

On motion of ALEXANDER RIVES, Esq., of Albemarle, it was

Resolved, That considering the principle of African Colonization as best responding to the demands of Southern patriotism and benevolence, and offering to the temperate wisdom of all parties, and every section, a common ground of resistance against the mischievous and reckless enterprises of abolition, we regard it as eminently entitled to the confidence and patronage of the people of Virginia.

After some farther eloquent remarks from Mr. RIVES, he thus alludes to the restriction in the law of Virginia, of March, 1833, confining its operation to people of color who were free at the time of its enactment :

The claims of this institution upon *private* generosity, have not been unheeded. We have many gratifying evidences of the cordial response, which a liberal and sagacious public, have, heretofore, made to our earnest claims upon their support. But the important, and practical question now arises whether the spirit of the people should be reflected by their representatives in this hall—whether the *nominal* appropriation, heretofore made by Virginia in aid of these objects, shall be continued, and rendered efficient, by the removal of the restrictions, which have so far defeated its expenditure. I am proud, Sir, to have occasion to bear testimony to you of the manifestations of popular solicitude in behalf of a renewed and unrestricted appropriation to these purposes,* which are daily reaching the body of which I am a member.

Amid such cheering indications of public favor, and such inspiring auguries of ultimate success, I feel, that I can add no stronger motives of encouragement to increased zeal, liberality and exertion, in the prosecution of our enterprise than are found in the ready promptings of our own hearts.

On motion of SYDNEY S. BAXTER, Attorney General of the State of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That this society has heard with great pleasure the successful effort of the legislature and citizens of Maryland to plant a colony in Africa, and that it be recommended to the Board of Managers to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be best calculated to promote the establishment of a new colony, for the reception of emigrants from this State, as proposed at the last annual meeting.

On motion of WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Norfolk, it was

Resolved, That the continued and increasing prosperity of our colonies in Liberia, illustrating as it does, the free and generous spirit of our Commonwealth, and displaying the pure and philanthropic genius of Christianity, in the fairest and brightest manner, is truly gratifying to all our hearts.

After adverting to a resolution of the citizens of Monrovia, calling for the reading of a former speech of Mr. MAXWELL, which resolution the managers had embodied in their report, this eloquent speaker thus proceeded:

* The committee of Finance,—of which Mr. R. is chairman—is charged with the consideration of sundry memorials for an appropriation to this Society, coming from the towns of Norfolk, Lynchburg, and Petersburg, and the counties of Rapahannoc, Bedford, Amherst, Campbell, Morgan, Prince George, Monongalia, Northumberland, Page, Botetourt, Hampshire, Shenandoah, Fauquier, Nelson, Dinwiddie, and Berkeley.

"Called upon then, sir, as I am in this way, and bound in duty, as I feel myself to be, like a guest at a feast who has just been toasted—to make some acknowledgment for the compliment that has been paid me, I beg leave to give you a sentiment in the shape of a resolution, in these words: [here Mr. M. read the resolution, and proceeded.] I shall not, however, by any means, attempt to enforce this resolution, by many words; for I know, indeed, that I may safely trust it to speak for itself. Sir, we all feel at once that we love this generous cause in which we are engaged, not merely for its own sake, but still more for the honor which it reflects upon our State. For, it is to her counsel, in fact, as we choose to remember, that our enterprise owes its origin. And it is to her, too, mainly—or, at least, to emigrants from her domain, that Africa owes these new settlements which we are happy to hear are growing and thriving as we could wish. And we must and do feel, sir, that "the continued and increasing prosperity of these colonies" must, more and more, "illustrate the free and generous spirit of our Commonwealth." For, it must serve to show to all the world, that our Virginia—the friend of liberty, is always and naturally disposed to favor any and every undertaking that can fairly promise to promote her cause—with *safety and advantage to all concerned*. It will show at least, that we, her sons and daughters, do not hold our freed men here, in their actual state, by choice, but from necessity; and that we are ready and willing to make our half-free people of color (hardly that) all free, in the only manner in which we think it possible, under circumstances, that we can make them so, consistently with their real welfare, as well as our own. And it will show too, that though we cannot suffer our bond-men to be liberated, or rather emancipated, here—that is, to continue here, when we know and feel beforehand, from actual and ample experience, that it would not, and could not be good for them—nor for us—to have them mingled, or rather *confounded*, among us—yet we are ready and willing to forward them when fairly manumitted by their masters, to their own father-land, which is the proper place for them, and where they may be free indeed. Yes, sir, and we can rejoice with all our hearts, to hear from time to time, that they are going on fairly and bravely, in their own way, copying our free institutions, and all our proceedings; and we can look indeed upon their amusing imitations of our actions, as parents look upon those of their little children before them, for we know, sir, that those little children will, by and by, be men, and worthy of their sires.

But, with these sentiments towards them, we must feel particularly pleased to hear, as we do, that satisfied and delighted as they are with their new land, they yet continue to cherish a grateful remembrance of their old Virginia still. Sir, the report has told us with what joy they received the intelligence of our intention to found a new colony in Liberia, which should bear her honored name; and I am happy to be able to illustrate their sentiments on this point, a little more strongly, by a letter which I have received myself from one of them—a certain William Draper, formerly of our good town of Fredericksburg—a part of which I must beg leave to read to you, (in spite of its mention of my speech again, which I hope you will excuse me for giving along with the rest,) only to show the filial feeling—the true Virginia feeling, I may say, which beats in all their breasts. It is enclosed you see, sir, in an envelope, (the true congressional style, I believe,) and addressed to me. It is dated "Bassa Cove, August 17, 1837," and reads thus: "Sir, with much pleasure to me to write you this few lines, and am in hopes you and the family are well. Sir, in reading one of the Colonization Herald of Pennsylvania Society, to my great joy I saw a piece from the Christian Intelligencer; the good people of my old State are about to settle a colony on the coast of Africa. Myself, I being a Virginian, born and raised in the town of Fredericksburg, when I saw the good people of Virginia were about to plant a colony in this country, I leave with you and the friends of the cause to judge my feeling. True I have been in this country thirteen years, and returned on a visit in 1828. During my visit I had the pleasure of seeing you in Norfolk. Sir, we read your speech with much pleasure, and we have witnessed all that you have said concerning us and the emigrants from other states." Here he refers to the remark which I made in it, that it was said, that the emigrants from other States were a little jealous of our colonists from Virginia—accusing them, it seems, of being rather too fond of having all things their own way, (only of course, to have them exactly right;) and you shall see, sir, how he confirms my words. "*A number of them do not like us; but they can't help themselves. We strive to do what is right, and no more. We have been the founders of almost all the different settlements, and there is some of us would leave*

property if we could do no otherways, and do all that we can for New Virginia. You may judge that there is some of us that would not be satisfied in any other colony while there is one called New Virginia." Such, sir, are the sentiments worthy of a true son of Virginia, which beat in the bosom of that man; and not in his only, but, I am persuaded, in the bosoms of all the colonists who have gone out along with him from our State. And now, sir, ought they not to endear those colonies still more to us, and encourage us to continue our care to them; and prompt us more particularly to execute the plan which we have conceived of planting a New Virginia in Liberia, to extend and perpetuate the glory of the Old, in that country, and throughout the world to the end of time.

But, sir, we may also rejoice in the prosperity of these colonies—and ought to do so still more—as it serves to "display the pure and philanthropic genius of Christianity, in the fairest and brightest manner"—to the eyes of all mankind. Sir, if it was our Virginia that planted these colonies, it was Christianity, let me tell you, that whispered in her ear, and put it in her heart to do it. It was Christianity, in fact, that planted our old Virginia herself, in a former age; and it is the same benignant Power that has planted Liberia, and that shall plant New Virginia, too, in our day, for a blessing to the whole human race. It is *she*, indeed, sir, and not *woman*, (lovely as she is, and dear to all our hearts,) it is Christianity, sir, that is the rainbow of the world; uniting heaven and earth, and blending them both brightly and beautifully together, in a sacred and eternal covenant of peace and love. Aye, sir, and you may see that rainbow now—spanning the ocean that swathes our shore—and reconciling two continents that were some time strange and hostile to each other, but are now consenting and conspiring in this common cause. Yes, sir, America (and our Virginia foremost,) has sent the gospel to Africa—by the hands of her own sons—by men of her own race—a noble compensation for all the wrongs which she has done her—and Africa has received the grace and is satisfied. So the cross has indeed been planted on her shore, (beaming more brightly than the sun;) and it shall be carried triumphantly into the interior, and through all her bounds, by her proper missionaries, to redeem and regenerate the land. Yes, sir, and Christianity and Civilization shall walk together through all the length and breadth of her dominions, diffusing their blessings around them; winning the poor barbarians from their wild pursuits and pastimes, to all the happy engagements, and sweet civilities of polished life, and turning them from their dumb idols to the living God;" and, in the language of sacred scripture, "the wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

HENRY A. WISE, M. C., being present was called, out by the meeting, and made an animated and eloquent address. In a letter to the Secretary of the meeting, in relation to this address, Mr. Wise says: "The speech which I made at Richmond was intended to express at the time, only *my own peculiar views* of Colonization, and advance the arguments and reasons which recommend the cause to *me*." In the view presented in the closing paragraph of the speech, all must concur, as all must admire its fervid eloquence:

"But, sir, I repeat that the special benefits of this cause to this nation are nothing compared with its general benefits to all mankind, to all posterity, to Africa, to the world. In contemplating the vast, ultimate design and effects of this great scheme of lighting up a whole land now shrouded in the blackness of darkness, I have often been struck with a thought which justifies slavery in the abstract, and which has made me wonder and adore a gracious Special Providence. Aye, sir, a Special Providence—bad a man as some may have been taught to believe me to be—I, sir, even I do firmly, if not faithfully, intellectually, if not religiously, believe in a Great and Good Overruling Special Providence. And, sir, I as firmly believe that *slavery on this continent is the gift of Heaven to Africa*. Is it unworthy of the Divine purpose or impious to suppose that it was by God intended to be the sun of the illumination of that land of night? Cannot one well see the hand of the Everlasting Almighty—who worketh not in a day or generation—in making *one generation serve for another* of the same people? Is there aught religiously wrong in making an idolatrous pagan sire work out the civilization and Christianity of a son?

What mortal can say that the *slavery of the sire* was not Divinely intended to be the *consideration*—and is it any thing more than a fair equivalent for the arts of life and the lights of truth to his posterity? Africa gave to Virginia a *savage* and a *slave*—Virginia gives back to Africa a *citizen* and a *Christian*! Against which does the balance lie? If this was not the divine will, let those who object tell me—how came *African* slavery here? Sir, it is a mystery if not thus explained. When our fathers landed on the shores of my venerable district, did they find a population fair as the forests of the land? Who roamed those forests? Were *they* too not savages, ignorant, rude, barbarous, and uncivilized as the negro of Guinea's coast? Were *they* not as fit for *slavery*? Did not the war of massacre, of tomahawk and scalping knife give the fairest pretext for slavery by the right of capture and subjugation? Boast as we may of the royal race of aborigines who lorded it over this domain—of the kingly Powhatan, the peerless Pocahontas—the common Indians of North America, were just as fit for slavery, and ready here at hand, as the savages of Afric's desert strands—they were enslaved by the Yankees. Why, then, were slaves brought 3,000 miles across the ocean, leaving our neighboring tribes of savages untouched by yoke or chain? Why but to return civilization for slavery? Who so fit to be the pioneer of civilization in Africa as the *black man*? Its light expires, has always gone out in the hand of the white man. And what will the civilization of Africa not do in the end for mankind—for the world, its arts, its science, its commerce, its peace and happiness, and for freedom? What new fields will it not explore? The subject is vast and unbounded! I say then, Sir, send forth your missionaries with light and love to the land of night, until that “dry nurse of lions” shall become the nursery of arts, and science, and civilization and law, and order, and religion!

The following persons were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President, Hon. John Tyler; *Vice Presidents*—His Ex. Gov. Campbell, William Maxwell, Abel P. Upshur, John H. Cocke, Edward Colston, Lewis Summers, S. S. Baxter, Hon. Charles F. Mercer, James M. Garnett, Hon. William C. Rives, James McDowell, John F. May, Dr. Thomas Massie, Hon. Henry A. Wise; *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph Mayo; *Recording Secretary*—David I. Burr; *Treasurer*—Benjamin Brand; *Managers*—Nicholas Mills, James E. Heath, John H. Eustace, Fleming James, Dr. F. H. Deane, Wm. H. McFarland, Gustavus A. Myers, Hall Neilson, James C. Crane, Peachy R. Gratton.

The friends of Colonization throughout the country will regret to learn that the REV. CHARLES W. ANDREWS, agent of the Virginia Society, has resigned his agency. We are permitted to hope that this gentleman's retirement from active service in a cause to which he has been so eminently useful, will be but temporary.

OBITUARY.

We record the departure to a better world of a most esteemed and venerated friend, Mrs. ANN R. PAGE, of Annfield, Frederick county, Virginia, with a sorrow deep for our loss, but brightened with reflected rays from the everlasting Glory. Mrs. PAGE was the sister of the Right Rev. Bishop MEAD, and the eldest daughter of the late RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, who was a volunteer at the battle of the Great Bridges, near Norfolk, Va., in 1775, and who subsequently, in the war of the Revolution, was promoted from the rank of Captain in the Virginia line, to that of Lt. Colonel and Aid de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, in in whose military family he was associated, with Hamilton, Pinckney, and Laurens, in the memorable campaigns of 1777 and 1778. By the mother's side, Mrs. PAGE was descended from the ancient and highly respectable families of Grymes and Fitzhugh. All who visited the

mansion of Col. MEADE, found kindness and hospitality its inmates. "A family so united," says one who knew them intimately, "so judiciously governed, so unanimous, (if I may use the expression,) in their kind and affectionate feelings towards their relatives, I never knew. Mrs. MEADE was, ever since my remembrance, an invalid; but from her bed she dispensed efficient instruction to her servants, and cheerfulness and happiness dwelt around her. Her word was law with her children. Her authority had been early established and sustained by her excellent husband. It gained rather than lost strength as her children became capable of self-government; for, whatever was her determination, seemed to them 'wisest, discreetest, best.' The beloved parents of Mrs. PAGE embraced in their enlarged charity the whole human family, and denying themselves the luxuries usually coveted, extended their benefits wherever they could reach. Filial duty and tenderness shone conspicuously in the character of Mrs. PAGE. Her soul appeared to be knit to the soul of her mother, in life and in death."

From the hour when this most excellent woman regarded herself as the true disciple of Christ, her life was a beautiful and impressive exemplification of the purest and most sublime virtues of Christianity. Her faith was unwavering, her humility profound, her zeal intense, her hope unclouded, her love to the Saviour and his cause surpassing all other affections, her charity as large as the wants and the miseries of our nature. Her religious sentiments seemed blended with all her thoughts and feelings, and inwrought into the entire texture and constitution of her being. For her to live was Christ. All other objects and ends were by her held subordinate to that of the exhibition of his spirit, and the advancement of his cause. All things she counted but loss compared to his favor. Yet hers was not the service of fear, but of confidence, of gratitude, of love. Her affections were wedded to the purity, the meekness, the compassion, the gentleness, the charity, the spirituality, of Christianity. These virtues, united and interwoven together, adorned her whole character, and were her garment of praise. Her trust in Providence was most remarkable. In the darkest seasons and events, there was light in her dwelling. She never doubted that the Divine hand, though invisible, controlled nature, and that all things should work together for the good of those who love God.

Her self-denial and disinterestedness were admirable. Forgetful of herself, she daily conferred blessings on others. To do good was her employment, and in her experience she realized the truth of our Saviour's words—"it is more blessed to give than to receive." No human being was too ignorant, too obscure, or too wretched, to be noticed and relieved by her. Indeed her tender compassion for the weak and neglected was among the most striking traits in her character. Like the great Paschal, she could say, I love the poor; and add, as he did, among other reasons than their own trials and sufferings, "because Jesus Christ loved them."

Of the number of her good deeds, of her blessed words, her prayers, her plans of extensive usefulness and sainted piety, a volume might, and we trust will, be written.

We mingle our sympathies with those of a numerous circle of devoted friends, who weep that they shall see her face no more. True, her mild light has passed from our sight, but it shines serene and inextinguishable in the cloudless and unchanging Heavens of God's re-deemed.

We designed this but as an introduction to the following excellent notice of this lamented lady, from one well qualified to appreciate her worth, and do justice to her character.

To the Editor of the Christian Statesman.

DEAR BROTHER: At a quarter before 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 29th ult., Mrs. ANN RANDOLPH PAGE entered into rest.

Were I to follow one of her last injunctions, I should add no more. But her spirit cannot now be tempted to ascribe to herself the glory which is due to her Lord, while others may learn from a few facts in her history, the blessedness of renouncing this perishing world, to walk with God.

Mrs. P. was born in affluence, and married at a very early age to the proprietor of one of the largest estates in this part of Virginia, at a period and a place where evangelical religion was little understood or appreciated. It pleased God to show her, at this early period, the utter insufficiency of temporal things to content the soul. It was not, however, until after a considerable period of darkness and distress that she obtained to clear views of the plan of salvation and of Christian duty. Alone, with her Bible, in her closet, she cried unto her God, to show her what she ought to be and to do. She did not cry in vain. Her fidelity resulted in the clearest and strongest views, both of doctrine and practice.

But she found herself surrounded with every inducement to live for the world, and indulge in show, and that useless and selfish gentility too often generated by wealth and the possession of a large number of slaves. The wishes of her friends, her personal popularity, increased the temptation. But she renounced them all, resolving, though left alone, not to reject the light which had shone into her mind. Looking to the Lord for wisdom, and relying upon his grace, she commenced her work. She was early blest as the instrument of bringing into the ministry her brother, the present assistant Bishop of Virginia.

Many others, it is believed, by her serious and affectionate discourse, were taught to look beyond this world for happiness. Seldom was her house visited by any individual, on whose mind she did not strive to make a good impression, confirming her own words by a tract, a pamphlet, or a paper, containing some striking piece. In this way she distributed vast numbers of books and papers, "even all she had."

But her peculiar work was among the people of color. And what she effected for them, and through them, for Africa, and for her country, and for the Church of Christ, will not be fully known until the judgment day.

I need not tell you that the following passage in the life of Ashmun was written chiefly with reference to her: "Nor ought we to forget that long before the formation of the Colonization Society, there were generous souls in Virginia touched with a tender and affecting charity towards the people of color, whose daily and nightly thoughts were fixed upon their dark condition, and who in grief and prayer sought to teach, comfort and save, those who dwelt within the limits of their influence, devoutly supplicating, that the power which had touched their hearts, would touch others, until the nation should rise in her strength for the redemption of Africa. In a future world, the fact may stand revealed, that from the sacred retirement of a few devout ladies in Virginia, who, at the Saviour's feet, had learned better lessons than this world's philosophy can teach, emanated a zeal and charity in behalf of the afflicted Africans, which has widely spread—inspired ministers and statesmen with an almost divine eloquence in their cause, and given to it, its present hold upon the public mind."

In 1799, Mrs. Page found herself the mistress of an estate, to which were attached more than two hundred slaves. For their sakes, she avoided every possible expense of a worldly character, living with the greatest economy and self-denial, to procure the means of saving them from the vicious causes to which they were so much exposed, and so much in need. In so large a number, some were always

sick, and in the course of years, many died. These she visited with unwearied attention, tenderly supplying their outward necessities, and discoursing to them of the salvation of the Gospel, in the most sweet and heavenly manner. For this she had a remarkable talent. The writer has heard her, in a strain that affected him to tears.

That such a work as this, with its kindred duties, should be without trials in her relations to society, in a world like this, was not to be expected. It was impossible for those not like-minded with herself, to appreciate her spirit and motives. She also suffered much from bodily weakness. Alone, she wept—she prayed—she prevailed. The constant vision of Christ, by faith, sustained her spirit in cheerfulness. She rose at the dawn of day to the discharge of her various duties. She held each day a school for a large number of the younger slaves not employed upon the plantation, in which she taught them to read the Bible.

But she was not at all satisfied, with the best she could do for them. Her burning charity looked beyond the narrow limits of her home and neighborhood. Her soul was deeply afflicted by the condition of the people of color. Not that they were subject to inhuman treatment, as sometimes represented, but she saw them everywhere liable to cruel separations, sunk in ignorance and sin, and "with no one," as she feelingly said, "to care for their souls." Her soul contemplated, not only for the ultimate freedom of the whole race, but their eternal emancipation from the wrath to come. While she saw not only the impossibility, but the impropriety of general and immediate abolition, yet she felt that a mountain-weight of responsibility rested upon the community to do something upon a large scale. But what? There appeared no door of hope; all was darkness. But when she heard of the suggestions of Mills, and the journey of Dr. Finley, to Washington City, she saw in them what she compared to a faint light, like the light of a taper at a great distance in a dark passage. But it was the end of her distress. From that moment she felt the most firm and constant faith that the work of redemption for the people of color had commenced, and that that dark passage would one day be gloriously illuminated, and through it, many of the tribes of Africa "come again to their own border."

Through all the disasters of the enterprise, whether by the coldness and desertion of friends at home, or by untoward events in the Colony, she suffered not a moment's despondency, and time invariably fulfilled the predictions of her faith.

And here it may be proper to say, that in all her zeal, and sacrifices of property, time and health, for the people of color, she never sympathized with any aggressive movements upon those who held them as slaves. She loved them also. Love in her had no mixture of wrath. It burned with its proper flames.

Upon the death of her excellent husband, in 1826, a large debt was to be paid. The laws of Virginia require in such cases the sale of personal property; and by the same laws, slaves are of this denomination. A sale of a part of them therefore became indispensable. Her hands of love were effectually tied, but not her heart. The principal wish of the negroes, at that time, in the case of sales, was to avoid being sent to the South. This she feared. The day of sale arrived. A number of slave-traders were present to bid. In the noise, and the crowds of men at such places, a female is little regarded. It was to her a distressing hour. She cried unto God. In the very room where, at the moment I am writing, her dear remains lie cold and still, she bore in agony to the Throne of Grace the unheeded petitions of those she loved, and whom she expected to meet at the bar of God. She prevailed. Not one was purchased to be taken from the vicinity. This to the world was accidental; but it was no accident to her.

A considerable number were left subject to her control or influence. This whole number she assembled every morning, a little after the dawn of day, for reading the Bible and prayer. For this service she employed a minister, or other pious gentlemen, when she could; but in the absence of such, did not hesitate herself to expound the scriptures and offer prayer. And the exercises conducted by her, I doubt not, were the most profitable they ever enjoyed. Her manner was to read over a number of times (before prayer) a few solemn and instructive passages of scripture, and follow them with a few striking remarks.

She commenced at the same time preparing them for (in Africa) a better home than she could give them; preferring to do her own work, with her own hands, and not by testamentary arrangements. When the time arrived for them to sail,

they were found not only willing but anxious to go. The reason was plain. They had been taught the advantage of Colonization to them, by one who they knew was their friend. She sent them at three different times, chiefly in the year 1832, with every necessary comfort for twelve months, and a sufficiency of many articles to last them two or three years. It was a subject of thankfulness to her that, while many have died in the colony, all of those sent by her continued in good health except one, who died of a disease not peculiar to the climate.

Their letters of gratitude she often received. She felt more than rewarded for all her trials. But she never complained of difficulties. Her duty was her happiness, sought and found in a nobler channel. For thirty years she had not a doubt of her salvation, and as "the time drew near when she must die," the power of Divine Grace seemed more illustrious as about to conclude its work. The God whom she had faithfully served kept back the King of Terrors with so strong an arm, that she never saw him. She had not a moment's doubt, or unhappiness on any subject. Like the "sun, which seems larger at its setting," so she, as she neared the tomb, cast upon us a light more mild and full of glory. It is often pleasing to know the thoughts which fill the souls of the saints, when bidding adieu to every thing here which they have seen and loved; and I will give you a few of the many choice sayings which we have preserved. "Pardon, constant pardon. I have never had any thing else to depend upon." "Make me a pine coffin, in the plainest manner; let there be nothing said about me, but do you pray at my grave. Let there be no tomb-stone—nothing said in the papers." At another time, pointing to a rose upon the mantle-piece, she said with a heavenly expression of countenance, "That beautiful rose—it reminds me of the Rose of Sharon, who saved me from hell, and saved me from sin." "The arms of my dearest friends now sometimes hurt me, but my Saviour's arms will never hurt me." At another time she said, "this is a lovely hour," and at another, "*my whole heart and soul seems rising to heaven in the sweetest manner.*" There was nothing in her in the whole scene, which approached excitement; all was peaceful and serene. At about the hour of midnight, and near the time when the mortal strife in her dissolving frame was greatest, a cloud arose, attended with the most vivid lightning, and to us terrific peals of thunder. One stroke shivered a tree near the house, and broke some of the glass; and while we were awed by these sights and sounds, she said at every flash and shock, "how glorious, how delightful! It is the power of my God." As the storm subsided without, her strength seemed gradually to fail, when, after putting her hand, already cold, in the most affectionate manner, upon the faces of some who were near her, she gathered up her arms into the bed, and fell into a sweet sleep, which continued about half an hour, when she gently, and to us, almost imperceptibly expired.

So eminent a servant of God I never knew. Let me not, however, be understood as attempting to ascribe perfection to a human character. If I were to do it, as the old historian said of Wickliffe, that glorious saint would sooner chide than thank me; but so near an approximation to that state, I never expect to witness this side of Heaven.

C. W. A.

DISCOVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—Dr. Andrew Smith, who was sent out by the Cape of Good Hope Association into Central Africa, has recently presented to that body a very interesting account of his travels. The expedition under him, consisting of 50 persons, 159 head of cattle and horses, 20 waggons, which started from the Graaf Rniet on the 12th of August, 1824, returned in the spring of the present year, after penetrating to the latitude of 24 deg. 26 min. north. The missionaries became acquainted with members of 27 tribes, and had information of 16 others: realized a very extensive and valuable collection of natural history, including 180 skins of new and rare quadrupeds; 3379 skins of new and rare birds, three barrels of snakes and lizards, one box of insects, three crocodiles, and two skeletons, 23 new and rare tortoises, 790 geological specimens, and one package of dried plants.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society from Jan. 20, to April 20, 1838.

Gerrit Smith's plan of Subscription.

John M'Donogh, Esq. New Orleans,	\$100
Judge Burnett, Ohio, his 9th instalment,	100
George H. Barnwell, Va., his do.,	100

Collections from Churches.

Brandywine Manor, Pa, Presbyterian Church, Rev. John N. C. Grier,	12 35
Canton, Ohio, by Rev. A. Callendar, through Rev. J. B. Pinney,	10
District of Columbia, collections after addresses by the Rev. C. W. Andrews	13 30
Hillsborough, N. C., Episcopal Church, Rev. W. M. Green,	22
Leesburg, Va. Methodist Epis. Church, through Rev. Mr. Slicer,	14 42
Morristown, New Jersey,	22 85
Rockland, Venango County, Pa. Presbyterian Cong., Rev. Mr. Glenn,	5
Salem, Fauquier Co., Va., Rev. Wm. A. Williamson,	10 31
Waterford, Loudoun Co., Va., Arnold Grove Cong., Rev. James Beekley	27

Auxiliary Societies.

Antrim, Guernsey County, Ohio, Hugh P. Anderson, Tr.	5
Granville, Licking County, do. Sylvester Spelman, Tr.	38
Rock Creek, Ten., Auxiliary Society, Rev. Thomas J. Hall, Secretary,	12 25

Life Subscriptions.

Belvidere, N. Jersey, J. P. B. Maxwell,	30
Moorfield, Va., John Hopewell,	30

Donations.

A lady from Massachusetts,	5
Canton, Ohio, from John Harris,	1
Clio, S. Carolina, from Nathan Thomas,	3
Greenwood, Montgomery Co. Md, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,	200
Hazelwood, do. from Rev. Warren Flenniken,	3
Huntingdon Pa., Jacob Miller,	5
Indiana, St. Joseph's County, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackburn,	40
Carlisle, Wm. S. Craft, Esq.,	10
Morristown, N. J., P. A. Johnson,	59 15
Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va., John Marshall,	10
Rhode Island, Levi De Wolf,	5
Rutherford, N. Carolina, from John Moore, White Oak,	5
Sag Harbour, from a friend of the Society,	10
Washington City, from Members of Congress,	40
a friend of the Society,	5

Legacy.

Bernard Van Horn, Esq. Ex'r of late Isaac Van Horn, Zanesville; balance of a legacy of \$50	37 50
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\$991 13

African Repository.

John Marshall, Oak Hill, Fauquier Co., Va.,	\$2
P. A. Johnson, Morristown, N. J.,	18
Etsate of John Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.,	11
Rev. B. B. Edwards, Andover, Mass.,	5
Samuel Young, Agent, Baltimore,	40
Wm. Graydon, Harrisburg, Pa.,	4
Rev. Joseph Clokey, Warrenton, Ohio,	2
Mrs. Susan Bradford, Burlington, N. J.	12
Granville, Licking County, Ohio, Auxilliary Col. Society, for 3 copies,	6
Nathan Thomas, Clio, S. Carolina,	2
Chas. S. Cary, Chelsea, Mass.	2
D. W. Naill and Jacob Landes, Sam's Creek, Md.	4
Rev. Joseph Thacher, Barre, Vermont,	10
Rev. J. B. Pinney, Pittsburg, Pa.	30
Hon. D. Kilgour, Cadiz, Ohio,	2
John Nisbet, Hazelwood, S. Carolina,	4

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Vol. XIV.]

MAY, 1838.

[No. 5.]

COLONIZATION MEETING IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

AGREEABLE to public notice, a meeting of the members and friends of the American Colonization Society was held on the 10th of April, 1838, in the session-room of the first Presbyterian church in this city, to consider the affairs, and aid the object of that Institution; and after statements by the officers in regard to the extent of the financial embarrassments of the Society, and of the present condition and prospects of the cause of African Colonization, both in the United States and in Africa, it was on motion, resolved, that Messrs. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, and the Secretary of the Society, Mr. GURLEY, be a committee to prepare an Address to the people of the United States, in behalf of the Institution, and such resolutions as they might deem expedient, and to report the same to a subsequent meeting.

An adjourned meeting was held in the same place, on the evening of the 7th of May, when CHARLES F. MERCER, M. C., was called to the chair, and the Rev. R. R. GURLEY appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the magnitude and benevolence of the cause in which the American Colonization Society is engaged, and the financial embarrassments which now retard its operations, and the powerful motives which now urge it to improve the condition of the settlements under its exclusive care in Liberia, should induce its auxiliaries and friends, everywhere to increase immediately their contributions to its Treasury.

Resolved, That without such contributions it will be impossible for the Board of Managers either to discharge its existing obligations, or to introduce into the seaport and other principal towns of Liberia under its sole management, such improvement as their circumstances require.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of this Society, in every part of the Union, to call forthwith public meetings of their fellow-citizens, on its behalf, and to adopt efficient measures in aid of the object and funds of this Society.

Resolved, That the clergy, universally be requested, annually to invite, on or near the 4th of July, the attention of their respective congregations, to the cause of this Society, and to solicit contributions for its benefit.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers to employ as soon as practicable, competent agents in every portion of the Union, to explain the views and promote the great interests of this Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting it is of great importance to encourage the citizens of Liberia in their agricultural and commercial pursuits, and that the plan first suggested by Judge WILKESON, of Buffalo, New York, of purchasing one or more ships, to be sold to individuals or companies of free and enterprising colored men, residing in Liberia, or who are resolved to settle in that Colony, and who will agree to man these ships with colored men, and run them as packets between that country and some port or ports of the United States, and to pay for them by conveying emigrants therein, from time to time, to the settlements in Liberia, promises great advantages to the cause, and should be carried into complete effect at the earliest possible period, by the friends of the Society, and that the several Colonization Societies throughout the Union be invited to encourage and assist this project.

Resolved, That it be recommended to call a meeting in this city to aid the objects and funds of the Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, an early convention of the friends of this Society is desirable, and that it be recommended to the Board of Managers to consider the propriety of calling such a convention, to be held in the City of Washington, before the adjournment of the present Congress.

The subjoined address was reported by the committee, and adopted unanimously. On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting and others present be requested to sign this address, and that such other signatures as conveniently may, be obtained to it.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

When the resolution relating to the project of Judge WILKESON was submitted to the meeting, that gentleman explained fully and in a very interesting and impressive manner, the nature of his plan, and the great benefits he anticipated to the free people, and to the cause as connected with the elevation of the colored race, from its adoption.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, M. C., expressed his thanks to the author of the plan, and discussed it as being admirably adapted to promote the great ends of the Society. He considered it a fortunate conception, and one which must produce great results.

MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE and the REV. R. R. GURLEY, also advocated the plan, and each stated his firm conviction that it was a

project meriting immediate and liberal support. Judge WILKESON declared his purpose to devote much time to the object, and his hope that it would be carried early into effect.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPELLED by a sense of duty to a great cause, the undersigned address the People of the United States, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, and appeal to them with confidence for contributions to its Treasury.

This Society has existed about twenty years. In its formation, the wise, the humane, and the patriotic, from nearly every State and section of the Union, were united. Distinguished individuals from the North and the South, concurred in the principles on which it was founded. The scheme of African Colonization had, before the origin of the Society, received the consideration and sanction of the General Assembly of Virginia. It had met the approbation of Mr. JEFFERSON, who, while President of the United States, sought by correspondence with foreign powers, to promote the object. But no plan of action was adopted until December, 1816, when a few individuals, united only by the ties of a common benevolence and patriotism, in convention at the city of Washington, organized the American Colonization Society.

The exclusive object of the Society, is to colonize with their own consent, in Africa, or elsewhere, the free colored population of the United States; and its Constitution declares, that to effect this end, it shall act in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject. Among the earliest measures of the Managers were, the adoption and presentation of memorials to the State Legislatures and to Congress. To the liberal arrangements, made by President MONROE, with the Society, in the execution of the act of Congress, of the 3d of March, 1819, empowering the Executive to remove to Africa, all Africans, lawfully captured by the cruisers of the United States, and to extend to them for a reasonable time, protection and support, was the Society indebted, in part, for ability to found the colony of Liberia; and the occasional visits of our armed vessels, to that Colony, the spot selected by Government, as a home for recaptured Africans, has contributed to the encouragement and self-respect of its citizens, and to their security against attacks from slave traders, and the barbarous African tribes. Nor has this arrangement proved of less advantage to the Government, than to the Society.

Had it been possible to carry into effect the act to which we have referred, without the aid of the Society, it must have been by the employment of an armed force on the African coast, and at an expense, far beyond the amount of appropriations, which have been made for the object, and without the benefits to those regarded in the humane provisions of the act, derived from their incorporation with a free, civilized and Christian community.

Cherishing at all times the hope and belief that the plan of African Colonization, would finally be sustained and completely executed by the

Governments of the country, the Society, has, nevertheless, thus far, derived its principal pecuniary support from auxiliary associations and individual benevolence. It early encountered objections founded upon opposite and contradictory opinions, and urged from opposite portions of the Union. In the extreme North it was pronounced a device of the South to strengthen the institution, and perpetuate the existence of slavery. In the extreme South it was long regarded with distrust, as covering designs other than those avowed, and hostile to the true policy and interests of that section of the country. Hence, for several years, the proceedings of the Society, excited no deep general interest, and its means were extremely inadequate to the importance of its enterprise. Nothing was yielded by the Society of resolution or hope. "There was," say the Managers in their tenth report, "a moral grandeur in the design itself, which rendered the mere possibility of its accomplishment, a motive sufficient to justify every possible exertion. It presented itself in relations infinitely important to those whom it would remove from our shores; was seen connected with the domestic happiness, social order, political strength, and all the higher interests of our country, and seemed to offer the only hope of rescuing Africa from the slave trade, and imparting to her tribes, whose sable aspect is but the shadow of a darker mind, the pure and undying light of our religion. In the operations of the Society, it was obvious, the principal difficulty must be encountered at the outset. That a few enlightened citizens might be induced to furnish the means for exploring the coast of Africa there was reason to hope, and a favorable report from those delegated for this purpose, could not fail to secure aid for the emigration of such intelligent and energetic adventurers, as have never been found wanting to enterprises of an arduous and dangerous character. Every practical movement of this Society would draw public attention to its plans; and if successful, exhibit evidence of its utility, which no developement of a theory, however plausible could produce. Thus reflection would be excited, and the objects of the Society become better understood; a knowledge of their nature would secure belief in their importance; the spirit of charity would advance with the progress of conviction; truth and time would soften down prejudice, and the thoughts which dwelt at first in the breasts of a few, might finally enlist the sympathies and command the powers of the nation."

These predictions, have, in a good degree, if not to their full extent, been verified. The purchase of the territory, since named Liberia, and its occupation by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States; the noble defence of their new homes by the first settlers under the command of ASHMUN, against the combined forces of all the neighboring tribes; the sufferings, the writings, the achievements, during six years administration of the affairs of the Colony, of this extraordinary man; the clearing of the wilderness, and the sudden springing into life and beauty, on that barbarous shore, of towns and villages, adorned with the works of an industrious, and the arts and institutions of a civilised people, becoming more prosperous, useful and happy—these demonstrations of the success of the experiment of the Society—these evidences of its wisdom and philanthropy, made a deep impression on the public

mind. The funds of the Society were increased, and its friends multiplied. Auxiliary associations, many of which were State Societies, were organized. The press and the pulpit became enlisted in the cause. Appeals were made for it in the churches of nearly all denominations, on, or near the fourth of July, and collections taken up for its benefit. More than half the State Legislatures of the Union adopted resolutions in its favor. Prejudice and opposition began to retire from the field, and the scheme of the Society to be sustained, extensively, and with vigor, by the reason and sentiments of the country. The annual income of the Society rose to nearly fifty thousand dollars. Urged to extend their operations by zealous friends, by numerous applications for emigrants, and by the most encouraging representations of the condition of the Colony, the Managers, during the years 1831, 32 and 33, incurred heavy expenses, and went (in full confidence that the Public would sustain them) somewhat beyond the means in their treasury, in the outfit of several expeditions with large amounts of supplies and numerous emigrants. Debts, which before the close of that period had commenced in the Colony, but of which the Society was left in ignorance, became suddenly and greatly increased, and the institution found itself at the commencement of the year 1834, involved in debt to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars. From this it might have been easily relieved, by the united and energetic action of its auxiliaries and friends, but a disposition already existing in several auxiliary State associations, for operations partially separate from those of the Parent Institution, with the view of planting communities in Liberia, under their special regulations, gained strength from the pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, and finally resulted in mutual arrangements, by which this Society, on condition that a certain per cent. of the collections of those auxiliaries should be paid into its treasury, yielded, to the influence and exertions of those auxiliaries, some of the most liberal and wealthy portions of the Union. The State Society of Maryland, sustained by the munificent appropriation of \$200,000 to its object by the Legislature of that State, had already become independent, and founded its Colony at Cape Palmas. The joint Societies of New York and Pennsylvania retaining still an auxiliary relation to the Parent Society, have proceeded with their own resources to establish their settlement at Bassa Cove. The auxiliary State Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana, imitating the example of those of New York and Pennsylvania, are engaged in planting a settlement on the river Sinoe. These facts are stated by the undersigned, not to condemn or discuss the policy they involve, but to show how the National Institution still remains in circumstances of embarrassment, and without means and power to fulfil obligations already incurred, make due improvements in its Colony, or conduct forward with the energy it deserves, both in this country and Africa, the enterprise to which it stands pledged before the United States and the world.

Indications, decided, are becoming apparent, that the discussions which have been excited in most parts of the country, in relation to the Colonization Society, will finally contribute to its advantage, by demonstrating the soundness of its principles:—at the North, by producing conviction that in the cause of this Society alone, as a scheme of benefit

to our colored population, can the citizens of the whole country, for a long period, if ever, be expected to unite; at the South, by exhibiting the Society as relying solely for success on the free consent of all concerned—disturbing no rights, and winning its way only by the force of reason, the love of union, and the persuasives of general humanity.

And what has been accomplished, with the blessing of Providence, under the auspices, and mainly by the efforts, of this Society? Upon a distant and barbarous coast—where ignorance and superstition have for ages involved our nature in darkness; where the slave trade has seized its victims and perpetrated its atrocities—more than FOUR THOUSAND emigrants from these United States, acquainted with our language, arts, customs, and religion have been established. Crime and cruelty retreat before them. The stranger approaching this shore where pirates so recently found a refuge for their guilt, is struck with surprise and awe to see this wilderness converted into the home of civilized men.—Eight settlements (the largest of which, Monrovia, contains five hundred houses) adorn a line of coast of about three hundred miles. What is their condition—what their prospects? Their smiling farms and villages—their school-houses and churches—their vessels of commerce—their legislative councils and courts of justice—all testify to their general prosperity. Their press sends forth, periodically, intelligence of their proceedings and success. To different points of the coast, vessels built at the wharves of Monrovia, convey the articles of American and European skill, in exchange for the gold, ivory, camwood, the precious gums, and various products of that vast and fertile country—thus inviting the native population to turn from the worst of traffics to agricultural pursuits, and a lawful commerce. Nearly thirty white missionaries, from the principal religious denominations in the Union, are aided and protected in these settlements, while devoting themselves to the great work of instructing the heathen in christianity, and building up, amid these abodes of vice and cruelty, the Church of the living God.

It has been reported by a gentleman, lately Colonial Agent in Liberia, that probably an African population of one hundred thousand have felt something of the benign influences of the Colony. The chiefs of the country solicit the means of education for their people; and the sons of some of them are already in the Colonial schools, enjoying its advantages. Colored missionaries have already been prepared for usefulness in the Colony; and at no remote period, we may expect many such to go forth from its seminaries, and preach to the uncounted tribes of interior Africa, that Gospel which turns from idolatry and sin, and brings to light both life and immortality.

We make our appeal then, to our fellow-citizens of the United States, in behalf of the American Colonization Society. For want of funds its credit is injured, its operations retarded. While we trust that increased energy will be given to the efforts of kindred and subordinate associations, we must express the opinion that the claims of this Society are the most immediate and urgent. A National Institution, and the Parent of all others, organized for the same purpose; the first to commence the great work of African Colonization; which sustained itself under the misfortunes, and surmounted all the difficulties incident-

tal to first attempts, for its accomplishment ; that has enrolled among its officers and benefactors eminent names from nearly every State of the Union ; founded, and from its origin conducting its operations, at the seat of the General Government, thus possessing peculiar advantages for diffusing information and exerting a moral influence throughout the Union ; the Guardian of the best interests of a Colony, remote, of recent existence, and still dependent in many respects upon its counsels and its aid—whatever impairs its strength must weaken auxiliary Societies, and to add to its resources and prosperity must advance the success of the WHOLE CAUSE. We call upon our countrymen of every political and religious creed to come forward with contributions to the relief of this Society, to grant it the means of more powerful action. We urge them to consider whether the scheme it presents is not adapted to allay the dangerous excitements on the most difficult question that can agitate the country, and thus give stability to the Union ; to confer vast and enduring benefits on two races of men and two continents ; to suppress the slave trade ; to open new sources of profitable commerce ; to extend the influences of freedom and civilization, and to bring one quarter of the world, now prolific in crime, and darkened by superstition, under the dominion of christianity. We ask, shall this scheme be abandoned? Shall the Colonies, which this Society and its auxiliaries have planted—for which American citizens of heroic virtue and blessed memory have sacrificed their lives, that stand, lights, in the unbroken darkness of ages, which has shrouded the race of Ham foretokening its redemption and summoning this nation and Christendom, not to leave unvisited by their bounty, those whom God includes in the purposes of His love,—shall these Colonies be left to perish, or sink into barbarism through our neglect? Could Providence reveal the causes working in its mighty system for the weal or wo of nations,—could coming ages stand present to our sight, impressed with the marks of improvement and grandeur, which we trust time will engrave upon them, no Christian, no American heart would remain unmoved by the evidence exhibited, that this scheme of African Colonization involves interests of deepest concern to this country, to Africa and to mankind ; that it is the orient star of hope to living millions, and millions more that must soon come after them, to walk in the shadow of the same eclipse of the intellect and the heart, and sink beneath the weight of the same untold calamity, until the lands of tropical Africa, shall by the policy of this Society, bear the monuments and cities of civilization, and the people who dwell there, learn to worship and obey the true God, and lift up their hands in praise toward His Holy Temple.

CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Va. *Chairman of the Meeting.*

LEVI LINCOLN, of Massachusetts,

GOVERNEUR KEMBLE, of New York,

ABRAHAM VANDERVEER, of New York,

THOMAS B. JACKSON, of New York,

WILLIAM H. NOBLE, of New York,

BERNARD BICKNELL, of New York,

HENRY VAIL, of New York,

ABRAHAM P. GRANT, of New York,

JOHN EDWARDS, of New York,

JOHN H. PRENTISS, of New York,

SAMUEL BIRDSALL, of New York,
ALBERT GALLUP, of New York,
TIMOTHY CHILDS, of New York,
SAMUEL WILKESON, of Buffalo, New York,
JOHN T. ANDREWS, of New York,
MARK H. SIBLEY, of New York,
H. B. PORTER, of New York,
OBADIAH TITUS, of New York,
HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York,
WILLIAM ALLSTED, of New Jersey,
JOHN B. AYCRIGG, of New Jersey,
JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, of New Jersey,
THOMAS J. YORKE, of New Jersey,
CHARLES C. STRATTON, of New Jersey,
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey,
JOHN J. MILLIGAN, of Delaware,
WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia,
FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia,
THOMAS HENRY, of Pennsylvania,
THOS. M. T. McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania,
GEORGE M. KEIM, of Pennsylvania,
CHARLES McCLURE, of Pennsylvania,
HENRY LOGAN, of Pennsylvania,
ROBERT H. HAMMOND, of Pennsylvania,
WALTER S. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania,
JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia,
JAMES GARLAND, of Virginia,
WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia,
WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia,
JOHN TALIAFERRO, of Virginia,
LEWIS WILLIAMS, of North Carolina,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky,
JAMES HARLAN, of Kentucky,
EDWARD RUMSEY, of Kentucky,
JOHN CHAMBERS, of Kentucky,
JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky,
WILLIAM W. SOUTHGATE, of Kentucky,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky,
RICHARD H. MENEFEY, of Kentucky,
JOHN POPE, of Kentucky,
JAMES TAYLOR, of Kentucky,
J. R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky,
JOHN W. CROCKETT, of Tennessee,
JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee,
ELISHA WHITFIELD, of Ohio,
SAMSON MASON, of Ohio,
JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY, of Ohio,
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio,
DANIEL P. LEADBETTER, of Ohio,
ALEXANDER HARPER, of Ohio,
WILLIAM HEROD, of Indiana,
ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana,
GEORGE H. DUNN, of Indiana,
HENRY JOHNSON, of Louisiana.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

The eloquence of the subjoined speech will attract the admiration of every reader. The importance of the views which it presents well deserves the serious consideration of every friend of the Colonization cause, and especially at a time like the present, when that cause is jeopardized by want of concert among its advocates—an influence which only can cast any doubt upon its prospects. We do not, of course, concur in the opinions expressed by the speaker, of Independent State action, though they are connected with an avowal of his continued friendliness to the Parent Institution. As Mr. B. does not coincide with the Society which he addressed, in their purpose of extirpating that Institution, it may be hoped that so able a friend of African Colonization will lend his powerful aid to the adoption of some plan for harmonizing the efforts of the several Societies throughout the Union:

Substance of the Speech of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, before the Maryland State Colonization Society, Feb. 2, 1838.

At this late stage of our meeting, Mr. President, and after hearing the full and able presentation of our cause, to which we have all listened with delighted attention, it would be exceedingly unbecoming in me to attempt a regular defence of the Society whose annual meeting this is, and of the immense interests staked upon our success. I shall be excused, however, in offering a few considerations, not yet suggested, or not, perhaps, sufficiently insisted on, which may serve still further to show the grandeur of our enterprise, and the deep importance of the crisis at which we have arrived in its progress.

No sentiment could be more congenial to my feelings, than that expressed in the resolution I have been requested to submit—of cordial sympathy in the success of our great sister Societies in the work of Colonization. I have long been convinced that this scheme was of proportions too vast, to be managed in all its greatness by any single board; that the interests involved were too great to be trusted to a single series of experiments: and that the principles on which the case proceeds are too diversified to be capable of successful application by any single organization. Although, therefore, I have been, and am, the firm friend of the Parent Society at Washington,—and being so, have deplored its reverses, and now cordially rejoice in its returning prosperity,—I was one of those, who, at a very early period, labored for the production of an independent action on the part of other Societies, as being imperatively required, by all the great interests involved. And now,—while in looking around me, I see, or think I see, that if our efforts to secure this principle of separate action had unhappily failed, we should be in a position incapable, amid the storms which have assailed us, either of success abroad or defence at home,—I am still sincerely the friend of the great central board, and should as sensibly regret its withdrawal from the field, as the failure of our own cherished principle. In the same manner, when I look to those independent Societies, which, since ours, have sprung up, and are continually springing up over the face of the country,—I rejoice to behold in them the successive development of principles and grounds of action, which, though they all terminate in

one result, yet each reaches that result by a different process. Especially, as it regards the united societies of Philadelphia and New York—the board of this Society, and the individual who now addresses you, have a right to be “partakers of their joy,” as we were not idle laborers with them, in communicating the original impulse which founded their flourishing colony, and sent out their first emigrants.

The truth is, that if the fact of Colonization be a good thing to the emigrant, to the country which he colonizes, and to that which sends him forth; or, if for either one of these three signal advantages, it be pronounced good to send colonies to Africa, we must be content to agree in the good and allow the utmost latitude in the mode and reasons of action. We are not able to fathom the whole depths of future time; and therefore let us act with modesty and candor as well as with perfect conscientiousness. The friends of Colonization north of us, may favor this great attempt for reasons which those south of us may entirely reject; and we in the centre may proceed on grounds quite different from those on either extreme; while the parent board may find it most advisable to take its stand upon principles somewhat different from all. In this one point we all agree, that the necessities of the world, and the strong dictates of wisdom and humanity, require the planting of colonies of blacks from this country in Africa—and to that grand object we all direct our energies. Sir, it gives me peculiar pleasure to bear this open testimony, and to be the means of thus fully committing this Society, to those sound and liberal sentiments.

For ourselves, the good people of this commonwealth must be expected to look with intense interest at any scheme of operations, which is avowedly directed in such a manner, and to such results, as must affect one-third of her entire population, and through these, the wealth, the public order, the social state, and the political relations of the whole community. Nor is it to be concealed, that the peculiar geographical position of Maryland, and the vehement contentions of these unhappy times, give to the subject before us, an unusual importance, and to the public sensibilities regarding it a greatly increased keenness. After what we have heard to-night, I shall not attempt to speak particularly of the principles, the spirit, or the aims of the abolition party. I fully believe that their principles are false, their spirit in the highest degree fanatical, and their aim wholly unattainable. No principles are more clear to my mind, than that slavery never can be, and never should be attempted to be abolished in this country, except in a manner exceedingly gradual, and then unaccompanied with the grant of political and social equality to the blacks, but attended as far as possible with foreign Colonization. This conviction is, I think, universal throughout the slave country. But at the same time, there is a considerable, and of late years a growing party, which, deterred by the greatness of the difficulties and sacrifices which the enterprise involves, or not convinced of the general injustice, impolicy, and unprofitableness of a state of slavery, deny the necessity of abolishing it at all. For our part, Mr. President, we do not, nor does your Society, nor does our commonwealth, con-

sent to the principles of this party. It must indeed be confessed that the atrocious conduct of the abolitionists, has greatly increased this party, and greatly weakened ours throughout the country; and that it would scarcely be prudent to attempt the application of any principles of gradual emancipation—perhaps it would be unwise even to argue them before the people, in the face of such a storm of fire and brimstone as is now sweeping over the North. But this, sir, is what I would say: not only is the Colonization cause the great platform on which the friends of the country and of man everywhere, may meet and unite; but especially in this commonwealth, at the present moment, every consideration should impel every class of our citizens to rally around this enterprise, and carry it forward with constancy and vigor.

This idea appears to me, to be unspeakably important. The abolition fanaticism is not a national, nor even an indigenous monster. It is a foreign, an *English* scheme, engendered more in hereditary animosity to this republic, than in any enlightened, or even serious regard for the interest of humanity, not well understood. I can solemnly declare, after much personal experience, that I found no man in England who seemed to be half as attentive, or half as much excited in regard to the evils of British slavery, diffused almost everywhere over their immense colonies, and everywhere more terrible than any that exists in any part of the United States, as all seemed to be upon this subject as it affects us! Evils they can cure, and which are personal to themselves, are little regarded, and except in the West India Islands not even cared for; while their bowels yearn over us with inexpressible tenderness, and language fails them to express their horror for that in us, which in themselves disturbs not their lightest slumbers.

The party with us, is but the reflector of this foreign malignity, and every sentiment of patriotism and national wisdom should impel us at the same time that we rebuke this anti-national spirit at home, and despise and defy it from abroad, to take out of the way of our immediate fellow-citizens, who may be less thoroughly acquainted with the posture of affairs, every temptation to mingle in the cry against the country, and every inducement to do aught that even in appearance could give countenance to our enemies, either at home or abroad. Heretofore the people of this State, have gone forward calmly, steadily, and nobly. Great unanimity of sentiment, great fixedness of public opinion, has everywhere exhibited itself; and we behold the blessed result, in the total freedom from all commotion, and every scene of violence in all our borders, in times and upon subjects, that convulse nearly all our sister communities. Let us preserve this honorable distinction. And that we may do so, let us cherish the grand interest, which perhaps more than all things else confers upon us our present enviable peace and unity. Who is there that doubts what must immediately ensue, if the favorable progress of this cause be arrested—or worse still, if it be divorced from the State policy, which has given it so much strength, and the State patronage which has made it so stable, and be thrown open again in the whole imposing greatness of the subject for discussion, and settlement, in our pulpits, through our presses, be-

fore our popular assemblies, in our courts of justice, and in our legislative halls? We have by its settlement, effected a great compromise of all the conflicting interests and views which enter into the composition of Society, as it exists with us. Let him who would disturb it, at the present moment, that he may more rapidly advance the cause of freedom, be considered the enemy of freedom itself! Let him who would unsettle the grand experiment whose successful issue we are ready to command, because our plans too much incline towards ultimate emancipation, be considered the enemy of the State, and of all the interests whose advocate he would desire to be esteemed! As it regards the commonwealth of Maryland, this cause may justly challenge her confidence and gratitude, rather than sue her reluctant and scanty bounty. For it has conferred upon her present blessings, which no man can too highly appreciate; it promises to her the peaceful and fortunate solution of the most difficult and agitating of all the problems which disorder society; and it secures to her name and institutions, a redoubled glory and perpetuity, on either shore of that vast ocean beyond which her wisdom and goodness have reached to rebuild the noblest emblem of human supremacy and majesty, an empire in which laws reign, and men are happy!

In whatever light we regard this subject, it grows upon our contemplations, into proportions of surprising grandeur. How short is the span of time run over, since the whole interest which it excited was locked up in a few devoted hearts; when the meditations of a score or less of great minds, and the prayers of as many fervent spirits contained the secret history of these august plans, which to-day Senates receive as fixed principles of wisdom, and States engraft upon their settled codes—and which another age will hail as the glory of this, and the grand engine of enlarging the bounds of knowledge and civilization! This is the progress of all that is truly great; it is the mode in which God himself proceeds. The small seed hardly visible in the palm of the child's hand, is by and by, the lofty tree, whose branches shelter, and whose fruit nourishes mankind. The feeble impulse stricken by celestial power from some trembling heart, swells onward and upward into an overflowing sentiment, that sweeps before it the venerable ruins of departed ages. The idle question of mere names and words, as judged by the stern and erring tribunal of human power, is in truth the very point, in which all earthly blessedness and all heavenly glory lie secretly involved. And so with us, another sacred lesson is exhibited, rebuking all contempt of the day of small things, and putting to shame that restless, daring, and impatient ignorance, that will not be guided in its prompt and vehement madness, even by the wisdom which cometh from above.

From the point which we have reached, we look back, almost with awe, to the slight agencies upon which so great results have been staked. We look around us, and we confidently demand,—can the black race, can the great interests of the nation, can the Christian feeling of the country afford to part with our principles, or to give up our succor, or to surrender our victories won over so much prejudice and

ignorance? We look forward—and our appeal is to the nations, to posterity and to God; and we abide the issue in joyful confidence. We are laying the foundations of republics, where liberty may dwell in safety, when the altars around which she is worshipped now, are left desolate; they who would obstruct our labors are her foes. We are upholding what forty centuries have not been able to produce, a civilized people of the race of Ham, they are the enemies of a third part of mankind who would stop our progress. We are toiling for what the world never yet saw, a powerful, well-ordered, enlightened State within the tropics; the earth itself, if it could utter its voice, would rebuke the folly that dares to resist so great a purpose. We are planting the Gospel of God, where a wide and effectual door is opened to our attempts, and where if we be hindered, that Gospel is excluded from millions of souls; let their blood be required, not of us, but of those who in the name of Christ deny him to those who stretch out their hands and raise their piteous lamentations for the long delay of his promised coming. We see already, almost the certainty of complete success in these magnificent designs. We have planted germs; we know not which will bear fruit, nor can we read the future to foretell that any will grow into a free, civilized, Christian state of tolerable power. But this we know, that the moment one city, one single city of free civilized, Christian blacks, is planted near the equator, on the Western coast of Africa, then the mighty prize is won! From that instant, the whole problem in all its complexity and vastness as to the black race, is solved. The slave trade dies, the civilization and conversion of Africa is fixed; the destiny of the race of Ham redeemed; the equatorial region of the earth reclaimed; and the human race itself launched into a new and glorious career, of which all the triumphs of the past afford no parallel. Ages may be required to render all these triumphs perfect; but ages are nothing, when continents are the subjects of their tuition, and nations sit their willing pupils. Once plant the leaven thoroughly, then fear not but that it works. Remember Plymouth. For a hundred and sixty years from its settlement, light had not scaled the Alleghanies, though almost visible from its rock. Their summit reached, in less than thirty years more the tide had already crossed the Mississippi. Who doubts that it will one day penetrate to the shores of the Pacific? The facts of history are but the illustrations of a profound philosophy.

Let us for a moment reverse the subject. Suppose we intermit all our efforts, and leave the vast interests staked upon them to the decision of chance or to the guidance of those adverse influences, which exert already so severe and bad a pressure. The most casual glance at the evils which would ensue, is enough to fire every heart amongst us with redoubled zeal in the cause in which we are embarked.

There is no point upon which the entire slave-holding States are more united in opinion, than that there ought not to be any attempt to liberate the slaves without a certain and immediate prospect of an emigration somewhat proportioned to the number set free. It may not be of especial consequence to Maryland, at the present moment, whether our liberated slaves remove to Africa or to New England; nor indeed

whether the black race, as a point of state policy, be removed, free or bond. But I believe there is no difference of opinion in the commonwealth, that the interests of the whites, as well as those of the blacks, both bond and free, are by no means favored, by accumulating still further, the free colored population amongst us; but that on the other hand the strongest argument of a popular kind that could be used for the total extinction of slavery, would be proof that thereby the whole black race could be removed from the State. I concur to a great extent in the wisdom of this popular sentiment: being thoroughly persuaded, after much examination of the case, that no single fact has proved in all ages more dangerous to States than the existence of distinct races of men in their bosom; that all attempts at amalgamation are immoral and impracticable, and that a harmonious residence together on equal terms has never occurred in any civilized State, where the respective parties were nearly equal, and never can occur while human nature remains unchanged. For us to stop short then, in our fixed and active efforts to encourage the emigration of the black race from this State, is just the same thing as to labor that we may entail on our own State all the evils of that condition of society, which in every past age has been found most unmanageable and dangerous. We discharge a great duty to Maryland, by favoring the progress of things towards a unity of race, and that the white race, no matter how that progress is effected, as touching the question of free or slave emigration. But as we are American citizens, we do a corresponding damage to other portions of the Confederacy by encouraging a slave emigration into them, instead of a free black emigration abroad; and we effect, on the other hand, a good to the whole nation, by favoring an emigration from it of this hostile ingredient. So that, to arrest the current of African Colonization, is to gather and thicken over the southern country, if not also over all central America, those elements of social debility and discord which have proved the most intractable to other ages, and to rob us at the same moment of the only outlet by which the subject can escape, at last, a bloody solution. The intense hatred which has marked the whole conduct of the foreign and northern incendiaries towards the Southern States, affords the most direct and natural explanation of their bitter and unreasonable opposition to African Colonization. They were not content to prove us worthy of infamy and death, and to stimulate the hate of all nations, while they mocked the slave for his too tardy vengeance; they were careful, at the same time, to seek by all means, to reduce us to such extremes, that if in the issue our ruin occurred, their first wish was fulfilled as they rejoiced over our mangled bodies and desolated firesides; or if we triumphed, our necessary severity might enure to the gratification of that other great wish of their benevolent hearts, in our condemnation at the bar of the human race! That wisdom, which is represented by the greatest of poets to be supremely diabolical, consists in the ability "to dash wise counsels."

Nor should we forget, how greatly the difficulties of our undertaking may be augmented by delay; while the speedy and striking accomplishment of the first stages of it, will give certainty and security to all that

remains behind. It is due to the free colored population of the country that they should not be allowed for one moment to entertain the idea, that the pretensions set up on their behalf can ever be realized, especially in any of the slave-holding States. It is emphatically our duty to all concerned to manifest in the clearest and most decided manner, that as in our opinion the best interests of all the parties require their early and permanent separation, so it is not only the clear right, but the bounden duty, and fixed purpose of the community to effect that result; and that all opposing pretensions, whether on the part of the free blacks, or on that of the slaves, or on that of a handful of dissatisfied citizens on either extreme of opinion, must bend before the great necessities of the case. It is our duty to the cause itself to rally round it, and urge it forward, while the obstacles that oppose it are only such, as moral means may overcome. The increasing violence of our enemies; the growing strength of opposite parties which, agreeing in nothing else, mutually denounce us, the one on the pretext that we do not favor freedom enough, and the other, because we favor it at all; the growing excitability of the public mind, upon the whole subject, and the evil tendency of this contention and uncertainty upon the spirit of the blacks; the mixture of questions, which ought to be purely local and municipal in their decision, with national politics, ecclesiastical agitations, and even with questions of war and peace, alliance and treaty with foreign states; all these things show, that our work brooks no unnecessary delay. The accumulation of the Indian tribes on our slave frontier, making doubly defenceless our most vulnerable point, by concentrating upon it a warlike population, hostile to us by reason of hereditary wrong, and more inclined by nature to sympathize with the dark man, than with the pale faces: the growing jealousy of the Spanish-American States along the southern edge of this continent against us; states, in no sense deserving to be called white, and whether we consider the Spanish, the Negro, or the Indian origin of their population, equally inclined to hate, above all races, that illustrious Anglo-Saxon, whose destinies are so deeply staked on ours; the critical state of the immense black population in the West India Islands; and the great, though imperfectly foreseen influence, which future developments in those islands must have upon the Southern portion of this continent, and particularly upon the interests of the black race; the necessity which the very nature of the political scheme on which the great family of European nations in our times regulates its various conflicting and nicely balanced interests, forcing upon them all a ceaseless vigilance over every element which enters into the composition of modern states, and inclining them all to take advantage of every crisis to weaken our posture at home, and to arrest the progress of our principles abroad; these, with other equally urgent exterior considerations, no less than the whole tendency of all our interior affairs, urge us with importunate earnestness to give redoubled vigor to efforts, which by prompt success may disarm so many difficulties, but which lukewarmness and delay may endanger from so great a variety of hostile points.

If we turn our regards to the continent of Africa, no thought of

withholding our hands from this good work, can find a lodgment in any Christian heart, which is not preoccupied with some strange fanaticism. If America has any work to do for the earth—if American patriots are under any obligations to enlarge the boundaries of civilization and liberty—if American Christians are bound by any tie to spread abroad to benighted men, the knowledge and truth of their divine Lord, then above all other lands, is Africa committed to us for redemption; and above all other trusts, that to enlighten and to save her, ought to be considered the most sacred. If the past history of man affords us any rule of judgment for the future, the continent of Africa is destined in some way, and by some race, to be still farther colonized to an immense extent; and if that portion of it inhabited by the black race be colonized by any other than a black race, the native population must inevitably be exterminated. These are the testimonies of all past knowledge; this is the result of all unkindred Colonization. Already in various portions of that great continent, these truths have received and are still receiving additional confirmation; and new interest is imparted to the subject by the conviction, that even now the fate of the black race in Africa itself begins to tremble. For ages the native race has been driven alike from the northern and southern portions of the continent; and now while the Europeans are steadily pressing from both extremities towards the equator, the tribes which perish or flee before their advancing steps, are not themselves the aboriginal inhabitants, but most generally, people of Asiatic origin: who in their turn encroach upon the great interior native race. All the information which the public possesses in regard to that unhappy country, conduces to prove that a large emigration into central Africa, of a civilized black race, within no distant period, can alone suffice to save the black man in his native seats. Whence, if not from us, can such an emigration flow?

And yet, Mr. President, I would not be misunderstood, nor would I utter a syllable that can cause the most irresolute mind to faint. We may fail of draining Maryland of the whole black race; we may fail of making any adequate impression on that degraded class of persons scattered over the central and southern sections of the United States; we may be able to withdraw from the country, only the select and choice individuals found scattered amongst them, leaving the great mass as much undiminished and unaffected, as if no emigration had taken place; and thus we may never be allowed to accomplish the whole extent of good to our beloved country, of which our plans were capable, and for which our hearts yearned. So far we may come short, through the ignorance of wicked men, and the perversity of untoward events. If so, let posterity judge between us and our opponents.

But there are points of unspeakable interest on which we cannot fail. If we be even prevented from doing what we would and might have done for the black race, and the African continent, as well as for our own homes and kindred, much we have already done—much we are in the act of doing, which is beyond the reach of malice to undo, or folly to recall. We have illustrated before the eyes of our countrymen, a noble lesson of practical justice, wisdom, and benevolence: in other

times God may incline their hearts to follow it, and beyond our hopes enable them to do so. We have set before the faces of the free black race throughout the earth, the surest, the shortest, the most effectual way to their own happiness, and to the redemption of their scattered brethren, and their ancestral land; and when the fullness of the time is come, they may yet reap the benefits which now they seem, to so great extent, to be and to deem themselves unworthy of. We have planted communities where laws were unknown before; we have diffused light where the darkness of midnight rested, we have hid the leaven of civilization amid the mass of African ignorance and barbarism; we have sown the precious seed of the Gospel of God, on the face of dark and turbid waters, where misery and sin only dwelt before. These are triumphs of which nothing can rob us; labors over which we have rejoiced, and will still rejoice. It is a work absolutely good, in and of itself, full of mercy and of good fruits, to whatever extent it can be pushed; capable of illimitable development and application, and yet unspeakably excellent in the narrowest possible limit of its exercise. It may embrace nations of heathens, and continents of slaves; it may be diminished to a single village, or like the church of God in its day of darkness, to a single family. But great or small, it has no rule but a wise beneficence, proposes no result but to bless!

Such is our cause. Who shall dare deny to it the favor of God!

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS.

DR. DUER, President of the NEW YORK CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, having resigned his office, the following preamble and resolution were offered, at the last meeting of the board of managers by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the Corresponding Secretary, and on his motion unanimously adopted.

Whereas, President Duer has sent in his resignation, stating that owing to the pressure of other business, he cannot attend to the duties of this society, and expressing his ardent wishes for its prosperity, therefore

Resolved, That while this Society accepts his resignation, they tender him their cordial thanks for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided at the deliberations of the board of Managers, and of the Colonization Society.

The following resolution was also offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the editors of papers, daily and weekly, who have generously and gratuitously opened their columns for the diffusion of intelligence on the subject of colonization.

The anniversary of the New York Colonization Society took place on Wednesday evening, the 9th of May, in the Middle Dutch Church. The building was filled to overflowing. Rev. DR. MILNOR presided.

The exercises commenced with an address to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Dr. Church of New Hampshire. An abstract of the Annual Report was read by David M. Reese, M. D.

Interesting and animating addresses, in support of the resolutions adopted, were delivered by President Fisk, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Con.—Professor Proudfit, of the New York University, Hon. B. F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States—Rev. Dr. Cone, of New York—Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. James Buchanan, British Consul.

The services closed with the Benediction, by Rev. President Milledoler of Rutgers College.

The following officers were elected:

President—James Minor, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*—Abraham Van Nest, William L. Marcy, Samuel Nelson, John Savage, Gardner Spring, D. D., John W. Hinton, Nathan Bangs, D. D., Hugh Maxwell, Reuben H. Walworth, Luther Bradish, Henry Van Rensselaer, Harvey Eli, William H. Seward; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Alex. Proudfit, D. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Valentine Vandewater; *Treasurer*, Moses Allen; *Managers*—Anson G. Phelps, B. F. Butler, John A. Dix, Israel Corse, Valentine Vandewater, Abraham Keyser, James Donaldson, Francis L. Hawks, D. D., David M. Reese, M. D., Samuel A. Foot, Rev. William Jackson, William L. Stone, Rev. Cyrus Mason, James Monroe, Silas Brown, Francis Hall, Gabriel P. Disosway, John R. Davison, Henry S. Richards, Ira B. Underhill, Josiah L. Hale, Thomas De Witt, D. D., William W. Campbell, Aaron Clark, Thos. C. Doremus, Henry V. Garretson, John W. Mulligan, Lindley Murray, Oliver Bronson, M. D., John Stearns, M. D.; *Executive Committee*—Anson G. Phelps, Gabriel P. Disosway, Thomas C. Doremus, David M. Reese, M. D., Moses Allen, Thomas De Witt, D. D., James M. Gould; *Agent*, Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D.

The following is an abstract of the Report of the Managers:

In presenting to the Society, this our sixth annual report, the Board of Managers cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another Ebenezer, saying, *hitherto hath the Lord helped us*. The husbandman at the approach of the evening, while he revolves in his mind the labors and incidents of the day, feels fully compensated for all his privations and toils, if his expectations have been realized, and the work accomplished, which he assigned to himself in the morning. The agents in the cause of colonization, must, therefore, feel their reward in the success which is obviously attending their exertions. With each revolving year the enterprise in which they have embarked, appears *onward* in its march, by the gradual development of its practicability and excellence. This scheme can no longer be viewed in the light of a problem, yet to be solved; the experiment has been fully made, and the present aspect of Western Africa, contrasted with its former appearance, is a practical commentary on the importance of the project, whether it be contemplated in its influence on the intellectual, or political, or moral condition of the colonies. "Ethiopia is literally stretching out her hand to God," a cry for help, perhaps louder than that which reached the ears, and melted the heart of the great apostle, is wafted upon our shores with almost every breeze from that continent.

The following impressive appeal is made by Dr. Savage, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his letter from Cape Palmas, dated April 4th, 1837; "Oh that the Church of Christ at home could for one moment inhale the moral atmosphere of Africa. Oh that she could stand upon this mount and look down into the valley of dry bones. Oh, could it be but once realized that here is struggling in the grasp of moral death, one hundred millions of human beings, beings with souls immortal. There is no field within my knowledge more promising and ready for a glorious harvest than Western Africa; and yet how neglected." Neither has this cry been uttered in vain. There are now among her tribes more than forty missionaries of different denominations preaching the gospel of peace, and her youth to the amount of hundreds or thousands, are enjoying under the tuition of our teachers, the advantages of a common and christian education; and through their instrumentality, no inconsiderable revolution has been already effected on the physical and moral character of its inhabitants. Through the whole length and breadth of Liberia, her "solitary places are made glad, and her deserts begin to rejoice and blossom as the rose." There you see the colored man walking in the majesty of the citizen, where nothing was formerly heard but the clanking of the servile chain; you see the hall of legislation erected, and the government of law established where formerly the only law was physical force, and the hands of the inhabitants encircled in the blood of each other; you see the ambassador from the court of Heaven, with "words of salvation on his tongue," and the olive branch of peace in his hand, where formerly lurked the slaver, that monster in human form, more relentless than the tiger prowling for his prey; you behold sanctuaries devoted to

the service of the living God, opening their peaceful gates and raising their lofty spires on the very soil which had been polluted for ages by the foot of the dragon of idolatry; the ear is now enchaned with the grateful anthems of praise, where it was formerly shocked with the thunders of the murderous war-whoop, and the Rose of Sharon, that Plant of Renown, is striking deep its roots where recently appeared the unsightly noxious, "heath of the desert."

The Rev. John J. Matthias, who embarked from Philadelphia as our Governor during the last summer, gives the following account: "We arrived at Bassa Cove after a voyage of about forty days; we found Dr. McDowell the colonial physician, well, and the colonists generally; agriculture is better attended to than formerly; the other day I saw a fine field of rice of ten acres; the government house is in a delightful and picturesque situation, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and of two beautiful rivers as wide as some parts of the Delaware between Trenton and Philadelphia. I informed the inhabitants of Edina of my instructions relative to the traffic in ardent spirits, and that unless they abandoned it they would not be received into our government; they then resolved to submit to our laws, and I administered to them the oath of allegiance. One thing is certain, we have *no intemperance here*. I am more decidedly in favor of colonization than ever. The colored man in this country is incomparably happier than in America, whether he is there a slave or a free man. The climate is better for him; the soil is better, and the road to wealth and science, and respectability is open before him. Was it not for the process we have to pass through, I would consider this as one of the finest climates in the world. It is now Christmas, and when you in New York are suffering from the cold, the country with us is dressed in the richest garb. Our colony is marching *onward* in a most satisfactory manner, and I wish that our friends could visit us, and see the change which takes place in the colored man when removed from the influence of prejudice and caste. The Abolitionists of our country cannot be more mistaken than in their opposition to the colonization cause."

The advancement of this scheme for meliorating the condition of the oppressed African has been more rapid during the past year, than in any preceding year since the commencement of the enterprise. Seven vessels have been chartered and sent out with emigrants from the various local societies in the United States, for the reinforcement of their several settlements in Africa. In the month of December, an expedition consisting of 84 colonists, a large proportion of them emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, embarked for our settlement at Bassa Cove, and about the same time an expedition was fitted out by the Maryland Society for their flourishing colony at Cape Palmas, the embarkation of which is thus described in their colonial journal—"Seldom have we witnessed a more beautiful day than the 23th of November, the day in which 85 emigrants set out for their future home in MARYLAND in Africa. Many were the joyous faces of the most fair and intelligent ladies of our city, with the clergy also, and some of our most influential citizens who attended to witness the interesting scene." It also added in their report "that a great change has evidently taken place among the free people of color within the last year: that more than 120 had applied for a passage to their colony, 85 of whom were sent off."

In the autumn of 1836, a colony was founded by the State of Mississippi, called *Mississippi in Africa*, and Mr. Finley, the agent of that society, communicates the following interesting intelligence:—"We are progressing prosperously in the colonization enterprise in Mississippi and Louisiana, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassment of the country; that a single planter in that State had directed all his slaves, 170 in number, to be emancipated, leaving his immense fortune valued at \$400,000 to the colonization society; that another planter, after preparing all his slaves for freedom, by employing a religious teacher to instruct them, has emancipated them, and is now providing them with supplies for their outfit, and happy residence in Africa."

The Louisiana Colonization Society have recently purchased a large territory on the African continent, bordering on the Mississippi settlement, for the purpose of founding a colony for the free population of their State.

Virginia also promises speedily to rise in her strength for the prosecution of this enterprise, and at their last annual report, adopted the following resolution: "That they hold themselves in readiness to establish a new settlement in Africa, to be called *Virginia*, as early as the necessary means shall be placed at their disposal."

The board therefore see nothing to discourage them in their efforts for improving the condition of the colored race by colonizing. Probably no enterprize of the same magnitude has been prosecuted in our world with equal success, and less expense, or disaster, or disappointment. All the calamities which have been hitherto experienced scarcely admit of a comparison with the appalling difficulties encountered by the pilgrims at Plymouth, or the colonists of Jamestown, Virginia.

They cannot conclude this report, and do justice to their own feelings, without renewing their expressions of gratitude to the friends of Africa, for the pecuniary aid which they have afforded them during another year. Notwithstanding the unusual pressure, which has been felt by every class of our fellow-citizens, and which has arrested in some degree the progress of kindred institutions, yet, through the smiles of a benignant Providence, and the liberality of their patrons, they have been sustained in the prosecution of their enterprize, and the addition of emigrants to their colony has probably been as great as would conduce to the real interest of the cause. They would particularly cherish a most affectionate recollection of the liberality evinced by the ladies, who have honored them with their own names as life members, and also with the names of the pastors of their respective churches, as members or managers, by which means the funds of the society have been replenished, and additional respectability and influence given to the institution.

The Board would by no means detract from the excellence of other associations which adorn our country or world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere; each constitutes a wheel in the same magnificent moral machine, and the successful revolutions of one tend to facilitate and expedite the revolutions of the other: yet that society which is designed not merely to meliorate the miseries of the afflicted African, among ourselves, and elevate him from his long and low depression, but also to pour the radiance of divine truth on a vast continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether we regard the benevolence of its character, or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent, and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in the ranks of philanthropy.

A series of republics, erected on that barbarous shore, replenished with a free and happy population, the counterpart of our own magnificent republic, and bearing the names of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Mississippi, of Louisiana, of Virginia, and other states which hereafter may generously erect them, would go down to all future time a monument of our patriotism and piety, more imperishable than pillars either of marble or of brass. And most cheerfully will this board continue to occupy the humble station of almoners, to an enlightened, generous public, for improving the condition of this interesting but injured portion of the family of man.

Instead, therefore, of relaxing our exertions, as if our work was accomplished, let us press on with renovated resolution and zeal, in the prosecution of our object until the modern African, enlightened and regenerated, and redeemed, resumes the exclamation of his kindred in former ages—I AM BLACK, BUT COMELY; until the "KINGS OF SHEBA AND SEBA," with their subjects, are pressed into the ranks of the "sacramental host," until "KEDAR and CUSH," other descendants of Ham, as was predicted by the seraphic Isaiah, have brought THEIR FLOCKS, AN ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE, to the altar of our God; until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ, to whom be glory forever."

On the 10th of April last, a meeting was held at the Court House of Wayne county, Penn., for the purpose of organizing a County Colonization Society, which was accordingly formed under the title of the "Wayne County Colonization Society," auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Hon. Moses Thomas; *Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Manning, Richard Lancaster, Esq., Jason Torrey, Esq., John Mumford, Esq., John Woodward and Alva W. Norton; *Secretary*—Ephraim W. Hamlin; *Treasurer*—Amzi Fuller, Esq.; *Managers*—Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. L. Mumford, Earl Wheeler, Esq., Thomas Fuller, Esq., J. B. Walton, Walter S. Vail, T. H. R. Tracy, Osborn Olmstead, R. L. Seely,

J. Neal, Lucius Collins, Esq., John Torrey, George Bush, Erastus Wright, Thomas T. Hayes, Thomas Spangenberg, Esq., Col. W. Greele, Enos Woodward, Vene Lee, Paineas Arnold and Edward Jenkins; *Executive Committee*—Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. L. Mumford, Thomas Fuller, Esq., E. Wheeler, Esq., T. H. R. Tracy, E. W. Hamlin, John Torrey.

On the 27th of December, 1837, the West Alexandria Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Society, was organized, and the following officers were elected:

President—George Wilson; *Vice President*—David Frazier, Esq.; *Directors*—Thomas Byers, George McDonald, John Pollock, William Faris, James Persley; *Treasurer*—A. R. Howe; *Secretary*—Andrew Yates.

On the 27th April, 1838, a meeting of the Charters and Canonsburgh Colonization Society, was held at Canonsburgh, (Penn.) and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Rev. J. B. Pinney for his able, eloquent and triumphant defence of the cause of African Colonization, in his recent debate in the vicinity of this place with Dr. F. J. Lemoyne, the advocate of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Professor Lee of Washington, who, on account of the unexpected detention of Mr. Pinney, stepped forth and advocated the cause of African Colonization, in a very satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That we feel bound to make increased efforts for sustaining the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in its noble and benevolent enterprise.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to solicit donations and subscriptions in aid of this great cause. Dr. J. V. Herriett, John McFadden, George A. Kirk, Henry Snyder, W. H. Buffington, John Johnston, Col. James Miller, Alexander Murdock, Moses Walker and William McClelland were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That the Rev. William Burnet, be invited to deliver an address on the subject of Colonization on the 4th of July next, and that the Rev. Alex. McCahan be his alternate on the occasion.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings and resolutions be transmitted for publication in the Colonization Herald, and in the papers of this vicinity.

LOUISIANA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Louisiana State Colonization Society was held at New Orleans, on the evening of the 2d May. In the absence of the President, Dr. E. H. Barton presided. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Finley, the agent of the society, presented a statement of its efforts to purchase a tract of country in Liberia, to be called "Louisiana in Liberia," and the operations of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, in the purchase and settlement of a tract of country which they call "Mississippi in Liberia."

The following resolution was introduced by Rev. Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Dolbear, and adopted:

Resolved, That while the Colonization Society's operations, like the operations of all great and complicated moral movements, are liable to objections, yet those objections admit of a satisfactory answer.

The resolution was sustained by Mr. Parker, in an able and eloquent address, and enforced by appropriate remarks from Rev. Mr. Lawrence.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year. The Hon. Alexander Porter, late of the U. S. Senate, was elected President; J. A. Maybin, Corresponding Secretary; John S. Walton, Treasurer. Thirteen Vice Presidents were chosen, among whom we observe the names of the Hon. H. A. Bullard, Gen. Philemon Thomas, and several others of the most distinguished men in the State. The Board of managers comprises twelve members. The Society resolved

to hold a meeting on the 4th of July next, and requested Seth Barton to deliver an address. In case he should decline, or be unable to comply with the request, the Executive Committee were authorised to appoint a substitute.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, dated

MAY 29, 1838.

I am now instructed by the directors of our Colonization Society, to write you, on our prospects, and to ask the American Col. Society through you, for an agent in this region of country. We have been struggling for the last four or five years, against the current of abolition which has been setting strong against us. Our region of country has been literally flooded with abolition agents and publications. You are aware that we are but a short distance from *Oberlin Institute*, where they manufacture the *article* by wholesale. They spring up like mushrooms, and overspread the land, and their pestilential breath is scarcely less withering than the Bohon Upas. The efforts of our Societies have been paralyzed; and as societies have ceased to act, and old societies are broken up, many have deserted us, and (although it is to be lamented) we have had to meet the enemy single handed, because there was not concert in action amongst us. The last winter, a young man of the Methodist order, a preacher, of fine talents, arose in the midst of us, and came to the determination to defend the cause of Colonization and to make inroads upon the enemy; he has carried the war into their camp, and he has been very successful—he is a powerful reasoner, and with all a good logician; has taken great pains to inform himself on the subject; he is better informed of the movements of the abolitionists than many of their own lecturers; he has met in debate, not a few of their champions, who are professional men, (clergymen and lawyers) and has invariably put them to flight; they even admit themselves, that he is too **LOUD A GUN** for them, as they express it. He has this spring commenced forming societies, and a reaction is taking place. The abolitionists feel very sensibly the strength he has brought against them, and I think their cause is evidently on the wane in this region. Now, sir, will not the Parent Society give this man, Rev. —, an agency for the North part of Ohio, for one year, with a salary that shall be equal to his labors? He has a small family, and is poor, has labored for the great cause the winter past, and is now in the field without pay, except a small pittance, which he receives as a circuit preacher; he rides his circuit, and preaches regularly, which together with his lecture and debates, compels him to speak twice and thrice a day.

I do not know that Mr. — would accept of an agency, but believe that he would, from the deep interest he takes in the cause.—

The Western Reserve (as the north part of our State is called,) is the hot-bed of abolition. He has been raised with us, and better than a stranger, does he know our wants. I do think it would be for the interest of the Parent Society, to employ him or some other agent for this section of the country. I do believe, that the labors of an authorised agent would be the means of pouring a large revenue into the Parent Society, which will ultimately cause Ethiopia to stretch out her hands.

We have just formed, in this township, a Colonization Society, numbering about 400 members, males and females, and none but can affix their own signatures. There is another society in a small village within the boundaries of this township, of about 100. We have taken hold with renewed energy, and our course will be onward. You shall hear from us from time to time—hope to take up a collection during the summer, that shall do honor to the cause, and rejoice the hearts of some of the poor colored Africans. We want some cheap publication on the subject of Colonization, to circulate in our Society, please inform me which is the best for our purpose.

If the Annual Reports are not too voluminous, we should like to receive a few of the last, or all of them. Could they be obtained? Please give an answer.

Yours respectfully, &c., &c.

OPINION OF COLONIZATION.

We copy from the Harrisburg Keystone of May 23, the subjoined letter addressed to a citizen of Pennsylvania, and communicated for publication to the editor of the Washington Examiner. The writer was several years ago a distinguished member of Congress, and has a high reputation as a jurist and a christian. Testimony in favor of Colonization from such men as Mr. FORWARD, may console its friends for the numerous misrepresentations of its principles which are circulated by ignorance or malice.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1837.

“DEAR SIR: The cause of Colonization is, I believe, one of the most interesting to all true friends of man—in other words, to all true christians, that now engages the attention of the civilized world.

The great experiment is being made, whether the colored race are capable of self-government. Should this experiment succeed, as I am confident it will, the strongest, the only apology for slavery will be taken away. The cause of liberty and education is gaining ground all over the earth, and with it, the force and influence of christian charity. Our holy religion is at last freed from the fetters of tyrants and impostors, and the simple truth, with its creative and humanizing power is winning its way to the dark places of the earth. Nations are becoming better acquainted with each other, and if it shall be made certain that the African race are competent to self-government, slavery cannot

[May,

long withstand the reprobation of mankind. It must be abandoned.—There are other considerations which strongly influence my mind upon this subject. I look upon free colonies in Africa, as the surest, if not the only means of reclaiming it from barbarism, by introducing the useful arts, and with them the principles of christianity—itself the only true basis of equal liberty and free government. For no such liberty or government ever existed but in a christian nation. The ancient republics were free in name only. In practice they were cruel tyrannies.

“In a missionary point of view, I regard the existence of educated and christian colonies in Africa, as an object sufficiently important in itself to deserve the patronage of the American people. I have been astonished that they were not seen in this light by the thousands of intelligent and good men who, under mistaken notions of their character and purpose, have been led to oppose them. I am as decided a friend of abolition as they can be, but I view the scheme of colonization as the best and surest way to accomplish it. No other means appear to me to afford the slightest prospect of attaining their wishes. For after all that can be said in this matter, the question whether the slaves of the south are to be set free or remain in bondage, must be decided by the masters of those slaves.

“Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

“WALTER FORWARD.

“Robert R. Reed, Esq.”

From the Colonization Herald.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIBERIA.

NO. 1.

SIR: According to request, I beg leave to submit the following remarks and reflections on the cause, and Liberia, for your perusal, to be used wholly or in part as you think fit. It is now more than four years ago, during Mr. Cresson's visit to Scotland, that I became interested in the cause of African Colonization. From the first examination into the nature and merits of the scheme, its multiplied and important bearings on Africa and her expatriated children everywhere, I felt convinced that the enterprise comprehended within its scope every circumstance calculated to ensure success to the two great objects it sought to benefit. And now after a residence of three years and a half in the colony of Liberia, I see nothing essentially necessary to prevent its accomplishment. The two great requisites for its success being, in America, a support commensurate with the great ends it contemplates; in Liberia, a judicious administration.

The plan of immediate abolition which proposes to proclaim, unconditionally and at once, freedom to the captive, is in the abstract peculiarly pleasing and satisfactory; appealing as it does at once, and with scarcely any reflection, to many of the most powerful feelings and sentiments of the human mind. Benevolence is a noble and godlike

feeling, but to be productive of its happiest effects it must act under the guidance of our rational faculties. It produces the *impulse*, but not the best *mode* of performing the action. It is not enough that we relieve the slave from the misfortune of physical restraint, we must at the same time and by the same act, provide for the right exercise of faculties hitherto uncultivated and now unchecked. This I conceive is obtained by the plans of the Colonization Societies. It will be my endeavor in the following remarks, to show what share Liberia has in the accomplishment of this object.

Liberia, like every thing else, has been praised to a degree incompatible with the physical and moral elements of its constitution, and on the other hand vilified as worse than a community of convicts. The impartial visiter has but to remember the materials, and the comparatively small amount of means placed at the disposal of the societies, and he will not hesitate to award to the managers of those institutions his most unqualified approbation for the wisdom and energy of their plans, and to the colonists, admiration at their progress. He will not fail to be struck with the correctness of conduct and unaffected dignity of deportment of those holding official situations, with whom he may be brought into contact; as, for example, the simple courtesy and civility, without any affectation or parade, with which the Lieutenant Governor performs the duties of his station. Let him attend the courts of justice, conducted solely by the colonists themselves; the strict decorum which prevails, the ingenuity of the arguments, the frequent appeals and close acquaintance with some of the standard law books, the patient and calm investigation of the judges, and he will at once admit, that the people in whose mental development he is thus taking an interest, are making rapid strides in the theory and practice of self-government. Let him attend their houses of worship, making due allowance for a little noisy declamation, and he will not fail to perceive that the pulpit orator in Liberia feels that he occupies a high, novel and important station in relation to his hearers, and the peculiar circumstances with which they are surrounded. He will hear them urged to a greater purity of life and conduct, placed conspicuously as they are in the eyes of the world, and accountable to God for the moral influence they may exercise on the natives around them.

He will be delighted to hear them draw an interesting parallel between their own colonization and the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, with the important lesson drawn therefrom and applied to themselves; that as long as the Israelites continued obedient and submissive to the divine laws, they prospered, but were subjected to punishment on the neglect and infringement thereof. And moreover, believing that Providence will overrule all things for their good, to extend the spirit of Christian forgiveness for any injuries they may have received in the land they had left. But still further, let the inquirer follow them into the circles of domestic life, and observe the comfortable condition of many of their houses. Converse with them on the state of the colony, its external and internal relations, the causes that tend to retard or advance its prosperity; and he will feel no hesita-

tion in drawing the legitimate inference, that there exists in sufficient abundance, the necessary materials, under judicious guidance, to secure for them a respectable place among the enlightened communities of the earth. Indeed if there is any thing to complain of in the moral constitution of the colonist when thus left in great measure to the impulses of his own nature, it is rather an apathy, which requires rousing up, than a want of capacity to be despaired of.

Of the literary tastes and abilities of the colony, the *Liberia Herald* has for some years back afforded pretty fair specimens. The present editor is in a great measure a self-taught man, and many of his articles bear the impress of an active and reflecting mind. Among the entirely uneducated men, there is one who deserves special notice. He was, before emigrating, a barber in Norfolk, Virginia, and has been in the colony some years. During more prosperous days, when commercial speculations were very profitable, he carried on at the same time the trades of blacksmith, baker, merchant and hotel keeper. But more than all these, he practises as an attorney, and although he can neither read nor write, there are few of his more learned brethren of the faculty, who like to enter the lists against him. He carefully and accurately commits to memory those clauses in his books bearing on the cause of his client, by having them read over to him by his clerk—so that in the course of his pleading, when called on for his authority, he at once refers the honorable court to the page, chapter, section, &c. of *Blackstone*, or the *Revised Statutes of Virginia*, opens the book at the place marked, and *appears to read* accurately the quotations referred to. His eloquence, although setting all the rules of grammar and rhetoric, (as might be expected) at defiance, still being characterized by strong good sense and shrewd logic, adding to these a portly figure, somewhat dignified mien, and a pair of green spectacles, makes him no despicable opponent. He is, to boot, a staunch friend of the oppressed, and has often rescued their rights from within the grasp of the learned sophistry of his fellow practitioners—and is always to be found a strong advocate in favor of the government. Those who have been in the habit of visiting Monrovia, will at once recognize the individual alluded to. Many others might be adduced who have shown strong minds called forth by circumstances; nor is there any want of professors of the healing art, who from mere reading have formed pretty correct notions of diseases, and made themselves useful to the physicians appointed by the Society; and notwithstanding they have, from the necessity of the case, resolved themselves into the medical faculty of the University of Liberia, and appended M. D. to their names, still from the progress and industry of one or two in particular, I regret that they could not by some means be enabled to attend a course of medical lectures.

Indeed the colonist once settled in Liberia evinces by his conduct, his habits of thought and action, and by his pursuits, that he feels himself to be without any misgivings, at once "a man and a brother." His faculties are put forth to keep up with the march of civilization, fully and freely, unchecked by the withering influence of prejudice or ridicule. Indeed both are forgotten, except when some individual

happens to come among them, who demands by his conduct a degree of respect on account of his complexion which is not due to his good sense. There have been such cases, and the colonists have shown their own moral superiority by treating them better than they deserve. The children, so far as I have seen, learn rapidly under judicious tuition; and judging of the progress of the native boys under the care of the Baptist missionaries, Messrs. Mylne and Crocker, generally speaking, they are equally apt. They learn to write easily, and their perception of the relation of numbers is stronger than is generally believed of the native African—the chief difficulty with them, being to retain them long enough at school. There was a little hesitation on the part of the chiefs to commit their sons solely to the care of the missionaries, but the feeling was fast wearing away before more favorable impressions.

The system of education is still insufficient for the wants of the colony. An institution to teach the higher branches, and thus supply good teachers for the primary schools, would accelerate the diffusion of knowledge much more rapidly.

Aware of the importance of this consideration, Rev. Mr. Seys, the superintendent of the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, who is ever indefatigable in his efforts to promote the good of the colony, had opened a school in the church, under his own care, with a view of endeavoring to supply the deficiency until further aid shall be sent from this country. The people are fully aware and desirous that education should keep pace with Colonization, thereon hinging the success and safety of the colony; and for the attainment of this object, I have no doubt they will give what aid they can. R. McD.

VERMONT CIRCULAR.

The voice of our able and unfaltering ally, the Vermont Colonization Society, is again raised in behalf of the good cause. It is the voice of reason, of patriotism of humanity; and will, we trust, be heard throughout the land. The good sense and good feeling of the subjoined circular cannot fail to impress the mind of every candid reader in favor of African Colonization:

To the People of Vermont generally, and the Clergy in particular.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The lapse of another year has shown more conclusively the importance and desirableness of prosecuting the work of colonizing on the western coast of Africa. Education, morals, government, and all the enterprises of civilized Society, are progressive.—The diseases of the climate are found to yield to the remedies and the regimen which experience is daily pointing out. The climate is no longer an obstacle in the way of the enterprise.

In respect to these things there is ample testimony from physicians, missionaries, visitors, and colonists; men whose observation, good sense, and integrity, claim our regard. If we consider the difficulties necessarily incident to the formation of colonies on a distant shore, and remote from civilized regions, we shall not wonder that no more has been accomplished; and if we compare these colonies with others, si-

milar in their leading characteristics, we shall rather wonder that so much progress has been made. The history of no other colony furnishes results so encouraging in the same time.

To the Christian philanthropist this enterprise appeals with the strongest claims. Millions of heathen men—the uncivilized tribes around—may in this way, and perhaps in no other, be brought in contact with civilization and the gospel. When we consider the deplorable condition of these tribes—made, through ignorance and superstition, the prey of their own vices and of inhuman traffickers, whether of their chiefs or slavers bearing the Christian name, surely a share of our sympathy for a world lying in wickedness should be directed to them. If men in India, Greenland, and the Sandwich Islands are confessedly objects of our fellow feeling, why are not these tribes even more? And if it is wisdom to direct our charities in a channel where the smallest means will accomplish the greatest good, where is the field in the wide world so inviting as this?

Looking at the welfare of those who emigrate to these colonies from our shores, we are satisfied that the benefits are great. An opportunity is presented for every enterprising and industrious man to gain a livelihood for himself and family, to educate his children in useful learning and piety, to obtain the rewards of industrious labor, and to do all this with the delightful thought, I am a *free man*. Is there any such facility here? The answer is obvious:—Slavery and the prejudices growing out of it still exist, and interpose for the most part a fatal barrier to the attainment of such ends. That these ends are obtained and enjoyed by those who have emigrated to Liberia, is a fact, whatever contradictory assertions have been made by the enemies of Colonization.

The existence of slavery in our country is an appalling evil. How can it be removed?—is a question where the wisest and best men have met with insurmountable difficulties. The nature of our government and the provisions of its constitution are such as preclude the hopes that might be indulged under a government of a different form. Hence the efforts for the abolition of slavery which now stand in opposition to the Colonization Society, instead of approximating towards the object, only remove it to a greater distance. But the Colonization Society has accomplished in relation to the evil, a good; however small it may be in comparison with the evil, it is a good which may be seen. And it has opened a way in which good may be done, limited only by the means which benevolence and patriotism shall put in requisition. Those who go are raised from the evils of slavery and the prejudices connected with it. Their removal proportionably diminishes the evil of slavery at home. Every colonist adds to the strength and influence of the colony, which must eventually become an empire. And the influence of a Christian empire on the African tribes, cannot but be unmeasurably great and good. Nor are these various good influences in the earlier and later stages of the enterprise to be estimated, as to the rate of increase, by the same rule. The difference, we apprehend, will be as great as between an arithmetical and geometrical ratio. The be-

ginnings of things are usually small in their degrees of accumulation, and in their later stages they as usually rush to their accumulation.—The united efforts of good men in this enterprize would illustrate anew this truth.

Fellow citizens of Vermont, of every denomination, and the clergy in particular, you are respectfully urged by the great interests of our country and the claims of injured Africa, to use your influence to cause contributions to be made in your respective places of worship, on a sabbath near the 4th of July, in aid of the American Colonization Society. Such contributions may be paid over to Daniel Baldwin, Esq., of Montpelier, Treasurer of the Vermont Colonization Society, and will be by him remitted to the Parent Society.

ELIJAH PAINE, *President*.

Williamstown, May 28, 1838.

P. S. Editors of newspapers in this State, friendly to the cause, are requested to give the above one insertion. E. PAINE.

COLONIZATION NEWSPAPERS.

Our readers will recollect that at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That this Society will encourage the establishment in this District of a weekly newspaper, to be devoted in part to the cause of African Colonization, and that it be recommended to the friends of the Society throughout the Union to extend their patronage to such paper, as well as to do all in their power to increase the circulation of the African Repository.

In the month of February last, Messrs. Etter and Bayne of this city, commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper entitled "*THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN, devoted to the promotion of just views in literature, humanity, liberty, politics, African Colonization and religion.*" This newspaper is under the editorial charge of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, and has been so far encouraged as to authorize a confidence that it is permanently established. The importance of its leading topics, the variety of its contents, and the known ability of the editor, strongly commend it to general patronage. It is published every Friday morning, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street at *three dollars* per annum, payable in advance. The following notice of the paper is from the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, of May 26.

Christian Statesman.—A weekly paper, under this title, devoted principally to the cause of Colonization, and edited by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, was commenced in Washington City about three months since. Mr. Gurley is too well known, throughout the Union, as the zealous and efficient agent of the American Colonization Society, to require any communication from us. Our object in noticing the Statesman at this time is, to state that Mr. Knight, the travelling agent for the publication, is now in Lexington, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers; and in no way will the friends of Colonization more efficiently promote the cause they have at heart, than in giving the Statesman such a support as will secure to it a permanent and vigorous existence.

The Colonization Herald of Philadelphia, which at first was published once a fortnight, is now published once a week, on an enlarged sheet, under the title of the "Colonization Herald and General Register." New vigor has been infused into its columns, and its miscellane-

ous contents are various and interesting. Its publication offices are No. 27 Sansom street, Philadelphia, and 118 Vernon street, New York—terms two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The Maryland Colonization Journal, instead of being published only once in two months as formerly, is now published on the first day of every month. Publication office corner of Market and St. Paul streets, Baltimore—terms one dollar per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[From the *Christian Statesman* of May 18.]

From the last Colonization Herald we take the following extract, which we have read with but little surprise or regret. Standing in the relation that Society does to the Parent Institution, it might have been more candid and more generous to have expressed these sentiments at another time and in another way; but as they are entertained, it may be well that they are expressed. The Editors of the Herald say—

"Intimations, and indeed positive assertions have been made, that the several State Societies, which have to a certain extent pursued an independent course, have crippled the power of the Parent Society, by withholding from its Treasury the money which would otherwise have flowed into it. This is a fallacy. The money collected in these States, and the colonies founded in Africa by them, are direct gain and accessions to Colonization, but they are not abstractions from the Parent Society, which under the former systems and organization of its auxiliaries would not have collected a tithe of the sums obtained in the several States by societies representing the people, and possessing their confidence. There was no separate or independent State action, by which New England was lost to the Parent Society, and New York in part seized by rampant abolitionists.

"A parent must have the ability, and show ever the readiness to counsel and aid and foster into full usefulness the efforts of his children. A head must display forethought, prudence and energy, if it is to guide and govern. Our Parent and our head, with excellent intentions, has not given the necessary incentives to action.

"Stated, cold and formal appeals are not sufficient. The people must be roused by visitors, (agents) instructed by the press, encouraged in one place by being fully apprised of the noble doings and success in another, and made to sympathize by means of regular and constant intercourse and interchange of sentiments with each other."

Our opinions differ widely from those of the writer in the Herald; and as his article consists altogether of assertions without argument, we might, perhaps, be content to place our own in the opposite scale.—But, indeed the facts in the case (of which the author of this article appears to be ignorant) will show that the continued embarrassments of the Parent Society, are owing to *causes* which are much easier to expose, than to cure. In the years 1832 and '33, the Parent Society (censured as it had been by friends whose zeal was little tempered by prudence, for excessive caution, and reproached for inactivity, when the whole country was waiting, as it was said, to assist them by generous contributions) sent more emigrants to Liberia than have been sent in the four years since by all auxiliary societies, if not more than the total number since removed to Africa. It adopted this course in compliance with the importunities of friends, and in confidence, that these friends and the

public would sustain them. Its expenditures were a few thousand dollars beyond its means, and a debt still greater, incurred without the knowledge of the Managers in Liberia, added to its heavy responsibilities. What, in this time of difficulty and discouragement, when the enemies of the Society rejoiced, and its defenders were fainthearted, was the conduct of those whose only complaint of the managers of the Institution, to that hour had been, "you are too timid, prudent, calculating, confide too little in the benevolence of the country"? A sudden change came over them; they saw new lights; things had been mismanaged; they magnified the difficulties; they talked loudly of the imprudence; they whispered their want of confidence in the wisdom and *energy* of the Society. Separate State action, not independent, only partially separate—still auxiliary, could alone in their view save the cause. They were still the devoted friends of the Parent Society. Their plan would add greatly to its resources, and must increase its strength. They destroyed public confidence to a great extent, in the General Society, and then turned the effects of their conduct into an argument to be kindly urged with the Society, why it should yield to their designs. They insisted that their policy alone would meet the approbation of the people they represented; that it was the only practicable mode by which the Parent Society could obtain relief, and that it would give a powerful impulse to the cause. The Managers of the Parent Society made the desired concessions, while several of them earnestly contended that the policy was unwise in principle, though it might be expedient from circumstances.

We have never doubted that it had been far better for the cause, had its friends remained as at the origin of the Society—united. Certainly, the benefits promised from their plan by the advocates of separate action to the Parent Society, have not been realized. But whether this opinion be correct or not, it must require other reasons than any we have seen adduced, to prove that a smaller amount of funds had been raised, or less good been effected in this country and in Africa, had the friends of the Parent Institution, (when they found it embarrassed by efforts put forth from a generous desire to meet their own wishes, and satisfy every reasonable expectation of the public) stood firmly by it, and nobly exerted themselves for its relief, than has been realized by the new policy then first invented and proposed, of the separate operations of Auxiliary Societies.

Thus much we have deemed due to truth and justice. We trust what we have written will not be interpreted as recrimination. Error and inconsistency do not always imply unworthy motives, and if they did, we should pardon something to the imperfection of humanity.

We might add, that duties are often reciprocal, and if the Parent Society is bound to encourage, to excite and to guide, there may be self-confidence that cannot be taught, and a waywardness that allows of no control. We presume that the friendly admonitions of the Herald will not be lost upon the Parent Society.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Our annual appeal last year to the Reverend Clergy of the United States in behalf of the American Colonization Society was more urgent than that of its predecessors, and, we regret to add, less successful in bringing funds into the Treasury. This disappointment was not, we believe, the result of diminished zeal on the part of friends to whose exertions the cause of African Colonization stands so largely indebted. The general derangement of the money concerns of the country, to say nothing of other co-operating causes, may sufficiently explain the comparative smallness of the contributions to the Society during the past year, without resorting to the supposition that those to whom its benevolent and Christian aspects particularly commend it, have become insensible to its importance. But whatever reasons may be assigned for the poverty of the Society, the existence of it is undeniable, and that too, to a degree which loudly invokes the efforts and the aid of all who desire its continuance. That its principles are daily gaining strength in public favor, and that new indications are constantly furnished of their successful operation, there are the most encouraging reasons to believe. But it is also true that it cannot proceed without money. The patriotic, the wise, the good, and the pious may unite in bearing testimony in its favor, and in attempts to waken the country to its support: the Society may vindicate the testimony thus borne, by pointing to a christian republic founded on a heathen shore, and peopled by a prosperous and advancing community, which but lately was a portion of a proscribed and unhappy race: and the Society may, too, strain every nerve to improve the condition of the emigrants, to animate their energies, and to augment their numbers. But if the means by which these objects are to be accomplished are withheld, vain must be the labors of the Society, and fearful the fortunes of the Colony. Every motive which could prompt the appeal of the last year to the Reverend Clergy, now exists in redoubled force.

On the ministers, then, of every Christian denomination in the Union we respectfully, but earnestly, call to bring the subject of African Colonization before their respective congregations, on some Sunday near the ensuing fourth of July, and to take up and remit contributions for its benefit. On them must the Society mainly rely, in this critical juncture, for the progress of the greatest scheme of combined benevolence and patriotism to which any age or any nation has ever given birth.

WEST INDIES.—The Times (printed in Barbadoes) of the 17th of April, states that the three estates, Governor, Council, and Assembly, have all determined to abolish the apprenticeship system, on the 1st of August next.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The Kingston (Jam.) Despatch, of Jan. 27th, says: 'We are informed that another slave vessel, captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, with about 180 slaves on board, was brought into Port Antonio, on Thursday afternoon.'

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LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

THE ship Emperor arrived on Sunday, 17th June, at New York, after the remarkably short passage of 23 days from Liberia. Among the passengers are the Rev. John Seys and family, from Monrovia; Gov. Matthias from Bassa Cove; Dr. Skinner, Principal Colonial Physician of the Parent Society; Messrs. Thomas J. Savage, William Mylne, William C. Waters, and S. L. Blodgett.

Dr. Skinner has been induced to return to the U. States, chiefly by the state of his health. On his passage out, last November, he had an attack of fever, which was followed, after his arrival, by several successive attacks of the same sort, and a general deranged action in his system. It is hoped that the return of this valuable friend of Africa to his native country, will be the means of restoring his health.

The Emperor brought several communications from the Colony, the principal of which is a letter from Lieut. Governor Williams, dated Monrovia, 8th May, 1838. We copy the following extracts:

I regret to have to inform you that we have been recently reduced to the necessity of sending an armed force to Little Bassa, to enforce the fulfilment of an agreement which the Chiefs and Headmen of that country have entered into with this Colony. An effort, as you have been long since informed, was made to purchase that territory, which from opposition on the part of some of the Headmen did not succeed. The Commissioner, E. Johnson, was also charged to make arrangements with the Chiefs of the country, relative to the payment of the debts due by the natives of that section of the country to our people. Mr. Johnson was further charged to demand restitution of property belonging to the agency, which had been forcibly seized by the natives when on its way from this place to Edina. The payment of the debts and the restitution of the property, the natives readily agreed to, and for the faithful performance in four months pledged the country. As there is no disposition to avail of any advantage which the weakness and pecuniary embarrassments of the country people may present, the matter was allowed to rest thus far, eighteen months, when commissioners were again sent down to conclude the business. And in order to impress them with a

conviction of the most just and honorable intentions on the part of the Colonial authorities, the commissioners were instructed to attempt a purchase of the land for a just consideration, of which the debts should be a part, and to obtain a deed in fee simple. The result of this commission clearly manifested, not only a determination not to sell the land, but also an intention to evade the payment of the debts. Two months subsequently to this, other commissioners were sent, instructed to make every exertion to conclude the matter amicably,—but this, so far from arriving at any satisfactory termination, served only to manifest the most hostile feelings on the part of the natives. Such equivocations and shameless disregard of all agreements, the character and well-being of the colony forbade me to pass without a prompt and decided expression of disapprobation. Accordingly on the of April, I despatched other commissioners, accompanied by an armed escort of seventy men, under the command of Col. J. J. Roberts, to renew the endeavor of an amicable adjustment and in the event of failing to do so, to take forcible and formal possession of the country in the name and behalf of the A. C. Society. On the arrival of the commissioners at Bassa they were for eight days amused by the same course of equivocation and evasion, which in this whole affair had marked the conduct of the natives, and on the eighth day they took formal possession in the name, and on behalf of the American Colonization Society, in right of the agreement, entered into by the natives in relation to the debts. With regard to the justness of the method in which possession of the country has been at length acquired, there can be no question. The land had been forfeited eighteen months anterior to this event, by an agreement entered into by the Chiefs and Headmen in solemn palaver. The only object in treating thus with them, was to prevent any future impression, if possible, that it had forcibly been taken away from them. After the matter had proceeded to some lengths, and demands had been made by this Government, there was no alternative. To suffer them to equivocate, and to violate every agreement, would have been interpreted by them to be weakness on our part, and have certainly led to insult and aggression. I can conceive no event that can more clearly demonstrate the high character which we hold in the estimation of the natives, than the fact, that as soon as they became convinced of a determination on the part of the Americans to enforce an observance of their agreement, they prepared to retire from the country. Fear, and fear alone prevented them in the last instance, from meeting the commissioners. Conscious of the unjustness of their own intentions, and of the impropriety of their own past conduct, no assurances of friendly dispositions could lull their suspicions so far as to place themselves in the power of the Americans. When it is considered how important an acquisition this is to the actual territory of the Colony; and further, that attempts (which were about to be renewed) have been made by foreigners, to purchase it, it will, I trust, be regarded by the Board as fully justifying the cost of the last expedition and of the former commission.*

* NOTE. It may be proper to state that on receiving Lieut. Gov. Williams' despatch, the Board of Managers directed an inquiry to be instituted into all the facts and circumstances bearing on this transaction, the result of which inquiry, and the final action of the Board on the subject, will be made known hereafter.—P.D. A.F. REP.

This territory presents a prominent location for a commercial settlement, and as soon as the Board may think their funds will justify its occupancy, I think it would be advisable to do so. In the event of forming a settlement there, it would be necessary to be prepared against any attack from the natives. The Bassa people have all the treachery and dishonesty of the other adjoining tribes, and much greater numerical strength, and more personal bravery. A portion of the Dey country, lying on the north of the St. Paul's, and of which the Board had ordered a purchase to be made, has also fallen into the hands of the colony. A shocking murder and destruction of property, was committed in that country on the person and property of an American settler, David Logan. This outrage, though committed by Mandingoes, and with whom in the affair, the Deys had probably no connexion, was of too gross and daring nature to be passed unnoticed. A palaver of the chiefs and head men was called at King Willey's in that country, and satisfaction demanded. They protested innocence, and declared they were ignorant of the affair only from report. They were, however, reminded that it was a gross violation of a compact subsisting between them and the colony, by which they are bound to extend protection to all Americans in their territory, not only from the violation and imposition of their own people, but from all others, and further, that all matters of dispute in which Americans are parties, shall be referred to the Cape for adjudication. They were required to refund the amount of property destroyed and to deliver up the murderers; all to be performed within six months, which they readily agreed to, and pledged a portion of their country as security. We have every evidence, that at the time they hypothecated the land, they had very little of either intention or desire to perform the stipulations. They were willing to settle the matter, by ceding a portion of their land. Severer terms we did not feel justified in imposing, and less severe, we did not think would secure respect for the lives and property of our people. The land pledged commences on the north side of the St. Paul's, about one mile from the embouchure, and runs five miles along the margin of the river in the direction of Millsburg, and extends five miles into the interior, and as the river here is very little sinuous, is an extent of nearly five square miles. A question will arise on the acquisition of this land, whether, in the event of a purchase, what would be considered a fair equivalent, is not due to the creditors of Logan. He was extensively in debt, and his estate is largely insolvent. As I have but little experience in such nice national questions, I shall leave this question to the decision of the Board.

We have recently received very cheering intimations of a speedy termination of the wars, that have for a long time raged among the natives in our vicinity. A deputation was sent to the Colony requesting our mediation, to which we promptly responded. The spirit manifested by the hostile parties in the palaver which was held in the Dey country, is represented by the commissioners to be of the most promising character. This meeting was however only preliminary to a more general one to be held as soon as notice shall have been given to all the great men—far and near. Though we have cause to congratulate ourselves on the results of all our late negotiations with our heathen neighbors, events have arisen to impress us deeply with a sense of our want of means

to assume that high and commanding attitude, which would secure and maintain a firm and lasting peace among the natives, and universally subserve the interests of the colony. We have no grounds for the belief, that in their recent attempts to effect a reconciliation they were any more under the influence of principles really pacific, than they were in the height of their career of robbery and murder. They had no alternative. In chasing or being chased, they have lost all the means (either offensive or defensive) of farther warfare, except what is supplied in agility of foot. As soon as their means are in any degree replenished (which for their mode of warfare are never extensive) they will be ready on the first frivolous provocation, which the slave trade will not be very long in supplying, to commence anew their predatory operations. The interests of the colony must languish, while it is surrounded by the rage of confusion and war. And nothing will more speedily and effectually advance these interests than such a good understanding and friendly relations among the natives, as would secure to all persons, from all parts of the country, a free and unmolested egress and regress. In such an event, trade would revive, and internal improvement of every species would again progress. This is manifest from the large caravans of ivory and cattle traders, that have already, since the cessation of hostilities, visited us for the purpose of trade.

The agricultural interests of the colony still advance. The spirit which the scarcity of the two former years inspired, is yet on the increase, and will, I trust, exert a most salutary bearing on the destinies of the colony. The southern banks of the St. Paul's, are fast losing their wild and uncultivated appearance, and assuming the pleasing features of civilized improvement. I have to regret that the sugar mill which the Board was requested to forward, has not arrived. The consequence will be the loss of about six acres of sugar cane, which those acquainted with the cultivation of the article, pronounce of an excellent quality.—In order to save it, as I was very anxious to make an experiment with it, I endeavored to have a temporary mill made here; but in this I have also failed. We have but one man in the colony acquainted with such machinery, and I am sorry to say he is in the last stage of an incurable disease. I have thought it would excite a fresh interest in America, to have advertised in some of the papers *a few barrels of Liberia sugar*. Hoping that the Society will remain unabated in the success of their agricultural experiment, I shall, under the expectation of receiving all necessary apparatus for grinding cane, and boiling juice, proceed, as soon as the proper season arrives, to put in a few acres more. A large quantity of cassada and potatoes is weekly furnished the emigrants from the farm. The scarcity of rice, this season is greater than in any preceding one since the settlement of the colony. The number of slavers on the windward coast is perhaps greater than at any former period, and to supply their slaves, they have purchased at an enormous price, all the rice that could be procured. I shall be under the necessity of purchasing a little at the present advanced prices.

The tobacco which was sent out in the Emperor, and to which I made a brief reference in a former communication, has proved a serious detriment in the operations of the agency. It is almost entirely valueless—scarcely worth store room. I have called a survey on it, which I

enclose, and have sold it at auction. I bought in 5 hhds. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; the rest was purchased by different persons. Nearly one-third of the white domestic cotton that came in the same ship was entirely ruined. It appears to have been placed some where in the ship where the water got to it.

The officers of the colony have joined in a request for two 4-pounder brass guns, mounted on wagon wheels. Though we are in no present apprehension of any disturbance from the natives, yet we are convinced that the best way to prevent certainly such an occurrence, is at all times to exhibit an ability to render an attempt of the kind altogether abortive. We have only one pair of bullet moulds in the colony, and are also destitute of lead. It is desirable to have a better supply of both of these articles. Ready made weeding hoes are also very much wanted, as also, iron of a good quality, with which to make them.

Of the emigrants by the Emperor, ten have died, including one drowned; of these, a number were infants, and old and infirm persons; the rest are doing well. I have, however, serious apprehensions that they will suffer severely the ensuing rains, from a complaint that always proves troublesome, and frequently fatal. I mean a dysentery affection, the consequence of constant diet of cassada and potatoes. I have no other bread stuff that I can give them.

I regret to say our neighbors of Bassa Cove and Edina seem to entertain the most hostile feelings towards the *old colony*, and every thing connected with it. They have manifested a disposition to annoy and repudiate, which if continued will lead to serious difficulties between the settlements. The policy which the Colonizationists of America, are now pursuing, is assuredly a bad one, and will inevitably defeat the object they aim to accomplish. Nothing can be conceived more destructive to the general good, than separate and conflicting interests among the different colonies. And this consequence will certainly follow the establishment of separate and distinct sovereignties contiguous to each other. If societies must file off, and have separate establishments, their very existence depends upon their union by some general and well understood relations. They might be so far separate, as to have peculiar local and internal regulations, but they should be controlled by general laws and general supervision, and be so connected as to move on to one object in harmonious operations.

Green Hoskin, a citizen of this colony, and resident of this town, was some time in the month of March, charged by some of the inhabitants of Edina, with selling a slave, at New Sess, a place about 12 miles South of Bassa Cove. On his way home from New Sess, he was attempted to be apprehended, by the authorities of Grand Bassa.—He contrived to elude them and reached little Bassa. A few days afterwards he was pursued by a constable, and carried to Bassa Cove. He had, a few days before his arrest, been severely wounded by natives who were either instigated to the deed, or from what they had heard at Edina, supposed they could murder him with impunity. Immediately the news reached me, I despatched a letter to Gov. Matthias, disclaiming his authority, upon his own interpretation of the relations of the colonies, and the extent of the jurisdiction of this. Anxious, however, not to pass by a crime of so heinous a nature as that charged

upon said Green, while I denied the existence of any authority in Bassa Cove or Edina, to arrest him out of their actual jurisdiction; I requested the Governor, should there appear sufficient ground for a trial, to detain him prisoner, until I could have him brought to this place. A few days afterwards, Messrs J. J. Roberts, L. Ciples and H. Teage, were sent to Bassa, to collect all the particulars and evidence in regard to the case and to bring the prisoner home for trial. An intense desire to convict the prisoner was clearly manifested by the good people of these settlements, who, for this purpose exerted themselves to obtain information, but the enclosed is all the evidence that the magistrates, together with the assistance of the Governor, could procure. I have forwarded you the depositions, taken at my request at Edina, in order that you may not be confounded on the subject, should representations be made relative to the subject. Upon this evidence, which is all furnished by his accusers, Green was put upon his trial here and acquitted.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

A public meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society was held on the evening of the 8th instant, in the First Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Mr. McLain's) when Elisha Whittlesey, M. C., was called to preside, and the Rev. Mason Noble appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting, and the Secretary of the Society, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, offered a few remarks expressive of the great importance of securing more general and efficient aid to the cause.

James Garland, M. C., of Virginia, then addressed the meeting, and urged with great earnestness and power the claims of the Society, especially to the united and vigorous support of the whole South.

Francis S. Key, Esq., in a very eloquent speech, advocated renewed and more liberal exertions in behalf of the Society, concurred with Mr. Garland in regard to the importance of the cause to the South, and showed its most benevolent influence upon the character and hopes of the colored race.

The Rev. Mr. Hawley moved that when the meeting adjourned it should adjourn to meet in the same place on Monday evening; and,

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Laurie, the meeting was adjourned to Monday, the 11th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

On Monday evening, the 11th instant, the adjourned meeting was held, and, at the request of the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. McLain implored the Divine blessing.

George H. Dunn, M. C., of Indiana, then rose, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the cause of African Colonization is one of the greatest and best which ever appealed for support to the reason, the patriotism, and practical benevolence of the People of the United States.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the churches of all denomina-

tions throughout the Union to take up collections annually, on or about the fourth of July for the benefit of this Society.

Resolved, That, in the cause of this Society, union of sentiment and harmony of action is of great importance to success, and that the Parent Society should, in the view of this meeting, be sustained by all friends of the cause as the great means of unity and energy in their operations both in this country and Africa.

These resolutions were sustained by the mover with great ability, and the strongest reasons were exhibited why the nation should come forward with generous contributions to the cause. It was urged that the friends of the cause in Congress could secure public meetings in their respective districts, and thus a new interest be, in the course of a few months, excited throughout the Union in behalf of the Society.

Charles F. Mercer, M. C., and Samuel L. Southard, M. C., then addressed the meeting, and aroused a strong feeling in favor of the cause, by their arguments and eloquence.

The Rev. Mr. Noble stated that in his view now was the time to give an impulse to the cause, and to obtain the co-operation of our citizens. He had been so impressed with the necessity of immediate and earnest efforts, that on Sabbath evening he had preached to his people on the subject, and he was happy to say one of his elders had pledged himself to give one hundred dollars, and he (Mr. Noble) felt authorized to pledge another hundred dollars from his congregation, on condition the sum of \$2000 could be raised for the institution in a month, in this city.

Three other gentlemen (two of them strangers) made very interesting and animating remarks, when the meeting adjourned to meet in the same place on Wednesday evening, the 13th instant.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of the Colonization Society, on Wednesday evening, the 13th instant, Henry Johnson, M. C., of Louisiana, was called to the chair, and (the former Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Noble, being unwell,) Mr. Gurley was requested to act as Secretary.

The resolutions of George H. Dunn, M. C., submitted at the last meeting, being called up,

James Hoban, Esq., defended them eloquently in an address, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, offered a few remarks, and moved the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, every friend of the Society in the United States, should now exert his best powers, with the utmost zeal for the advancement of its great cause.

Resolved, That the plan of this Society commends itself especially to the earnest and most generous support of the churches of all denominations, as opening a wide and effectual door for the introduction of christianity into Africa.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the board of Managers of this Society to address a Circular Letter to the Clergy of all denominations throughout the Union, inviting them to present its claims to the consideration of their respective congregations, and to ask their contributions in its behalf.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of the cause to organize themselves into Societies auxiliary to the Parent Institution.

Resolved, That the Members of Congress friendly to the object of this Society, be earnestly requested, on their return to their respective homes, to call the attention of their constituents to the wants, success, and prospects of the Institution, and invite them to co-operate in the great enterprise in which it is engaged.

The Rev. Mr. McLain urged powerfully the necessity of action, of

increased liberality to the Society, and while he approved of the resolutions just offered, moved that the following be added :

Resolved, That an immediate effort be made to raise, in this city, \$2000 for the Society.

Mr. Caldwell of Frank li nOhio, made some impressive remarks, on the great advantages of the scheme to free colored men, and spoke of some instances in which he had known such persons acquire property and some respectability even in this country. How much greater, he argued, must be their opportunities and encouragements in Liberia.

The Rev. Mr. Noble expressed decidedly the opinion, that *now* was the time for effort in behalf of the cause, and moved that a committee of twelve persons be appointed to visit the different Wards of the City, and solicit donations, in order to carry the preceding resolution into effect. This motion was adopted; and the following is the committee, viz:

<i>For the First Ward.</i>	<i>For the Second Ward.</i>	<i>For the Third Ward.</i>
Col. J. L. Edwards,	David Munro,	Darius Clagett,
Col. G. Bomford.	John M'Clellan.	A. Preston.
<i>For the Fourth Ward.</i>	<i>For the Fifth Ward.</i>	<i>For the Sixth Ward.</i>
John P. Ingle,	Thomas Blagden,	Capt. M. Dove,
John Adams.	James Byington,	Wm. M. Ellis,

On motion of Mr. Noble, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Managers and friends of the Society, to endeavor to raise for its object, in the next six months, \$100,000.

It was suggested that if every citizen of Washington would but contribute a *single dollar*, or even if every professed Christian would give that sum, the amount proposed would be obtained with ease. The wealthy might still give their hundreds.

The Rev. Dr. Laurie stated that a respected member of his Church had expressed a deep interest in the object of the Society, and was prepared to emancipate a very valuable servant man, a carpenter, and permit him to go to Liberia. Dr. Laurie understood this servant man would emigrate to that country.

Many hearts were evidently animated with a noble spirit of generosity towards the cause. Let this spirit but pervade the Church and Nation and the effect must be incalculably beneficial to the entire colored race of this country and Africa.

The meeting then adjourned, again to assemble on the evening of the 29th instant, in the same place, to receive the Report of the Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of conference, it is incompatible with the duty which its members owe to the Church, as its ministers, for them to be engaged in attending anti-slavery conventions, delivering abolition lectures, or forming anti-slavery societies, either in or out of the Church, or in any way agitating the subject as to disturb the peace and harmony of the Church, and that they be, and hereby are affectionately advised and admonished to refrain from all these things.

Resolved, As the sense of this conference, that any of its members or probationers who may patronize "Zion's Watchman," by writing in commendation of its character, by recommending it to our people, by obtaining subscribers, or by collecting or remitting money for it, shall be guilty of indiscretion, and be censured by the conference.

Extract from the journal of the New York Annual Conference, at its session in May, 1838.
C. W. CARPENTER, Sec. .

COLONIZATION.

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER in publishing the address to the people of the United States, which appeared in our last, makes the following judicious remarks :

[From the *National Intelligencer*, June 2, 1833.]

We would invite the attention of our readers and of the whole American Public to the eloquent Address, which we this day publish, in behalf of the African Colonization Society, from gentlemen of Congress and others, distinguished before the country for talents, patriotism, and character. The subject of this Address appeals to the wise and the good in every portion of our country; it appeals to the statesman as well as the philanthropist; it appeals especially to the friends of the Union, whether of the North, the South, or the West, and, in the name of Union, Patriotism, and Philanthropy, it claims the support of all. Regarding the Society in this light, it is with sincere pleasure that we see its claims emphatically sanctioned and upheld, as they are in this Address, by so large and so distinguished a body of citizens—comprising men of opposite principles in politics, from the most widely separated States of the Republic, and of every religious creed. Such an appeal *will* be heard, and *must* be considered by the American People. It is worthy not only of the consideration of individuals, but of the immediate and liberal support of the Government of the country. Our fellow-citizens of the North will not much longer yield to the impulses of a fanatical and mischievous philanthropy, setting at nought all the lessons of experience, of patriotic wisdom, and tried benevolence, on a subject too grave and great, and too foreign to their proper duties, to be touched by them with any other tendency or effect than evil, both social and national. Nor can reflecting people in the South fail to discern, in the safe, practicable plan of Colonization, elements of good to their society, and of humanity towards a race thrown upon them for protection and care, and upon their decisions for all hope of an improved condition—every thing, indeed, to recommend it to their generous regards. The intelligence coming to us through authentic sources, of the increasing prosperity of the Colonies of Liberia, whether we regard morality, sobriety, education, agriculture, commerce, or other great interests connected with every well-ordered community, puts beyond question to enlightened minds the practicability, we may say the unexampled success, of the Colonization Scheme. Funds only are wanting to effect far higher, and nobler results, and the appeal now made we trust will not be made in vain to the reason, the hearts, and the purses of our countrymen. Should the friends of the Society think proper, as suggested in one of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting in this city, to convene in their respective towns or counties, for the purpose of aiding the cause, we have no doubt the institution would be relieved from every embarrassment and soon find itself with an overflowing treasury.

From the Christian Mirror, Portland, May 21.

MY DEAR SIR :—Have you read the last numbers of the *African Repository*? If not, do read them; and, if you can, transfer *some* of their many interesting articles to the *Mirror*, I think your readers, *one*

and all, will thank you. I have read them with intense interest; and I do not know of an article in either of the two last numbers which any Christian philanthropist would not rejoice to read. I can hardly feel willing to die without being permitted to see Africa, or aid in some way to hasten on the day of her redemption. I have long looked upon that dark land as one of the most interesting parts of the globe; and if others feel as I do, they would be very grateful to you, if you would oftener spread before your readers the latest news from the Colonies of Western Africa. Suppose you should publish from the last Repository, Dr. Goheen's "letter," or Rev. Mr. Sey's "Report," or "Liberia as it is"—who will be displeased?—or rather, I would ask, whose heart will not be filled with grateful emotions to that God who influenced Christian philanthropists to plant colonies of free blacks in Africa? What a *glorious* day is dawning upon that oppressed, despised and long, *too long*, forgotten country and race! And who can doubt but that the day of redemption to her hundred millions of heathen has already dawned? And who does not see that *Liberia*, (with her 18 churches and her 40 ministers already) will share *largely* in the glory of spreading the glorious news of salvation over that whole vast and benighted continent? Let these colonies be sustained but a little longer and let others be planted, and it *cannot* be long before the colored people in this country will see that it is for their *interest* to go to Africa—and then you cannot keep them here any more than you can keep European emigrants from coming, by thousands and tens of thousands, to this country every year. But I have strayed from the object I had in view when I began to write, which was merely to ask you to transfer some of the many interesting articles in the last Repository to the columns of the Mirror.

Yours very truly, W. H. P.

Rev. ASA CUMMINGS.

From the Colonization Herald.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIBERIA.

NO. II.

The Superstitions and habits of the Native Africans.

The superstitions of the African tribes in the neighborhood of the Colony of Liberia scarcely deserve the name of a religion. It seems to be the operation of a wild veneration manifested in the form of vague fears of some evil influence being continually impending over them, which they try to obviate by the performance of some ridiculous mummeries, and suspending round their persons various articles, such as horns filled with some sort of clay mixed with powdered herbs, birds, feathers, &c., called *greegrees*. The person privileged to make these things, and perform their ceremonies is called *greegree man*. The god whom the natives are thus supposed to worship has been called the "devil" by the European visitors to the coast, as a translation of the

native term, and the priest "devil man." But it must not be supposed from this, that the natives understand by this word the "prince of the power of the air" mentioned in the scriptures, although their ideas of some evil being existing is thus nevertheless true. The place selected for the performance of their mysteries is in the centre of some thick forest, deep in the gloomy shade of tall shady trees; and is hence called the *greegree bush* or *devil wood*. The influence which it is made to exercise over the people generally is partly superstitious, partly political. I have been informed by an intelligent colonist who lived eight years in a factory on the St. John's river, among the natives, before any settlement was placed there, who thus had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their customs, to which a stranger cannot have access, that the chiefs or head men meet once a month and offer goats and other animals as a sacrifice to this evil being or devil as we term it. This custom, together with that of circumcision, and which latter is entirely confined to the children of the free, being forbidden to those of their domestic slaves, affords strong evidence in favor of the assertion that all false religions are corruptions of the true faith. Into this sacred forest no woman or boy is allowed to intrude, the penalty being very severe: death, foreign slavery, or a heavy fine, according to the offence or the rank of the offender. The young men of the tribe are initiated into manhood by being taken into the *greegree bush*, where they are shown a wooden cross erected, and a loud hoarse voice addresses them from the deep recesses of the wood, the speaker being invisible, telling them certain things they must do, and what they must not do, upon the penalty of being seized by the evil demon or spirit, and hung up on the cross before them to be an example to others. These instructions, as might be expected, are of a purely selfish character, having reference merely to themselves and their own tribe. For instance: they shall not injure each other; they shall assist each other; that they shall carefully keep any secret committed unto them. If asked any question likely to betray each other or their own tribe, they shall evade it by saying, "I no sabby; I be boy; the devil man no make me man yet." That is, I do not know, I am a boy, and have not yet been initiated into manhood, so as to have secrets committed unto me. Indeed it is seldom or never that they will bear witness against one another, when strangers or another tribe is concerned. When any thing is given them to eat, however little, they always share with each other. It will easily be seen then, what influence this devil bush and devil man has over them. How far it is regarded as a religious ceremony, and how far as a political engine, I have not yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain. When our native friend and ally, "Bob Gray of Grand Bassa 'pon my soul," sold the devil bush, which now forms part of the settlement of Edina, to the agent of the American Colonization Society, the whole surrounding tribes were about to arm against him, and he had to pay a heavy fine as well as solicit the protection of the colony to save his head. The Methodist Church now stands not far from the spot where the blood of the victims of their superstition and cruelty has flowed profusely. Many a wretch has been dragged into the depths of that forest gloom, that has

never returned to his companions again. Nor dared they to ask, "where is he?" "The devil has taken him," ended all further inquiry or hope. And who will withhold their blessing from that society which has thus placed Christianity triumphant over heathenism and cruelty? Who from this fact will not delight to contemplate the change that has taken place even there? To think that instead of the groans of the tortured victims of ignorance and idolatry, there arises to heaven praise to God and the Lamb from a band of Christian pilgrims that

———"shake the depths of the forest gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer."

On all important occasions, such as infringements against general laws or long established usages, or the commission of any crime, the matter is tried before an assemblage of the headmen or chiefs, and if the accused is found guilty, he is taken into the *devil bush*. If the crime is light he is fined so many bullocks, so many bowls, so many slaves, and so on in proportion; very often when the fine is heavy, a rich man is utterly ruined and becomes poor. If nothing but the offender's life will pay the forfeit, it is taken in the devil bush, and buried there, after which no one must inquire about the culprit, nay, his friends may not mourn over him. If a chief suffers in this way, his people must suffer along with him; if they escape to the neighboring villages, no one may receive them, else they share the same fate for their benevolence. Generally, however, the people are warned of it before sentence is passed; on their chief. His men immediately range themselves under a new master, his women become the wives of other men. By this they save their lives.

On the first appearance of the new moon they devote the day to amusement; all labor is suspended. Eclipses of the sun or moon do not generally excite much attention. Some of the most prominent stars have names assigned them. On asking a native chief how he understood the sun to rise in the east after having set in the west, he replied that it travelled back during the night." R. McD.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

[From the *Vermont Chronicle* of May 16.]

The annual meeting was held in New York on Wednesday, May 2, and the sessions continued till the next Tuesday, when the public anniversary was held. From the report, it appears that the receipts of the year have been \$44,000. (At the last annual meeting pledges were given to the amount of \$47,000; and the amount which the Society resolved to raise in a year at the meeting in 1836, was \$50,000.) The number of copies of its publications issued during the last year is 646,502. (For the year ending May, 1837, the number was 718,267; the year ending May, 1836, 1,095,800.) Travelling agents employed during the year, 38; the aggregate of whose services is equal to 27 years. (Agents employed the preceding year, 65; aggregate services

equal to 32 years.) New Societies formed, 340. (The preceding year 483.) Last year there was collected (besides subscriptions and pledges at the annual meeting) about \$486 for every year's service of an agent, on an average; this year, nothing,—not so much as the pledges. In the year ending, May, 1836, there were formed, on an average, 41 Societies to every year's service of an agent; in the year ending May, 1837, 15; in the year ending May, 1838, 12.

Among the most important subjects before the Society was the following resolution introduced by Alvin Stewart, Esq.

That the clause of the 2d article of this Society be struck out which admits "that each State in which slavery exists has by the Constitution of the United States the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said State."*

Mr. Stewart and Gerrit Smith, Esq., supported the motion; and it was opposed by William Jay, Wendell Phillips, and Ellis G. Loring, Esqs. The debate continued two days. The vote finally stood yeas 46, nays 38. Two-thirds being required to alter the constitution, the measure was not carried.

Among the other resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we shall deprecate the organization of any abolition political party, but that we recommend to abolitionists throughout the country to interrogate candidates for office with reference to their opinions on subjects connected with the abolition of slavery, and to vote irrespective of party for those only who will advocate the principles of universal liberty.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society be directed, at a proper time, to cause the following inquiries to be addressed to the several gentlemen who may be before the people of the United States as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President at the next election.

"1. Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia,—for the honor and welfare of the nation?

"2. Are you in favor of so regulating the commerce between the respective States, that human beings shall not be made subjects of such trade?

"3. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

"4. Are you in favor of acknowledging the independence of Hayti, and of establishing commercial relations with that nation on the same terms with the most favored nations."

Resolved, That we observe with feelings of horror and execration, an export slave trade, commenced and prosecuted between the United State and Texas; and earnestly call on every patriot, and especially on members of Congress, to instant, persevering, and effectual exertions to put a stop to this nefarious traffic, and thus prevent our beloved country from becoming the Guinea of the New World.

Resolved, That George Bourne, Charles W. Denison, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Beriah Green, Samuel J. May, Amos A. Phelps, O. Scott, John G. Whittier, and Hiram Wilson be a committee to prepare a declaration which shall announce the judgment of the American Anti-Slavery Society concerning the common error that our enterprise is of a political and not religious character.

Resolved, That while we rejoice at the success of many hundreds of self-emancipated slaves, who by the exercise of their inalienable rights, have, during the past

*NOTE. In supporting this proposition, Mr. Stewart contended that "Congress by the power conferred on it by the Constitution, possesses the entire and absolute right to abolish slavery in every State and Territory in the Union," and that the abolitionists "are bound to do but one thing, which is to petition Congress without ceasing," until it exercises this right. Mr. Stewart's doctrine was, it seems, too strong for Judge Jay. This gentleman has since published an elaborate refutation of it, which will be found in a subsequent page of this number.—ED. AFR. REP.

year, gained a secure retreat under the protection of a government which holds no compromise with SLAVERY; we yet cannot but regret the loss to our own country, of so many intelligent, industrious and valuable citizens, whose influence is needed in the great work of emancipation and elevation now before us.

Resolved, That any person who aids in restoring the fugitive to his master, and in reimposing the chains of slavery upon a fellow-being, whether acting as a public officer, or otherwise, is guilty of a crime against freedom, humanity, and religion—and should be regarded as the abettor of a base and cruel despotism.

Resolved, That we recommend to abolitionists especially in the cities and larger villages and towns to appoint committees of vigilance, whose duty it shall be to assist fugitives from slavery, in making their escape, or in a legal vindication of their rights.

The New York "Committee of Vigilance," according to which those recommended in the last resolution are to be modelled—has been for some time engaged as we understand it, systematically, in aiding the escape of slaves from the slave-holding States,—their arrangements being so made that they know when a slave may be expected to leave his master in Virginia, (for instance,) and they have lines of communication to facilitate his passage till he reaches Canada.

WEST AFRICA.

[*From the Vermont Chronicle, June 6.*]

A stranger called the other day and expressed a wish for time to assist us in making selections from the last number of the *African Repository*. He was an anti-Colonizationist. He mentioned one passage that had interested him particularly. It was a statement like this: That at first Colonization was much opposed by large slave-holders in Maryland, but when they came to understand that it would increase the value of their property, they became its advocates. Such as we understood him, was the purport of the paragraph. And his inference was that Colonization ought not to be patronized.

Let us see how this principle will do in another case. One of the leading inferences in Thome and Kimball's *West Indies*, from what they learned in Antigua, is, "that emancipation in Antigua was the result of political and pecuniary considerations merely." They quote the following remark, made by an influential gentleman before emancipation took place:—"I have been making calculations with regard to the probable results of emancipation, and I have ascertained beyond a doubt, that I can cultivate my estate at least one-third cheaper by free labor than by slave labor." Ought emancipation to have been opposed because some masters advocated it on such selfish grounds? Again. In Barbadoes the apprenticeship system was adopted. It is now likely that entire emancipation will soon be proclaimed. It is advocated by slave-holders because likely to "increase the value of their property." Speaking of a gentleman who had been a planter 30 years, Messrs. Thome and Kimball say: "He has made a calculation of the expenses of cultivating the estate on which he resides for one year during slavery, and what they will probably be for one year under the free system. He

finds the latter are less by about \$3,000." Ought entire emancipation in Barbadoes to be opposed because planters seek it for such reasons?

No,—the *principle* that a plan must be opposed because some of its supporters are actuated by unworthy motives,—will never do.

What were the other passages that the gentleman had in his mind we do not know. The last number of the Repository received here contains much that is interesting. For instance:

1. The acting Governors at Monrovia and Bassa Cove, at the latest date were colonists; and were discharging their trusts in a manner highly creditable to their intelligence, judgment, and energy. All the other offices are filled by colonists.

2. The people at all the colonies are remarkably temperate and moral. The Maryland, Pennsylvania, and (if we mistake not) Mississippi colonies were all commenced and have all been prosecuted on strict principles of abstinence from the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and from the traffic in them. And as to Liberia, Dr. Goheen, after residing in the Colony five months and having much intercourse with the citizens during the whole time, writes: "I have only seen one man intoxicated and heard but one make use of profane language since I landed in Africa." He adds:

I watched them narrowly last fall, during the three days' election for a lieutenant governor, councillors, and other officers, and though party spirit ran high, each having its favorite candidates, yet there was no liquor to be seen—no swearing, no fighting, nor any of the many unpleasant circumstances which I have known to take place on like occasions, where there was a less number of qualified voters. The business of the colony is transacted according to due form of law, and it is not one of my least sources of enjoyment to visit the courts, and observe the dignified manner in which they are conducted—the judge, jury, attorneys, &c., &c., of colonists.

3. The colonies are evidently religious communities. There are 18 churches in Liberia; forty clergymen in all the colonies; every church is supplied with preaching on the Sabbath; and religious meetings are held weekly in many of the native villages. About one fifth of the whole population are members, in regular standing of Christian churches, "The tone of Society is religious. No where is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes are established generally in the churches, into which, in many cases, native children are gathered with those of the colonists."

4. It is the intention of friends of Colonization to make the Colonies so attractive to intelligent and well disposed people of color, that they will soon emigrate, in great numbers at their own expense. "The emigration that takes place from Europe to America is now treble the increase of the whole colored population of the United States. These emigrants come on their own means—because America is attractive—because it is for their interest to come." The friends of Colonization, through intelligent, moral and prosperous colonies, would excite the same feeling among people of color here.

5. The slaves emancipated by the late Mr. Tubman, of Georgia, who have been repeatedly mentioned, have gone to Africa with a very liberal outfit, from the legacy of their late master, and leaving behind them a

large sum to be expended for their benefit, as their situation in Africa may hereafter require.

6. Dr. Goheen, formerly of Pennsylvania, writes that before he went out he was sceptical respecting the accuracy of some statements made by friends of Colonization, because he heard so much of a contrary character from men whom he considered too conscientious to make known misstatements and too well informed to be ignorant on the subject.—He could not avoid, he says, placing some confidence in the very eloquent remarks of “abolition gentlemen,” respecting “the ignorance, the vices, profaneness, debauchery, drunkenness, and miserably wretched and famishing state of the colony.” He now says:—“From all the information I have been able to collect, by observation and otherwise, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing all such accounts of Liberia and its inhabitants to be utterly without the shadow of foundation or truth, and flagitious misrepresentations.”

7. The colonists are doing good to the natives. The last report of the Methodist Liberia Mission says: “Though some of our native converts are *right out of the bush*, yet many of them are individuals who have been residing in the families of colonists, have been taught by them the knowledge of the Christian’s God, have witnessed their pious examples, which have proved unto them the savor of life unto life, and owe in a great measure their salvation to them as instruments in the hands of God.”

We might enlarge our extracts, of similar tenor, under each of these heads, and add others of kindred character; but we cannot say that any of these things are what interested the gentleman so much. We are sure, however, that a reader of this number of the Repository, who delights to dwell on all the good that is done in the world, would find such representations the most prominent and interesting.

SOUTH AFRICA.

[From the Gospel Witness.]

The abandonment of “Cape Colony,” by the old Dutch Settlers for the interior.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society, Sir John Barrow, Vice President in the chair, a paper was read, “On the emigration of the Border Colonists, from the Journal of a visit to the Chief Moselakatse, in South Africa, in May, 1837, by Captain Harris, E. I. C. Engineers.” “The abandonment of the Cape Colony, by the old Dutch inhabitants, has surely no parallel in the history of British Colonial possessions. Partial emigrations are by no means uncommon; but here is an instance of a body of between five and six thousand persons, who have, with one accord abandoned the land of their nativity and the homes of their forefathers, endeared to them by a thousand interesting associations, and have recklessly plunged into the pathless wilds of the interior, braving

the perils of the wilderness, and many of them already in the vale of years, seeking out for themselves another dwelling place in a strange and inhospitable soil. In 1834 several of the frontier farmers, who had heard much of the soil and capabilities of Port Natal, formed a large party, and with twelve wagons, proceeded to explore the country. So pleased were they with what they saw, that immediately on the conclusion of the Kafir war, thirty families left the colony under the guidance of Louis Triehard. They proceeded across the Great River, in a N. E. direction, skirting the mountain chain which divides Caffraria from Bechanana Land, intending, when they had cleared it, to turn to the eastward, and gain the neighborhood of Port Natal. The features presented by this barrier are rugged and forbidding in the extreme, and from the imperfect knowledge possessed by the emigrants of that section of Southern Africa, they were led by the course of the mountains far beyond the latitude of Port Natal, and found themselves in a fertile but uninhabited waste, lying between the 26th and 27th parallels of latitude, but on the eastern bank of a large and beautiful river, which flows sluggishly along through a level tract in a north-easterly direction, and is said to join the Oori or Simpopo, and discharge its waters into Delagoa Bay. As this country was abundantly watered, abounded with game and afforded all the materials requisite for building, the journey of the emigrants was for the present discontinued. The example thus set was speedily followed; numerous parties, with their flocks and herds crossed the Great River, dived into the very heart of the wilderness, and scattered themselves along the luxurious banks of the Likwa, or Vaal river, until the country in advance should have been explored. About the end of May a party left the emigrant camp for the purpose of exploring the north-eastward. They penetrated sixteen days journey further than Louis Triehard's station at Zout-pans-berg, through a lovely, fertile, and unoccupied country, until they arrived within six days journey of Delagoa Bay, where they found a friendly tribe of natives, whom they named Knobnosed Kafirs. Returning hence to their camp, they found it totally deserted; it had been attacked the day before by Mosel-ekatse, and twenty-eight of their number had been murdered; after this and a second murderous attack, the migratory farmers fell back about five days journey to the south side of the Vaal river; here again they were attacked by the Matabili, and lost 6,000 head of cattle, 40,000 sheep and goats, after which they again fell back to the sources of the Modder river. Here they were reinforced by a strong body of emigrants; and Maritz, the chief, with a chosen body of men, marched to retaliate on the Matabili, and on the 17th January, gained a bloody victory over them, in the valley of Mosega, securing 7000 head of cattle and their own wagons. The news of this victory had an almost magical effect upon the Dutch colonists; large caravans were daily to be seen hurrying across the border, and flocking to the standard of their expatriated countrymen. By the most recent accounts, the united emigrants had advanced from Thaba Unchu in the direction of the Vaal river and in May 1837 upwards of 1000 wagons and 1600 efficient men were assembled near the confluence of the branches of the Vet river. A

commando, consisting of 500 farmers, was preparing to march to arrange matters with Moselekatse, or completely to subvert his power; after which their journey towards Louis Trichard's position will be resumed. There the corner-stone of a city will be laid, and a new Amsterdam will rear its head in the very heart of the wilderness.

A MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From African Sketches by Thomas Pringle.

The valley of the White River lies at the bottom of the Zureberg mountains, which rise on this side to an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. The declivities of the mountain, and the whole of the subsidiary hills which encompass this glen, are covered with the clustering forest jungle which I have described; but the banks of the stream are comparatively level and open, and covered with luxuriant pastures of sweet grass. The whole length of the vale may be altogether, probably, about ten or twelve miles, from the spot where the little river abruptly emerges from the recesses of the mountains to where it joins the Sunday River. The scenery of the upper part of the dell is very picturesque. Accompanying the course of the stream, as it meanders through the meadows, you have on the right, lofty hills covered with woods of evergreens, and broken by *kloofs*, or subsidiary dells, filled with large forest timber. On the left the hills are lower, but also covered with copsewood, and in many places diversified by rocks and cliffs of deep red and other lively colors. The valley, winding among those woody heights, spreads out occasionally to a considerable breadth: and then again the converging hills appear to close it entirely with huge masses of rock and forest. At every turn the outline of the hills varies, presenting new points of picturesque scenery; while, scattered through the meadows, or bending over the river margin, appear little clumps of evergreens, willows, and acacias; and sometimes groves of lofty forest trees (chiefly yellow wood, or Cape cedar,) enrich the vale with a stately beauty not always met with in South African landscape. This combination of the wild, the grand and the beautiful, is heightened in its effect by the exotic appearance of the vegetation; the lofty candelabra-shaped euphorbias towering above the copses of evergreens; the aloes clustering along the summits or fronts of the weather stained rocks; the spekboom, with its light green leaves and lilac blossoms; the more elegantly shaped mimosa, with its yellow tufted flowers; the baboon's ladder, wild vine, and other parasitical plants and creepers, that climb among the crags, and festoon in grotesque exuberance the branches of the loftiest trees, intermingled with jasmines and superb geraniums; these, and a thousand other shrubs and flowers, of which only a few are known to our green-houses, adorn even the precipitous rocks and fill up the interstices of the forest.

The meadows, too, or savannahs along the river banks, are richly embellished, at least in the spring and early summer, with the large purple flowers of a species of *amyrillis* which has a very splendid appearance. At the time of my visit, which was the autumn of the southern

hemisphere, the vale was thickly overspread with a small, white, delicate flower, somewhat resembling the snow drop. The river itself, like our own River of Baboons, is but a large mountain torrent, bursting down, after heavy rains, in floods which sweep over a great part of the level meads above described, and which fling up, in their violence, immense quantities of large rolled stones and gravel, through which the stream, when diminished by the summer heats, filtrates silently and unperceived. The current, however, even in the greatest droughts, is never entirely interrupted, though sometimes invisible, but always fills the large pools, or natural tanks, which spread out like little lakelets along its channel, and which its temporary floods serve to sweep and purify.

The Moravian Settlement of Enon was situate near the centre of the valley of the White River, and in the midst of the scenery which I have attempted to describe. It stood upon a level spot of alluvial soil, near the margin of one of the deep lagoons formed by the river, and which the brethren have named the Leguan's Tank, from its being frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan, or guana. It was also, I observed, well stocked with a species of carp common to many of the South African streams.

The village was laid out in the form of a long street, at the upper end of which were to be erected the church, school room, work shops, and dwelling houses of the missionaries. A small part only of these buildings had as yet been completed; for the good brethren and their Hottentot disciples had returned but a few months before to reoccupy this station, after having been driven out of it by the Caffres in the war of 1819.

The number of Hottentots at this institution was then about 200. Their dwellings were, with a few exceptions, small wattled cabins of a very simple construction.

The extent of cultivation here was much inferior to what I afterwards witnessed at the elder Moravian settlement of Genadendal, where the whole village is enveloped in a forest of fruit trees; but, considering the short period that had elapsed since the inhabitants had returned to their labors, as much had been accomplished as could reasonably be expected. The appearance of the whole place was neat, orderly and demure. There was no hurried bustle, no noisy activity, even in the missionary workshops, though industry plied there its regular and cheerful task; but a sort of pleasing pastoral quiet seemed to reign throughout the settlement, and brood over the secluded valley.

There were at this time three missionaries at Enon, besides another brother who was absent on a journey, all of them natives of Germany. The eldest of these, who was also the superintendent of the institution, was the venerable Brother Schmitt, who, after spending his earlier years as a missionary on the desolate coast of Labrador, had been sent to Southern Africa. Mrs. Schmitt, an Englishwoman, and at this period the only white woman in the settlement, appeared to be a person exceedingly well adapted for the station she occupied. The two younger brethren were plain mechanics.

Regularity is one of the most striking characteristics of the Moravian

system; and a love of order, even to excess, pervades every part of their economy. In order to give some idea of this, I shall mention the daily routine at this place, which is, I believe, precisely similar to that established at their other institutions in this country.

At six o'clock in the morning, the missionaries and their families are summoned together, by the ringing of a large bell suspended in front of the mission house. The matin hymn is then sung, and a text of Scripture read, for all to meditate upon during the day; and after drinking a single cup of coffee, they separate to pursue their respective occupations. At eight o'clock the bell reassembles them to a substantial breakfast, consisting of fish, fruit, eggs, and cold meat; each person commonly drinking a single glass of wine. This meal, as well as the others, is preceded and followed by a short hymn, by way of grace, in which all the company join. As soon as breakfast is over, they retire to their separate apartments, for meditation or devotion, till nine o'clock, when the active labors of the day are again resumed, and continued till noon. At twelve o'clock precisely the bell is again rung; labor is intermitted; the school is dismissed; and the brethren and their families assemble in the dining hall to the mid day meal. The dishes are sometimes numerous, (especially, I presume, when they have visitors,) but the greater part consists of fruit and vegetables of their own cultivation, variously dressed. I did not observe that any of the brethren drank more than a single glass of wine, and that generally mixed with water. The meal is enlivened with cheerful conversation, and is closed with the customary little hymn of thanksgiving. All then rise and retire, to occupy or amuse themselves as each may be inclined. Most of the missionaries, after dinner, take a short nap, a practice generally prevalent throughout the Cape colony, except among the English. At two o'clock, a cup of tea or coffee is drank, and all proceed again with alacrity to their various occupations, which are prosecuted till six. This latter hour concludes the labors of the day; the sound of the hammer is stilled, and the brethren assemble once more at the evening meal, which consists of light viands, and is soon over. After supper they adjourn to the Church, where a portion of scripture is briefly explained, or a homily delivered, either to the whole Hottentot congregation, or to one of the several sections in which the people are classed, agreeably to the progress they may have attained in knowledge and piety. All then retire to rest, with an appearance of cheerful satisfaction; such as may be naturally imagined to result from the habitual practice of industry and temperance, unembittered by worldly cares, and hallowed by the consciousness of having devoted their mental and bodily faculties to the glory of God and the good of men.

Though the Moravians find it impracticable or inexpedient to follow up in their missionary settlements some of the peculiar and rather monastic regulations, which are observed in their European establishments, such as separating the married and the unmarried, the youth of different sexes, &c. still their precision and formality in classification are very remarkable. Among other peculiarities of this description, I may refer to the singular arrangement of their burial grounds, which are divided and subdivided, by walks crossing at right angles, into several

compartments. One of these plots, thus marked off, is appropriated for the sepulture of the married missionary brethren and sisters, a second for the unmarried brothers; a third for the unmarried sisters; a fourth and fifth for baptised and married natives, male and female; a sixth and seventh for the unmarried and unbaptized natives, and so on. This certainly is carrying classification to a most fanciful pitch, especially that of mere mortal dust and ashes! Passing over this, however, there is unquestionably something very touching, as well as tasteful and picturesque, in the appearance of a Moravian burial ground in South Africa. Situate at some little distance from the village, yet not far from the house of worship, cut out in the centre of a grove of evergreens, and kept as neat as a pleasure garden, the burial ground of Enon formed a pleasing contrast to the solitary graves heaped with a few loose stones, or the neglected and dilapidated church yard usually met with in the colony. The funeral service, too, of the Moravians is very solemn and impressive. And still more solemn must be the yearly celebration of their service on Easter morn, when the whole population of the settlement is congregated in the burial ground, to listen to an appropriate discourse from the most venerable of their pastors, accompanied by an affecting commemoration of such of their friends and relatives as may have died within the year, and followed by hymns and anthems sung by their united voices amidst the ashes of their kindred.

The missionaries at this place, like their German countrymen in general, appeared to have a fine taste for music; and the voices of the Hottentots being peculiarly mellow, there was nothing vulgar or discordant in their singing; but, on the contrary, a sweet, solemn, and pathetic harmony. Nothing, indeed, can well be conceived more exquisitely affecting than the rich though simple melody of one of these missionary hymns when sung by an African congregation in the bosom of their native woods, where only a few years ago no voice was heard save the howling of wild beasts, or the yell of savage hordes.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Commercial Advertiser has received papers from Graham's Town, South Africa, up to the 19th of March. There has been a mutiny among the Hottentots of the Cape Corps.

A shocking murder of 270 Dutch emigrants, men, women, and children, has been perpetrated by a chief of the Zoola country, named Dingaan, near Port Natal.

The latest information from the Zoola country was by a letter dated March 19, in which fears are expressed that the American missionary, Mr. Lindsley, with his family, also perished in the massacre of the Dutch emigrants. The murder of Thomas Halsted, Dingaan's interpreter, was ascertained.

Slavers Captured.—The British brig of war Snake, is reported to have captured in the West Indies the slave ships Matilda and Arrogant, for Havana. The British frigate Pearl arrived at Bermuda May 18, having two slavers as prizes, captured in April; the brig Diligent with 480, and the Opposition with a large number. Her B. M. schr. Sappho has taken into New Providence the brig Canovers with 580 slaves.

JUDGE JAY'S EXAMINATION OF MR. ALVAN STEWART'S CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT.

The following is the article referred to in a note to page 173, and is taken from the *Emancipator* of 31st May.

At the anniversary meeting of the N. Y. State Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society, on the 20th Sept., 1837, Mr. Alvan Stewart, one of the officers of the Society, delivered before it an argument to prove that "Congress by the power conferred on it by the Constitution, possesses the entire and absolute right to abolish slavery in every state and territory in the Union;" and contending that "we" (abolitionists) "are bound to do but one thing, which is to petition Congress without ceasing," until it exercises this right.

This argument was directed by the Society to be published by its Executive Committee, and to be referred to this meeting for "further consideration." It has accordingly been read to us, and we are now called to vote on a proposition submitted to us by the author of this argument, to cancel that portion of the constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society which admits "that each state in which slavery exists has by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said state."

Waving the expression of feelings and sentiments naturally excited by these proceedings, I hasten to examine the reasons assigned for the fundamental change proposed in our constitution; and should any be disposed to regard the examination as more minute and laborious than the reasons themselves require, I beg them to accept the stupendous importance of this question, not merely to the slave, but also to the free population of our country, as an apology for the claims I may make on their time and patience.

The position assumed in the document referred to us, is, to quote its words, that "Congress possesses the entire and absolute right to abolish slavery in every state and territory in the Union." It is certainly extraordinary that a grant, and as we shall see hereafter, not an accidental but a deliberate, well advised grant of power, so extensive in its terms, and so momentous in its consequences, should have been made without exciting a murmur of disapprobation, and should have lain concealed in the Constitution for nearly half a century. It is singular that the authors of the *Federalist*, all political men, and actively engaged in public life when the Constitution was adopted, in their profound disquisitions on that instrument, take no notice of this grant; and that a Story and a Kent, although generally esteemed learned commentators on the Constitution, are evidently utterly ignorant that such a grant was ever made to Congress. No court of justice has ever recognized this grant; and no lawyer, I believe, even suspected its existence; prior to the discovery made by Mr. Stewart, and published by him on the 30th September, 1837.

In 1789, Congress recommended sundry amendments to the federal constitution, which were finally adopted. The grant of power alluded to, is asserted to be contained in the 5th amendment, and to be given in the following words, viz: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty

or property, without due process of law." The process by which these few and simple words are converted into a grant of power to Congress to abolish slavery, and of course to nullify the compromise made by the constitution between the slave and free states, by which in estimating the ratio of representation five slaves are to be counted as three white men, is the following. The words of the amendment, we are told, are in substance borrowed from Magna Charta, granted by King John 500 years ago, and have had certain "fixed ideas" ever since.—"No lawyer," says the document before us, "in this country or in England, who is worthy of the name, will deny that the true and only meaning of the phrase, "due process of law" is an indictment or presentment by a grand jury of not less than twelve, nor more than 23 men, a trial by a petit jury of twelve men, and a judgment pronounced on the finding of that jury by a court." As the slaves have not been deprived of their liberty by this combined action of a grand jury, a petit and a court, therefore they have been deprived of their liberty contrary to the provisions of the 5th amendment, and therefore Congress has the absolute right to set them at liberty.

Admitting the amendment to mean precisely what it is said to mean; nay, even supposing it had declared in so many words that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by indictment, trial by jury and judgment, it would be difficult to extract from it a grant of power to Congress to repeal all state laws inconsistent with these provisions.

It is a matter of history that the adoption of the federal constitution was vehemently opposed, and that grievous complaints were made that it contained no bill of rights by which individual citizens might be secured from the abuse of the power invested in the new government and its officers. Various state conventions, although acceding to the constitution, recommended the adoption of amendments restraining the power of the federal government, and guarding it from abuse. Accordingly, the Congress of 1789, proposed 10 amendments, which were subsequently incorporated into the constitution. Their motive in proposing these amendments is thus explained in the preamble of the act, viz: "The conventions of a number of states having at the time of adopting the constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that farther declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added," &c. The people did not want the new government to guard them from the oppression of their own magistrates chosen by themselves. The state constitutions and the right of suffrage afforded them all the protection they needed from their own servants; but they did ask the new constitution to shield them from the abuse of its powers, to use the language of Congress, and to provide that no *federal* executive or judicial officer should deprive a citizen of life, liberty or property, but by due process of law. It is strange indeed, if one of these "restrictive clauses," obtained through jealousy of the general government, contains a grant of power to that government to set aside the laws, constitution and institutions of every state government, in relation to its jurisprudence; and indirectly to strip the citizens of the slave states of privileges which they seem to value above every earthly

blessing, and to overthrow a system which southern patriots (!) affirm to be the corner-stone of political liberty. Another of these restrictive clauses is, that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted." This clause, instead of being *restrictive*, would be one of tremendous power, did it give the national government jurisdiction over the bail required, the fines imposed, and the punishments inflicted by state magistrates, state courts, and state legislatures. Hence we are informed by Judge Story, that it has been held, "that this clause does not apply to punishments inflicted in a state court for crimes against such state, but that the prohibition is addressed solely to the national government, and operates as a restriction upon its powers." *Story III. 751.*

It is plain, therefore, that admitting the 5th amendment to mean what in the argument before us, it is said to mean, still, instead of being a grant of power to Congress over state laws and state institutions, it is in fact a "restrictive clause," and in the language just quoted, "the prohibition is addressed *solely* to the national government." But so far from admitting the interpretation given to the expression "due process of law" in the argument referred to us by the State Society, I unhesitatingly deny in the most unqualified terms its correctness. We are indeed assured that no lawyer "who is worthy of the name, will deny that the true and only meaning of the phrase," is an indictment, &c. If I am to be punished for this denial, by being thrown over the bar, it is not a little consoling to know that L. A. Coke must keep me company in my disgrace. Mr. Stewart, on the authority of Judge Story, cites his Lordship to interpret "due process of law," indictment, &c. Had he turned to his Lordship's commentary on Magna Charta, he would have found him proving from the Statute of 37 E. 3. cap. 6, that the expression "By the law of the land" is understood in the Statute to mean "due process of law," and that in "due process of law" the Statute *includes* indictment or presentment, and *also* "writ original of the common law." He then goes on to define the phrase more particularly, and tell us, "It is to be understood that process of law is two-fold, viz: By the King's writ, or by due proceeding and warrant either indeed, *or in law* without writ." He then shows that *any* person having just cause to suspect another of felony or treason, may arrest him without a warrant, and such just cause is itself "a warrant *in law*," and of course the arrest in such a case, is made by *due process of law*." Again, "Seeing no man can be taken, arrested, attached or imprisoned, but by due process of the law of the land, these conclusions hereupon do follow: First, that a commitment by lawful warrant either indeed *or in law* is accounted in law DUE PROCESS, a proceeding of the law, and by the law of the land, as well as by process, by force of the King's writ." 2. Inst. 50—52.

Let us now consider the practical effect of the construction given in the argument before us to the 5th amendment, and to the power claimed for Congress under it; and see how far such construction and such power are consistent with plain common sense.

1. The article, if it means what the document referred to us asserts, sweeps away the whole civil jurisdiction of the United States Courts,

since that jurisdiction is exercised in depriving people of their property, and often of their liberty, without the intervention of a grand jury.

2. If the power of the article extends as we are told to the states, and controls state laws, then it closes every court of chancery in the Union, because such courts proceed without either grand or petit juries—it abolishes instantanly all imprisonment for debt, and for damages recovered in civil suits, and it arrests all judgments recovered in our civil courts, depriving persons of property or liberty, because in all these cases there has been no presentment by a grand jury.

3. The whole practice and experience of our country disprove this novel construction. Not a single day has passed for the last 48 years, in which persons have not been deprived of liberty or property by the operation of the state laws, without the action of a grand jury, and in innumerable cases without even a trial by a petit jury; and yet in no one instance has Congress interposed, or even been asked to interpose under this article, to afford redress.

4. The protection of this article is surely not exclusively confined to slaves. If therefore Congress may release a slave from the custody of his master in Georgia because that custody has not been authorized by an indictment by a grand jury, a verdict by a petit jury, and a judgment by a court, I see not why Congress has not the right to release from the custody of the sheriff a suitor in chancery committed to that custody by the sole order of the chancellor of New York.

5. The constitution of New York contains the very words of the article: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," and yet the same constitution provides for a court of chancery, authorized to deprive people of liberty and property without jury of any kind.

But it may be said, the article relates solely to criminal prosecutions. If so, it cannot apply to slaves, since they are not deprived of liberty, as a punishment for crime. But the assertion is gratuitous. Property is placed under the same constitutional protection that life and liberty are, and it is as unconstitutional to take away a man's farm without due process of law, as it is to take away his life.

But admitting the article was intended by the Congress of 1789 to apply only to the prevention or punishment of crime, let us see its operation. No sheriff could arrest and detain a culprit until *after* sentence was pronounced. No mob could be dispersed by a military force, however great the outrages they were committing, since life can be taken only *after* indictment, trial and sentence. The article throws open the doors of all the penitentiaries in those states where the place of a grand jury is supplied by prosecuting officers, or where the grand jury consists of less than 12, or more than 23 men. It nullifies all state laws regulating criminal trials, if they depart a little from the standard of the article. In the state of New York any person accused of petit larceny or assault and battery, and unable to find bail, may be immediately tried before a court of special sessions, and by a jury of six men, without any presentment or indictment; and if found guilty, may also be deprived of his property of the amount of \$50, and of his liberty for the term of six months. Hence Congress may, under this article, give

liberty to all our petty rogues, with as much constitutional right, as it may emancipate the slaves.

But whatever may be the inconveniences or absurdities resulting from the construction we are opposing, we are gravely assured that the words of the article are in substance borrowed from the Magna Charta, and have had "fixed ideas" for the last 500 years. The words in the Magna Charta, from which the expression in the constitution is supposed to be borrowed, are "no *freeman* shall be taken or imprisoned, &c., unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the *laws of the land*." "The laws of the land" mean we are told "due process of law," and this phrase means indictment, &c. It may be thought enough has been said on this point, but the proposal now before us for a fundamental change in our constitution is a question of life or death to the whole anti-slavery organization, and the argument on which that proposal is founded having been referred to our "consideration" by an important state auxiliary, it becomes us to examine all its details.

If by the great charter no Englishman could be deprived of life, liberty or property, except on the presentment of a grand jury, a trial by a petit jury and a judgment of a court, it seems extraordinary that so many state criminals should have been put to death in virtue of special acts of Parliament, called bills of attainder, without any trial, and that such bills, however denounced as cruel or unjust, were never deemed infringements of the charter. Peers of the realm are sentenced to death, not on the verdict of a jury, but by judgment of the House of Lords. Free-born Englishmen are daily deprived of property and liberty by decrees in chancery, a court within whose walls neither grand nor petit juries are ever seen.—In the King's Bench, it is common to try, fine and imprison men for high misdemeanors on the *ex officio* information of the Attorney General, without any presentment by a grand jury. So much for the practical operation of Magna Charta; now for the *motives* which induce American statesmen to borrow its phraseology, or rather the shadow of that phraseology. The document before us declares that "the framers of the constitution," (that is, the convention of 1789,) "fearing and knowing that a different rule or principle prevailed in some of the states in relation to certain unfortunate persons known under the name of SLAVES, determined to incorporate this branch of Magna Charta, into the constitution, believing that 500 years of eventful experience proved its soundness as a chief corner stone of constitutional liberty." So it seems the Senate and House of Representatives in 1789 proposed the 5th amendment *for the express purpose of abolishing slavery*, and selected certain words, or words of similar meaning from Magna Charta from an experience of 500 years of their anti-slavery efficacy. This is certainly novel information, and not very flattering to the intelligence and sincerity of the first federal Congress. Forty-nine years ago, it seems, a fundamental law of the republic was adopted, abolishing slavery, but the framers of that law, although commiserating those unfortunate persons known by the name of slaves, kept their commiseration a profound secret, and instead of framing their act of emancipation in intelligible language, adopted a phraseology so occult that no court ever suspected its true meaning; and they selected this phraseology in preference to calling things by their right names, from

their observation of the practical operation of that phraseology under Magna Charta. It is not the least remarkable part of this strange history, that this fundamental abolition law was introduced by Mr. Madison, who lived and died a slaveholder, and agreed to by a Congress of whom a vast majority were the holders of slaves; and moreover that the freedom of no slave has ever been claimed under this law from the day it was enacted to the present hour. It is singular that our fathers should have supposed they were extracting a guaranty against slavery from Magna Charta, when by the very terms of the charter, slaves were excluded from the benefit of the provision containing the supposed guaranty. The language is, "No *freeman* shall be taken or imprisoned." That this was not an accidental qualification, is evident from another clause of the charter which recognizes *villeins* as distinct from *freemen*. The Barons of Runney Mead were themselves slaveholders, and Hume tells us the majority of the inhabitants of England were about this time "in a state of absolute slavery or villenage," and we learn from Spelman, the great legal antiquary of England, that the English bondmen "were not counted members of the commonwealth, but parcels of their master's goods and substance." The great charter was granted in 1215, and from that day to this, no villein was ever emancipated in virtue of it. Slavery was gradually undermined in England by the progress of religion and civilization, and finally expired in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 350 years after the assemblage in Runney Mead. In 1772, the court of King's bench decided that a West Indian slave could not be held in England not because it was contrary to Magna Charta, but because there was no law authorizing his detention.

I have now fully, and I trust fairly considered the arguments to which our state auxiliary has seen fit to call our attention; and I honestly confess, it has, if possible, strengthened my conviction of the truth of the great political doctrine declared in the constitution of our society, and of the impropriety of expunging it. In the course of debate, the resolution before us has been defended on other grounds besides those taken in the document I have been examining.—It has been said Congress has power "to provide for the general welfare," and *therefore*, it may abolish slavery in the states, whenever the general welfare, in the opinion of Congress, may require such a measure. Gentlemen who assume this position, are surely not aware, that they are betraying the very citadel of freedom, and are investing the slaveholding members of Congress and their northern allies with despotic authority. The preamble to the constitution declares, that it is established to ensure domestic *TRANQUILLITY*." Now it so happens, that the pro-slavery party in Congress find it very convenient to admit the doctrine of our expunging friends, and to take "the general welfare" and "domestic tranquillity" under their special guardianship. Hence the gag-resolution forbidding all action respecting "petitions, memorials, resolutions and propositions relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to the subject of *SLAVERY*," was thus introduced. "WHEREAS it is extremely important and desirable that agitation on this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring *TRANQUILLITY* to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the following resolution." We have all united in denouncing this resolution as a breach of the constitution, but why,

if Congress has an unlimited power to provide for the general welfare, and ensure domestic tranquillity? Surely if the power exists, the right of deciding when and how it ought to be exercised, is vested in Congress, and not in the American Anti-slavery Society. The following extracts from the proceedings of a large county meeting held on the 7th of April last, in Zanesville, Ohio, may teach us, that if Congress may at discretion "provide for the general welfare," it will not be left exclusively to abolitionists, to dictate the mode. "We request Congress to make speedy and effective LAWS TO PUT DOWN ALL ABOLITION DOCTRINES AS SEDITION; and bring to sufficient PUNISHMENT ALL PERSONS ADVOCATING THE SAME. And to prevent calamity and preserve peace over the whole union, Congress is requested to immediate action, to SECURE OUR COMMON WELFARE." I candidly confess, that in my opinion, if Congress may constitutionally abolish slavery in the states for the general welfare, it may also for the same purpose, grant the prayer of the Zanesville *republicans*. Will it be said, that Congress is restrained by the constitution from impairing the right of petition, the freedom of the press, &c? It is true, and of course, the power of providing for the general welfare is a limited one. But how is it limited? It is limited to the exercise of those powers which have been delegated to Congress, and which are specified in the constitution, and by the 10th amendment, *the powers not delegated are reserved to the states*. It might promote the general welfare, for Congress to have power to suppress the retail traffic in ardent spirits, to prohibit theatrical amusements, to establish common schools, &c. &c.; but such power not having been delegated, is by the very terms of the Constitution reserved to the states, and any attempt by Congress to exercise such a power would be a wicked usurpation. If this reasoning be correct, Congress can no more revoke the act of the Legislature of South Carolina, authorizing slavery, than it can the act of the Legislature of New York authorizing certain persons to sell ardent spirits.

Again it is said, although by the constitution Congress is not empowered to abolish slavery, yet the "*war power*" of Congress is illimitable, and under this power, slavery may be abolished. Congress can possess neither a war power, nor a peace power, beyond the constitution. It has no power that it has not received. The power to provide for the common defence, is limited in precisely the same manner as the power to provide for the general welfare, that is, to the exercise of *delegated* powers. It is supposed by some gentlemen, that Congress in virtue of what they are pleased to call "the war power" may give the slaves their liberty, in order to strengthen the means of defence against an enemy. If so, Congress may annex Texas to the Union, as a barrier against an invasion from Mexico: or sell our churches and school houses to raise funds to pay their forces; or disband state legislatures to concentrate legislative action in the hour of peril; or silence abolitionists, to promote unanimity. That it is true in military operations many arbitrary acts are frequently perpetrated, but they are done *against* law, and are justified on the plea that necessity knows no law. But even this plea could not justify Congress in giving liberty to the slaves. If it be a supposable case, that the protection of Georgia from an invading enemy required the immediate emancipation of her slaves, that they might unite with the whites in defending her soil, her own Legis-

lature, and not Congress, would be the proper authority to judge of the emergency, and the expediency of the remedy.

I yield to none in my abhorrence of slavery, and desire for its abolition, but I fervently hope I may never be led by an erring zeal to act on the maxim, that the end sanctifies the means, or to do evil that good may come. It is said that by striking out the admission in the Constitution, we perform merely a *negative* act. The assertion is incorrect. The motion to expunge, is made expressly on the ground that the present admission is false; and we are told by the mover, not merely that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the state, but that it is our duty to petition for the exercise of this power. The motion therefore is made preparatory to *action*, and we are urged to enter upon a path which if pursued, must inevitably terminate in *DISUNION AND IN BLOOD*. We have called heaven and earth to witness, in the midst of our persecution, that the charges made against us of wishing to effect the abolition of slavery in the states by national legislation, and by insurrection, were false. Now we are asked to nullify all our pledges, and all our details as to the first charge. How soon we may be asked to expunge from our constitution, our pledge, never to "countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force," time alone can reveal. It may not be useless to recall to mind, the assurances we have heretofore given to the public, respecting the constitutional power of Congress, that we may more readily estimate the stupendous breach of faith involved in the resolution before us.

In Dec. 1833, sixty four delegates from ten states, assembled in convention at Philadelphia, and there organized the American Anti-slavery Society. They issued a *DECLARATION* of their principles and objects, in which they say, "we fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each state to legislate exclusively on the subject of slavery which is tolerated within its limits." They moreover inserted in the constitution which they formed for the American Anti-slavery Society, the admission we are now asked to expunge, that "each state in which slavery exists, has by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said states." In 1834, this society went into operation, and was most violently assailed. Mr. William Goodell published a very able vindication of its views, in which he remarks, "The Constitution (of the U. S.) leaves the business of abolishing slavery in the different states to the state governments—and puts it out of the power of the people of the U. S. to remove slavery by a direct legislation." Of this vindication, the society published 15,000 copies, besides inserting it in its official paper. About the same time, Mr. Garrison, than whom no man can be supposed to be more accurately informed of the sentiments of abolitionists, or more justly entitled to speak as their representative, used the following strong language in the *Liberator*. "Abolitionists as clearly understand and as sacredly regard the constitutional powers of Congress as do their *truducers*; and they know and have again and again asserted, that Congress has no more rightful authority to sit in judgment upon southern slavery, than it has to legislate for the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies."

In 1835, the Massachusetts society sent forth an address to the public, under the signatures of no less than thirty-one of their officers and members; in which they declare, "We fully acknowledge that no change in the slave laws of the southern states can be made unless by the southern legislatures. Neither Congress, nor the legislatures of the free states, have authority to change the condition of a single slave in the United States." Not only did Mr. Garrison sign this address, but as editor of the *Liberator* he appealed to his fellow citizens in the following solemn terms, "As in the immediate presence of God, we solemnly declare that the allegations which are brought against us to our condemnation, by the the presses of this and other cities, are utterly groundless—we have never believed or asserted that Congress is constitutionally empowered either to modify or abolish slavery in any slaveholding state, but have always maintained that each state is independent and sovereign in this matter."

Subsequently the officers of the American Anti-slavery Society found it necessary, in order to repel the slanders of our assailants, to put forth under their own signatures a statement of the principles held by the abolitionists. They say, "We hold that Congress has no more power to abolish slavery in the southern states, than in the French West India Islands—of course we desire no national legislation on the subject." Yet are these men asked to break their plighted faith with the public, and expose themselves to derision and contempt by voting for an alteration of our constitution, in order that we may with some little show of consistency, demand "national legislation on the subject." I have examined the official documents of the state societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and by all of them is the exclusive right of the states to legislation on the subject of slavery expressly acknowledged; nor has it to my knowledge been denied by one of the 1300 anti-slavery societies in the United States. Yet without cause, without any light or information which we had not from the beginning of our enterprise, we are told by the mover of the resolution before us that we "are to do *but one thing*, which is to petition Congress to abolish slavery in every state and territory in the Union!"

Let us inquire what would be the consequences to our country and to the anti-slavery cause of following this advice.

We will suppose, that the agitation we are now urged to commence on this point will be successful, and that members of Congress from the North will be persuaded to pass a general abolition law. Is there a sane person in this assembly, who does not in his heart believe that such a law, instead of breaking the fetters of the slave, would instantly dissolve the bands of this Union? The south would not and ought not to submit to a usurpation so flagrant and profligate. But if we can suppose the North capable of such an act, we must also suppose her prepared to enforce it at the point of the bayonet. A civil war ensues—the moral means heretofore used by abolitionists give place to the confused noise of the warrior, and to garments rolled in blood; servile insurrection necessarily follows in the train of civil war, and if slavery perish, it will perish only in a deluge of BLOOD; and then will abolitionists, instead of rejoicing in the triumph of christian principles and anticipating the blessed salutation "well done, good and faithful servant, await with fear

and trembling "the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God."

But there is I trust too much common sense, if not too much christianity in our country, ever to permit Congress to listen to our petitions for such an enormous violation of the constitution. Let us then contemplate the necessary effect of the failure of our attempt upon the anti-slavery cause. The consistency of our conduct and the uprightness of our principles are rapidly acquiring for us the confidence of the community, and are extorting from our enemies a concession of the purity of our motives. But in what light will the proposed stupendous breach of faith place us before the public? Our promises not to excite the slaves to insurrection, have not been more explicit and more numerous than our promises not to ask Congress to abolish slavery in the states. If we falsify our pledges in the one instance, what guarantee can we give, that we will not falsify our pledges in the other? Who can trust us—who ought to trust us? I impugn not the *motives* of those who differ from me in opinion, but my obligations as a christian, as a citizen, and even as an abolitionist, forbid my acquiescence in the new course of action which they wish to pursue. In a cause like the one in which we are embarked, union is strength. Can we hope to remain united, after the passage of this resolution? Multitudes of our members, have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—can they co-operate in measures which they believe have a direct tendency to violate that constitution? Can they join in petitions which they are persuaded Congress cannot grant without incurring the guilt of perjury and of treason? Pass this resolution, and the American Anti-slavery Society is no longer the society it now is, and its members are released from all obligations to it. In the opinion of many of its most devoted friends, it will then become a dangerous and unconstitutional association, seeking the abolition of slavery, not by appeals to the consciences and understandings of the slaveholders; but by appeals to the selfishness and popularity of politicians, and substituting the usurped power of Congress for the peaceful influence of the gospel of Jesus Christ. It cannot, it ought not to be expected that those who may regard their continued connection with the society as sinful, will merely from their abhorrence to slavery, remain in its ranks. Separation must ensue—the moral sense of the nation will be arrayed against the society—its influence will vanish—the captivity of the slave will be protracted, and a new and mournful illustration will be given to the world of those great but too often neglected truths, that honesty is the best policy, and that what is morally wrong, can never be politically right.

COLONIZATION INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, MAY 3, 1836.

SAILING OF THE SCHOONER COLUMBIA.—We have just returned from witnessing the embarkation of thirty-six emigrants on board the schooner Columbia, Captain Franklin, bound for Palmas. This makes the tenth vessel sent out to their Colony by the Maryland Colonization Society. A large assembly of persons who

met together to witness the interesting exercises which followed, crowded the wharves and piers, and listened with deep attention to the addresses of the several speakers.

The morning was one of unclouded brightness and beauty, an earnest, we hope, of a pleasant voyage for the vessel and her interesting company.

The assembly was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Keppler of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the Rev. Messrs. Edwards and Greenbank, of the Methodist Episcopal church. We have no doubt but the substance of these addresses will be long remembered by the emigrants when they are citizens of another continent.

The President of the Society, and the Corresponding Secretary, Agents, and Board of Managers, united in this last act of their personal sympathy for them.

The scene has passed away, the vessel is calmly pursuing her onward voyage, and we are left to ponder in sober thought on the magnificent results to unborn millions which must follow these silent and systematic movements of one of the mightiest moral and political engines ever put in motion. The single vessel which succeeds in landing in Africa, a company of emigrants, carrying with them the knowledge and love of God, with the habits of civilized life, placed on a soil which requires nothing but the labor and enterprise of educated minds, fostered by the wholesome provisions of an equitable government, who can venture to predict the untold benefits which may arise from such a combination of elements?—*Colonization Journal*.

CAPE PALMAS PACKET.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers just before the sailing of the schooner Columbia, the subject of buying or building a vessel of two hundred tons burden was fully discussed. When it was resolved unanimously to provide the necessary funds without delay, several considerations appeared to render the measure expedient. 1st. The increasing demand for freight and passage to the various settlements on the coast of Africa. 2d. The importance of getting more direct and speedy returns from the Colonies than by the present system. 3d. The facilities which would be thus afforded to the missionaries and Colonists in Africa, to visit the United States, to see their friends, or promote friendly and frequent intercourse: and 4th. To obtain direct return cargoes made ready by the agents in Africa for the periodical visits of the packet. These, with many other reasons, satisfied the Board that steps should be promptly adopted to obtain such a vessel as the trade demands.

The Board have selected an able Committee to carry their plan into immediate operation, and our citizens will be visited as soon as practicable and their contributions solicited to raise the sum of five thousand dollars. The vessel is to be fitted expressly for carrying out passengers and freight to the Colonies. The cabin will be large, light, and airy: the steerage arranged to carry the emigrants with the greatest comfort and convenience. She will be prepared with great care in reference to fast sailing, this being a most desirable quality in a vessel destined for the African coast.

May we appeal to our friends far and near to help us in this time of need. A great effort must be made to carry this plan into effect, that the Board may send out their fall expedition in their own vessel.—*Ib.*

The late meetings in favor of Colonization in New York and Philadelphia furnish the most encouraging evidence of the popularity of the scheme. With one feature connected with them we are particularly pleased. The gentlemen who advocated the cause were of the first talents and influence of our country, showing most conclusively that the good sense and sober judgment of the community are on our side; our own anniversary was particularly favored in this respect. The talents and influence of the gentlemen who kindly gave their services are first rate. They are in every respect the able representatives of the people, and we believe uttered their sentiments. The speech of the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge made at the meeting, and published in this number of the journal, is one of peculiar power and eloquence even beyond his ablest efforts on other occasions; parts of it will bear a dozen readings without diminishing the interest.

We hail with pleasure the Rev. Joel Parker of New Orleans as another powerful auxiliary to the interest of the cause at the South. There is no better man living than Mr. Parker, and we know of none whose whole course has been more discreet or successful in whatever he has undertaken.

In view of these facts with many others well known to the community, we ask, are we not going ahead?—*Ib.*

THE
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AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XIV.]

JULY, 1838.

[No. 7.]

THE CAUSE IN NEW JERSEY.

OUR readers will be gratified by the evidence afforded in the subjoined articles, of a reviving spirit in New Jersey, in favor of African Colonization. This respectable State has, not without reason, been styled the classic ground of the American Revolution. That she may, with equal propriety, be called the classic ground of African Colonization, must be admitted by every friend of that great cause, who justly estimates the services and sacrifices of the lamented FINLEY and CALDWELL, and of other distinguished individuals, who happily are still among the living ornaments of New Jersey.

The recent proceedings at Newark and Trenton prove that Dr. Finley's labors in support of Colonization are regarded as a precious legacy and a stimulating example, by his surviving fellow-citizens. Those who adhere to the principles on which that venerated man thought that African Colonization should be conducted, will perceive an encouraging augury of its future fortunes, in the anti-revolutionary spirit of the second of the resolutions adopted at Trenton. When the amount of talent and moral influence belonging to the assembly which adopted those resolutions is considered, their proceedings may be viewed as one of the most significant and cheering movements which has been made for many years past in favor of Colonization:

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, June 28.]

The meeting in the first Church last evening furnished gratifying evidence of public interest in the Colonization cause. The large house was well filled at an early hour, and we have seldom seen so large an assembly in this city on any similar occasion, certainly never on this subject. The meeting was called to order by William Halsey, Esq., when Chief Justice Hornblower was appointed President, the Hon. Silas Condit and Stephen Dod, Vice Presidents, and William G. Lord, Secretary.

Mr. Halsey then stated the objects of the meeting, being an endeavor to revive an interest in the enterprise to organize an Auxiliary to the

New Jersey Colonization Society, and to appoint delegates to the State Convention in Trenton on the 10th July. Mr. H. here introduced in the meeting Mr. Brown, a man of color, and a missionary, recently from Liberia, who offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the success of the Colonization enterprise, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends, should excite them to continued and increased exertions to continue and perpetuate its benefits.

Mr. Brown remarked that he derived great pleasure from being able, after much personal observation, to give his decided testimony in favor of this cause. He had been 14 months in Africa, and had become familiar with the condition, feelings, and prospects of most or all of the settlements. He was himself originally prejudiced against the Colonization Cause, but he had become convinced by his own personal experience, by what he had seen with his own eyes, that it was not only a practicable enterprise, but that it was full of hope and promise, and that it afforded advantages to his race now in this country, nowhere else to be found. Mr. B. then gave a brief and most satisfactory account of the Colonies, and successfully answered the objections which have been made to emigration.—The climate he declared to be superior to any in the U. S. for the colored people. He had himself been much afflicted with disease before he went there, but had entirely recovered in that country. The Colonists generally enjoy better health than any similar population in our country. There had been a favorable change in this particular, within two years, and since the country had been cleared and cultivated.

There was no winter in the Colonies, and it was never so hot in the summer months as it sometimes is in the United States. The country is clothed in perpetual green, and two crops are produced in the year. During 14 months he had been only two weeks without cucumbers and peas. The soil is fertile and easily tilled. Mr. B. gave a cheering account of the social and moral condition of the people. He averred over and over again that he knew of no settlements in this country, and he had travelled extensively, so free from vice and immorality, or which enjoyed superior moral and religious advantages. His heart had been affected with the amount of intemperance and profaneness every where exhibited through our villages, but he had never seen a drunken man in Liberia—not one; and a profane word was rarely heard. The truth is, said he, that men live and thrive there by moral character: the popular sentiment is a more effectual restraint upon vicious character than the statute book, and when emigrants come in they soon find that it is disreputable to violate the rules of decency and order. The means of education are abundantly provided, and well qualified teachers are now engaged in the several departments of instruction. The Sabbath, too, is universally and religiously observed, and there have been 30 converts from the native tribes within the last eight months. There are also several native children in the schools.

Mr. B. spoke with much animation of the general happiness of the people, and remarked that it would be impossible adequately to describe their manifestations of gratitude and joy at the anniversary celebrations of their deliverance from the land of bondage. They felt themselves freemen, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty, religion, and law. The Colonization Society had accomplished wonders. . No

other enterprise had greater claims upon the sympathies and beneficence of the country. Under its auspices, religion, civilization and letters had been planted on the shores of benighted Africa, and their blessed influence was destined to spread until its swarming tribes were enlightened and redeemed.

The manner and appearance of this speaker, entirely conciliated confidence and attention, and we have seldom seen an audience more interested. Every one seemed to feel that they had before them a living and unanswerable demonstration of the wisdom, the benevolence, and the practicability of the Colonization enterprise.

The Rev. Mr. Matthias, the Governor of Bassa Cove and Edina, was then introduced, and in the course of an excellent address fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Brown. In relation to the health of the colonists, he exhibited bills of mortality to show that the deaths did not average over one a month. Gov. M. referred to the growing intelligence of the people, and said he had been both surprised and delighted with the discussions in his Council. The offices are well filled by colored men. He spoke of the rich and abounding fruits of the earth, and of the flattering prospect of individual and public advancement and wealth. Valuable improvements were now going forward, and he mentioned one individual who had built 5 or 6 houses. Gov. M. also testified to the quiet and orderly character of the people, and remarked that the example was making a strong impression upon the native tribes—none of whom ever ventured to intrude during the Sabbath. Gov. M. exhibited various specimens of the native productions, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Halsey, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That it is essential to the extension and perpetuity of the benefits of Colonization that an auxiliary Colonization society be immediately organized in the city of Newark, and that the example should be followed in every city, town, and village in New Jersey.

A committee consisting of Messrs. F. B. Betts, Silas Merchant, Jabez P. Pennington, J. P. Jackson, and Isaac Baldwin, was then appointed to draft a constitution. Mr. Halsey stated that pledges of funds to the amount of \$1250 had already been obtained from 85 citizens of Newark, and that 300 persons had agreed to become members of the Society, and to pay one dollar entrance, and one dollar annually. The total amount pledged to be paid is \$1560, besides the annual subscription of 300.

Mr. H. also referred with much gratification to the prevailing disposition of our citizens to sustain the enterprise, and remarked that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, they had exhibited a high degree of liberality.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who pressed home the importance of the cause, with characteristic force and eloquence.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention, viz: Messrs. John Taylor, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, O. S. Halstead, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Wells, and Wm. B. Kinney.

The audience was then dismissed by the [Rev. Dr. HILLYER, of Orange, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Park House on the 28th June, to hear the report of the committee, and to complete the organization of the Society.

The adjourned meeting was held accordingly, and Stephen Dod, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported a constitution for the Colonization Society of the city of Newark auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, which was read section by section, and unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President—John Taylor; *Vice Presidents*—Caleb H. Shipman and Hanf'd Smith; *Secretary*—W. G. Lord; *Treasurer*—Dr. L. A. Smith; *Managers*—J. C. Garthwaite, Jos. N. Tuttle, Calvin Baldwin, Wm. Halsey, James N. Joralemon, Matthias W. Day, Martin Ryarson, Moses Bigelow, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Harris Baldwin, Jabez W. Hays, J. M. Quinby, James Hague, Joel W. Condit, David Clarkson, Silas Merchant, Jonas Agens, F. B. Betts, J. P. Jackson, Saml. H. Congar, Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Wells, Treat, McCarroll, Ayres, Hoover, Henderson, Chapman, Cheever, and Dodge.

Resolved, That the several clergy of the several churches in this city be respectfully requested to take up collections in their respective churches at the approaching anniversary in aid of Colonization.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be added to the list of delegates to the State Convention to be held in Trenton on the 10th July, viz. Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson and James Miller.

The following is the entire list, viz.

John Taylor, Jabez W. Hayes, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, O. S. Halsted, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Mr. Eddy, Rev. Mr. Wells, Wm. B. Kinney, Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson, James Miller.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

[Reported for the Emporium & True American.]

TRENTON, N. J., July 10, 1838.

The Delegates to the State Colonization Convention of New Jersey, appointed from different parts of the State, assembled agreeably to public notice, in the Presbyterian Church at Trenton, on this day at 3 o'clock, P. M.—and

On motion of William Halsey, Esq., was temporarily organized by the appointment of the Hon. Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, Chairman, and on motion of professor McLean, J. P. Jackson, Esq. of Newark was appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen presented credentials and took seats in the convention:

New Brunswick.—Rev. Mr. Croes.

Newark.—Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson, James Hugue, jr.

Jersey City.—D. S. Gregory, D. B. Wakeman, J. D. Miller, Peter Bently.

Gloucester.—R. W. Howell, J. B. Harrison, Augustus S. Barber, J. Whitney, A. Browning.

Trenton.—Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Rev. A. Atwood, Rev. Chas. Webster, Rev. Samuel Starr, Rev. M. J. Reese, Rev. J. H. Smaltz, William Halsted, Charles Burroughs, Samuel R. Hamilton, T. J. Stryker, J. Voorhees, S. J. Brearley, Franklin S. Mills, Ric'h. J. Bond, J. R. Dill, Dr. McKelway, William P. Sherman, Thomas McPherson, C. C. Yard.

Princeton.—Samuel Bayard, Rev. Dr. Alexander, James Green, Professor Dod, Professor McLean, R. F. Stockton, James Olden.

Elizabethtown.—J. J. Chetwood, F. B. Chetwood, J. J. Bryant, E. Sanderson.

Orange.—Rev. Albert Pierson, Edson Park.

Burlington.—Thomas Aikman, Samuel R. Gummere, Rev. Charles Fitch, John T. Newton, Jona. Huntington.

Bordentown.—G. S. Cannon, Wm. Norcross.

Lawrenceville.—Samuel H. Hammil.

Professor McLean presented a letter from the Rev. Dr. John Breckinridge, addressed to the Convention, which was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan, formerly Governor of Bassa Cove, and the Rev. Mr. Bethune of Philadelphia, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Esq., Professor McLean, Rev. M. Croes, J. J. Bryant, and Richard Howell, were appointed a committee to nominate regular officers of the Convention.

The committee having retired a short time returned and reported the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:

Hon. SAMUEL BAYARD, *President.*

Dodley S. Gregory, Rev. John Croes, J. T. Newton, and J. B. Harrison, *Vice Presidents.*

J. P. Jackson, and J. R. Gummere, *Secretaries.*

On motion of Professor McLean, William Halsey, Richard Howell, Thomas Aikman, Richard Rowing, Esqs., Rev. Albert Pierson, and such of the gentlemen who have called this Convention, and who were present, be a business committee, to prepare and present the various matters proper to be acted on by that Convention.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Croes, the letter of Dr. Breckinridge was referred to the Business Committee.

The Business Committee after a short conference reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Colonization State Society in New Jersey.

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Colonization Society will act in concert with the American Colonization Society.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halsey by request made some very interesting statements of his gratuitous labors, in behalf of the colonization cause, in the city of Newark, and the vicinity, and assured the convention that a very favorable opinion is entertained by the people in that quarter towards the Colonization enterprise, and that they had made, and were disposed to continue to make, liberal contributions to its benevolent objects.

The resolutions reported by the business committee were taken up and discussed at considerable length, by Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Croes, Rev. Mr. Yeomans, Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. Green, Mr. Jackson Mr. Browning, and Mr. Hammil.

After which the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock in the Evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met and entered into discussion of the Resolutions recommended by the business Committee. Dr. Alexander of Princeton, Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Bethune, Captain Stockton, Samuel L. Southard, Professor Dod, and Rev. Mr. Pierson, took part in the discussion.

The first Resolution, "That it is expedient to have a Colonization Society in New Jersey," was adopted unanimously.

The second Resolution was then discussed with different views by Rev. Mr. Bethune, Rev. Mr. Pierson, Professor McLean, Capt. R. F. Stockton, and Hon. S. L. Southard, without coming to any decision, when the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

8 o'clock, A. M. July 11.

The Convention again met, and the unfinished business of last evening being the second Resolution reported by the business Committee, was further discussed by Messrs. Halsey, Pierson, Dod, Dr. Alexander, Yeomans, and Capt. Stockton. The discussion involved the relation which the State Society should hold to the American Colonization Society: in reference to which there was some contrariety of opinion. After some remarks by J. P. Jackson, Esq. the following resolution was moved by him as a substitute, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the Society shall be to circulate information among the inhabitants of this State, on the subject of Colonization, and to secure for the people of color, in New Jersey, if they prefer it, a distinct settlement in Liberia, under the control of the American Colonization Society, and to act in concert with the parent institution, at the city of Washington, in the prosecution of their important and benevolent enterprise.

Whereupon a Constitution for the regulation of the Society, was adopted.

After which, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the clergymen of the different churches in New Jersey, to take up collections this year, and annually hereafter in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That Capt. R. F. Stockton, Hon. S. L. Southard, and Professors McLean and Dod, be a Committee to address a letter to the American Colonization Society, on the subject of a National Colonization Convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Hon. William Halsey, for his faithful, zealous, and gratuitous labors in the Colonization enterprise; and that he be requested to collect the moneys pledged to him.

Resolved, That it be recommended by this Convention, that Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the State Society, be formed in every town and village in the State.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Executive Committee of the State Society the appointment of a general agent or agents to advance the Colonization cause.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the friends of Colonization in New Jersey, the Christian Statesman, a newspaper published under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, and the Colonization Herald, conducted by the Pennsylvania Society, as containing authentic intelligence of the operations of this enterprise, and of the current events transpiring in the colonies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die* after prayer by Dr. Alexander.

NEWARK PAMPHLET.—An interesting pamphlet has just been published at Newark, N. J. entitled "A sketch of the Colonization enterprise, and of the soil, climate, and production of Liberia, in Africa." It presents a rapid but faithful outline of the early history of the Am. Col. Society, and of the present condition of its colonial settlements, and addresses the citizens of New Jersey in particular in the following animating strain:

"The Inhabitants of a portion of New Jersey (Somerset and Essex), early petitioned the King of Great Britain against the introduction of Slaves into the American Colonies, as not only cruel but impolitic. New Jersey was among the first of the States, who adopted measures for the gradual abolition of slavery.

"A Jerseyman first proposed and powerfully urged the formation of the American Colonization Society. A Jerseyman was his zealous coadjutor and first Secretary of the Society. Some of its most distinguished members and patrons are Jerseymen. They were Jerseymen who successfully negotiated the first highly important treaty with the natives of Africa for the territory upon which the first colony was located. He was a Jerseyman who superintended its location—and two of the most efficient agents in the cause of colonization are Jerseymen—sons of the father of the Society, one of whom has thus far directed all his energies in exciting the attention of the citizens of the different States to the enterprise of colonization, and enlisting not only individuals but States in its behalf. The other has consented to leave his home, his friends, his country, to subject himself to all the inconveniences of an infant colony of free people of color, and to hazard his life in the climate of Africa in supporting the settlement, and administering to the comforts and happiness of the colonists. And Jerseymen now offer through the instrumentality of the New Jersey Colonization Society to the free persons of color resident in it *gratuitously* to restore them to the land of their forefathers—to place them in a distinct settlement by themselves if they prefer it, under some one of the existing colonies, where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen—where they can mark on the map of Africa the name of New Jersey, and in its history the kindness of their benefactors, and their gratitude for the benefaction."

The probable effect of this appeal throughout the State may be inferred from the fact that the amount of contributions, at Newark only, to the New Jersey Colonization Society, at and since the meeting of 27th June, is upwards of sixteen hundred dollars.

SOCIETY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, dated 4th July, 1838.

DEAR SIR: AS Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, I send you the sum of thirty dollars, contributed by the following gentlemen, viz: * * * * *

Our donation is small, but I trust that it will be increased considerably, before or on the next 4th of July. We need light on the subject of Colonization. As a general thing the people of this section of country are not informed either as to the principles, the doings, or wants of the American Colonization Society, and consequently they are not prepared to further the cause. Knowing this to be the case, I directed some time ago ———, of Canonsburg, Pa., to transmit \$10 to Mr. J. C. Dunn, and order five copies of the African Repository to be sent to different individuals in this neighborhood, or rather in the congregation with which I am connected. It appears that the order had been promptly attended to, and I hope that the perusal of the Repository for one year, will produce a salutary influence amongst us in favor of the American Colonization Society. The people in this section are not inimical, as far as I know, to Colonization, but they are indifferent on the subject; their minds have not been fully informed; their sympathies have not been unloosed to enrich your Treasury.

I might write much on this subject, for my heart has long been warmly in favor of African Colonization; but knowing you to be the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and that it is your business

to receive money and not dissertations on Colonization, I shall not trespass on your time and patience. Meanwhile let me wish you abundant success. Let foul-mouthed rampant abolitionism die as a fool dieth, and be forgotten soon. Let civilization, and religion, and liberty take the place of barbarism, and superstition, and slavery, in Africa, through the medium of the African Colonization Society, and other kindred institutions. Let the blessings of freedom advance all over the world, until the inhabitants of Europe and Asia, shall break every yoke, and stand erect, and equal in rights and privileges, as they are equal in blood and birth—until America shall be entirely free from one of its greatest evils, and the continent of Africa resound, not with clanking chains, and bitter sighs, and the horrid war song, but with the songs of Jubilee, and the highest notes of "Alleluia."

Letter from a gentleman in North Carolina to the Treasurer.

SALEM, JULY 9, 1838.

DEAR SIR: My aged and venerated father departed this life a few days since, (on the 29th ult.) in the 82nd year of his age, after a short confinement. By his will he directs that two negro slaves of his, to wit: a man and his wife, Enoch and Nancy, should be liberated, provided the Colonization Society will take them and send them to Africa. Your kind intercession is entreated in this matter. Please inform me respecting the prospect, and what must be done by me as executor to fulfil the object of the will, which I wish to do as speedily as possible.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.

WALTER HERRON, of Norfolk, Virginia, who died in April last, has left a legacy of one thousand dollars to the Colonization Society. Several other benevolent objects are remembered in this will. Mr. H. was a gentleman of large fortune, and a respected member of the Catholic church. The following is an extract from the will:

"I give to the Colonization Society one thousand dollars, to aid in sending free persons of color to Liberia; and this sum I direct to be paid by my adopted daughter, out of the bank stock which I give her, and it is given in trust to her to be appropriated to that purpose; and I request her to carry my desire and wish into effect in this particular, under the advice and direction of Mr. BENJAMIN POLLARD."

COLONIZATION.—The corresponding Secretary of the New York City Colonization Society has recently visited a few towns in the interior of this State, and in a single country congregation he obtained twenty-five *life members* at \$30 each, with several subscriptions in the church of less amount. He has also received a letter from a slaveholder in the South dated June 17, 1838, of which the following is an extract.

"Dear Sir,—The more I think of your Society the more I value it, and were I the owner of a thousand slaves and a million of dollars, you should have them all, for I consider your Society the most humane institution now before the world, and I hope you may pursue it in a proper manner. I have made my will, and have left — slaves with some 15 or 20,000 dollars for your New York Colonization Society, and have left them in trust to — of your city. I have, in the mean time, left them in trust of two friends in this place to send, or put them to School for two years, and then hand them over to your Society well clothed, as I thought it best to have them instructed here so that their minds might be prepared for removal. You may consider me bound to pay to your Society the sum of — dollars a year for life, and if no adversity befalls me, I will contribute more; what I don't need for myself I wish to render useful to others."

COLONIZATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of the New York City Colonization Society was held on the evening of the 26th of June, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Nassau street—Hugh Maxwell in the chair. A letter from Hilary Teage, Colonial Secretary, to Dr. Proudfit, was read. It gives a cheering account of the present condition of the Colony, and its future prospects, dwelling particularly upon the altered tone of mind and feeling which almost every colored man experiences after residing a short time in Liberia: where he feels himself on a perfect footing of equality with his fellow citizens, entitled to and enjoying the same privileges and advantages, and free from all the mortifying distinctions which the difference of color must forever create in countries, the majority of whose inhabitants are white. The writer stated that he had been in Africa fifteen years, and that no earthly consideration could induce him to return to America.

Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove, then addressed the meeting, and hoped that his very recent arrival would be a sufficient apology for not giving so clear and detailed an account of the condition and prospects of the Colony, as the ample materials he possessed might enable him to do. His remarks would have reference more particularly to Bassa Cove and Edina, as he had resided there more than a year.

There was one subject in reference to Africa, in which the people of this country had most erroneous ideas, he meant the climate. Many persons thought that the thermometer always ranged much higher in Africa than in the United States, but such was not the fact. It was never higher than 86 or lower than 72, and tempered by a pleasant sea breeze, which so mitigated the heat, that with the thermometer at 86, the climate was delightful. Every one who possesses health, must enjoy life in Africa.

Much had been said in relation to the unhealthiness of that portion of the country occupied by the Colony. In answer to these objections he had brought with him a medical report of the mortality in Bassa Cove and Edina, which he read.

From this report it appeared that from August 1837 to April 1838, the deaths did not average more than one per month, with the exception of the month of March, during which there were five deaths, three of which were of children only a year old. Amongst all the deaths which occurred during the period referred to, there was but one case of fever, and no case of a death occurring from disease peculiarly incidental to the climate.

Governor Matthias next adverted to the manners and behaviour of the colonists, and said that the first time he opened the Court at Bassa Cove he was utterly astonished at the perfect order and formality with which every thing was conducted by the colored clerk, sheriff and jury, and that when the trials were over and the sentences pronounced, which he remarked were extremely lenient, several of the audience approached him and congratulated him on his appointment in a manner which would have been creditable to any people, no matter what their color or country.

He next adverted to the resources of the Colony for supporting its inhabitants, and said that in the infancy of the Colony, many of the

emigrants neglected agricultural pursuits, and occupied themselves in trading in ivory and other articles, in consequence of which they were at one time almost deprived of the necessities of life, but it had taught them a good lesson, and showed them that they must not rely at all times on obtaining supplies from home, so that at present the head of every family in the Colony had a farm under cultivation.—Mr. Sheridan, a colored man, who had gone to the colony from this country, and was settled within five or six miles of Bassa Cove, had built five or six houses and cleared thirty acres of land, on part of which there was a flourishing crop of corn, and he had prepared another part of it for sugar cane, and there could be little doubt that ere long he would be able to grow coffee and sugar in abundance, and these articles were likely to be the staple produce of the country.

In relation to the religious habits of the colonists, he could say, that in no part of the world was the Sabbath more respected. It was not only respected by the colonists, but even the natives had learned to respect it. There were five churches in the Colony—two Baptist, two Methodist, and one Presbyterian.

It had been asked, did the country contain within itself abundant means for supporting the Colony, and he would unhesitatingly say that it did. That there were instances of persons being to a certain degree in want, he was ready to admit, but it arose from causes within their own power to control, and there was nothing to prevent them from ultimately arriving at wealth and respectability, and such he had no doubt would be the result.

In relation to the natives, he considered the colonists in no danger whatever from them.—Four or five of the native Kings had dined with him a few days before he left the country, and they seemed to entertain nothing but the most friendly feelings for the colonists.

The natives were willing to work, and could be had for 25 cents per day, and Mr. Sheridan had 25 of them working for him at that price. With a good soil, a good climate, cheap labor, and perfect liberty, there was surely nothing to prevent the colonists from obtaining wealth and influence.

The Rev. Mr. Seys next addressed the meeting, and stated that he had lived nearly four years in Liberia as a Missionary of the Methodist Church. He had taken considerable pains to ascertain whether the Colonists were satisfied to remain there or wished to return to America, and found that amongst the most intelligent of them not a man of them would consent to leave it, in order to come back to the United States.

An Academy was opened last year in Liberia, and the eagerness with which the young men flocked to it, and their capacity of comprehension was really astonishing.

He had examined the soil of Liberia with considerable attention, and must have some knowledge of the subject from having lived the greater part of his life in the West Indies, and there was nothing in the West Indies to surpass or equal it. As an instance of the fertility of the soil he would mention one circumstance. At Millsburgh, 21 miles up St. Paul's river, he saw a field of corn, the stalks of which were so high that he stood along side some of them and put his umbrella standing on

the top of his hat and then asked a friend who was with him how much higher was the corn than the top of the umbrella, and his friend told him it was about six inches higher. And these stalks were not mere rank vegetation without bearing any thing, but each stalk had two or three ears of corn equally good as what is generally sent from the United States to the West Indies.

So adapted is the soil for the sugar cane that he believed these Colonies are destined at a future day, perhaps in our own time, to export sugar of a superior quality to any that was ever produced in the West India Islands or the United States. Mr. Williams has now six or seven acres of sugar cane, and looks to America for assistance to make it into sugar, as a letter was received some months back, stating that from this city or Philadelphia, a sugar mill would be sent out to Liberia. The land is also adapted to the growth of cotton, but with this article he was not much acquainted. He had however brought a small sample of Liberia cotton along with him. (He here showed it to the meeting.)

His brother had already adverted to the religious feelings with which the colonists had imbued the natives. On this subject he could say much, but must reserve it for another occasion. He would however mention one fact. A friend of his was taken ill on the Sabbath and wished for fruit, and as it was considered justifiable under such circumstances to purchase it on the Sabbath, one of the natives who was passing through the town was asked to sell a water melon, and he replied; "No, it be God's day and I can't sell it."

A letter was read from William C. Waters to Doctor Proudfit, in which the writer, who had been three months at Bassa Cove, stated amongst other matters that the moral and religious character of the people is not surpassed in any part of New England.

Mr. Maxwell then resigned the Chair, and proposed the following resolution, which he prefaced in a brief but most eloquent address.

Resolved, That from all the intelligence received of the improvement, literary, intellectual, and moral, of the Colonists in Africa, and also of their health and contentment in their new homes, we are encouraged to persevere in the prosecution of the Colonization enterprise.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Proudfit closed the meeting with prayer.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING LIBERIA.

Dr. McDowall, the writer of the subjoined letter, went out to Liberia, about four years ago, as one of the Colonial Physicians, and has recently returned to the United States. The testimony is that of a candid and intelligent mind, given after full opportunities of observation.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July 3, 1838.*

To the Editor of the Christian Statesman :

SIR : After a residence of nearly four years in the Colony of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, the present condition and prospects of which I have endeavored to investigate closely and impartially, it affords

me great pleasure to be able, conscientiously to record to you my full and decided conviction of the ultimate success of African Colonization. The Colony under the care of the American Colonization Society has attained a degree of prosperity which puts the question of its practicality forever at rest. Whether it will fulfill all the objects contemplated by its managers and expected by its friends, depends entirely upon the support and countenance constantly and regularly afforded to it by the American People. I am sorry to find that the noble work is at a stand, from the embarrassed state of the Society's funds; but surely this cannot long be the case, more particularly when it is recollected that this state of affairs was induced solely by the extent and value to which the managers estimated American liberality and benevolence. Yielding to the still increasing desire for emigrations, expeditions were sent out in such numbers, there was no alternative between incurring considerable expense by drawing largely on the Society's funds from the Colony, or allowing the people to suffer and die for want of adequate accommodations. Shall the Society then want support because it attempted to effect too much? Had it formed too high an opinion of the active benevolence of the American people? Shall it be said that America is willing to do all she can for Africa and her own colored population, provided it can be effected at little expense? These questions must be answered by acts.

There is no nation owes Africa a larger debt than the United States. There is none that can repay that obligation with greater interest. The entire moral regeneration of Africa will be accelerated or retarded by her decision and conduct on this point.

She may raise up on the continent of Africa, a nation reflecting back across the Atlantic, the wisdom and benevolence of her own institutions. The work has been commenced, and that too with a prosperity unequalled, even under more favorable circumstances.

The settlements in Liberia, first established, and yet under the control of the Parent Society, are Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburg, and Marshall. They contain, and will for some time possess the largest portion of the population of Liberia. In the Colony of Bassa Cove there are three settlements, Bassa Cove, Edina, (until lately belonging to the Parent Society,) and Bexley's just settled on the North bank of the St. John's river, about eight miles from the sea. This last was formed partly by the assistance, and named at the request of the British Colonization Society in London. It is to be regretted that the wise plans and benevolent intentions of this Society, so auspiciously commenced, should be frustrated by English Abolition prejudice against the United States. I regret this, I repeat, not on account of the United States, for they are able to take care of themselves, but because of Africa, and her superstitious benighted children. It is but still longer delaying the time when her beautiful valleys and palmy shades will resound with Hallelujahs and Hosannas to Him who died for all!

The next Colony south of Bassa Cove is Sinou just established by the Louisiana and Mississippi Colonization Society. When I left the coast, it contained only a few individuals. The location I understand is good. Cape Palmas, the Maryland Colony, is in a flourishing condition from all accounts: I have not been enabled to visit it.

Thus Christian settlements are gradually rising on the west coast of Africa, "few and far between," it is true, but still exercising a considerable salutary influence around them. By this plan of Colonization we place, by one and the same act, outposts on her dark confines, which, while they radiate the gladsome light and renovating influence of religion and civilization; also prevent the introduction and continuance of that diabolical system of slave traffic—every vessel engaged in which, as it disappears from the coast with each successive freight of unpitied human sufferers, leaves behind it another torch to spread still further through that ill-fated land, the conflagration of ruthless war, and the miseries of hopeless captivity. But what effect have the visits of the numerous cruisers, and the many captures of slave vessels of which we hear and read, upon the slave trade? Why, none at all upon the internal slave trade and the wars of which it is the direct cause. What matters it to the stern African chief, whether the band of captives, doomed to be sold to replenish his exchequer and reward his warriors, are landed again at Sierra Leone or arrive safe at Havanna? His anxiety is, not whether he shall be able to sell his prisoners, but when and how he is to get them. 'Tis true, captures of slave vessels may interrupt and embarrass those engaged in the traffic; but at the same time the marketable value of the slave is increased just in proportion to the hazard and difficulty in supplying the demand; at present one vessel arriving safe out of five, will more than pay expenses. The temptations, therefore, to engage in the trade, became even stronger than before. What would we gain were slave vessels prevented entirely from approaching the coast of Africa, unless we placed an active, healthy source of improvement, instead of them, to preserve the negative advantage? Now there appears to me no better way to do this than by Christian Colonies, placed along the coast and extending inward. Wherever the Colonies now existing, can exercise immediate influence, the slave trade ceases. All the natives around know that they cannot be friends of the Colony if they are detected selling any of their people for slaves. At Bassa Cove they know that rum is not allowed to be sold to them, and they do not ask for it. So far the influence is good.

It is true that there are slave factories not far from the territories of the Colony; they are established there as being less liable to capture and suspicion, so that at times you may behold at one and the same view, the emigrant ship displaying the star spangled banner just arrived, and the slave vessel crowding all canvass across the waters with her cargo of hopeless captives. Any attempt on the part of the Colonies to interfere with the slave traders by force, would be useless, only tempting the slave vessels, well armed as they generally are, to take ample vengeance on their small vessels and towns—more particularly as until lately American vessels of war seldom visited the Colonies.—Let not those then who withhold their assistance from the cause, complain because the slave trade has not been entirely destroyed by the Colony, and its influence has not converted all the natives into Christians.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE COLONY ON AFRICA.—Without the aid of Colonies, missionary labor would produce but little. They have in the

settlements demonstration of civilization and superiority which at once appeal to the perceptive faculties of the native. All this he attributes to the agency of the "Book," a word used for knowledge derived from education. Many of the chiefs are anxious to have their sons in the settlements to learn the language, and become "all same as white man," admitting at the same time, that their fathers are too old to learn. White and black have become adjectives expressive of knowledge and ignorance. They regard the colonists as white compared to them, and use the term when speaking of or to the Colonists. Almost every family has a native boy in it, sometimes remaining for years. The Colonies have a decided advantage over Sierra Leone, in the extent and permanence of moral influence. The additions of recaptured Africans which are continually made to that Colony, it is evident add nothing to its moral power; it is merely the removal of natives from one part of the coast to the other, without any increase of knowledge.

The moral influence and control which the Parent Society has, and ought to exercise, is very much lessened, from the evident want of support of the Public to the Society. The people, in a great measure, govern themselves; yet, I think the objects of the Society and the expectations of the friends of the Colony would be disappointed were they now thrown on their own resources. The number of intelligent Colonists are not sufficient to fill all the offices, and supply deficiencies. Nor will it be safe to do so until the state of agriculture in the Colony affords exports sufficient to enable them to defray the expenses of their own Government. For this purpose the cultivation of coffee will answer every purpose; any plan which would effect and secure this object, would also establish the prosperity of the Colony on a firm basis. The people are too poor to carry it out to a sufficient extent.

I repeat again, that Colonization alone affords the only certain cure for the evil of Slavery in Africa. It is just awakening more kindly feelings towards the colored man by showing that difficult and trying circumstances have aroused dormant energy, established self-confidence and self-respect. He can, when once fairly established there, as from a distant elevation, coolly and dispassionately look at his former condition in America, with all its lights and shades, whether viewed as an individual or a people, and compare it with that in Liberia—new emotions of freedom pervade his bosom as he looks forward. He judges more justly, and therefore, more kindly of the wisdom and motives of Colonization. He rises from the consideration with renewed energy. He is surrounded with no prejudice to check his lofty aspiration after honor, nor ridicule to paralyse the first efforts which those aspirations have given birth to. To the Christian, for Africa

"A star of hope is lighted on Messurado's steep;"

and Christians, I am sure, will respond to your appeal for aid. There can be no stopping point to doing good. This cause combines in it the elements of most benevolent institutions. In this view I do not see how any benevolent man can withhold his aid.

In conclusion, after a residence of nearly four years in Liberia, my deliberate opinion is—

1st. *That the scheme of your Society operates beneficially for the Colonist*—He feels there that he has greater liberty of thought and ac-

tion. His pursuits take a higher aim, and his thoughts a nobler range. He feels a new energy arising within him, and sees around him motives to excite laudable ambition, to signalise himself among his fellow-citizens. On his arrival in the country, he will cast his first inquiring glance over a beautiful landscape of unfading green ; instead (as is often represented) of burning sandy deserts, he will find a climate of a delicious uniform warmth. Two hours work a day regularly will afford him comfortable subsistence, if he has not the spirit to wish for any thing more. He will have no biting winter cold to consume his profits; he need be at no expense for firewood, so important in cold countries. He may rise from a private soldier to a colonel—from a private citizen to a high office of trust and influence. If he has talent, he can show it; if he has none, he is still a better man there than in America. I do not know an intelligent Colonist there who wishes to return to the United States. One, a respectable preacher, informed me that during his last visit to America, he was never so sensible of what freedom really was. He could not but deplore the state of the free blacks in the north, nominally free, yet enjoying none of its privileges ; yet laughing and merry under the weight of degradation and contempt: would to Heaven, he said, they all had the spirits of men, they would come to Liberia and assist us to make a nation of their own. And,

2dly. *That it promises great and enduring good to the people of Africa.*—The Colony has reclaimed a large portion of African territory from the influence and use of the slave traders. It has turned the attention of the natives themselves more to other sources of living: it has awakened strong desires to possess civilized comfort and conveniences; it has learned them to respect the Sabbath; it has brought them news of Christ and the Bible; they have been led to enquire into and see the reason of the Colonists' superiority; the native boys are acquiring the habits and pursuits of the Colonists; they may be seen at the same Sunday school together; education on both sides is only wanting to make them coalesce in the closest union ; of extermination there need be no fear—neither are too fond of the perils of war. The news has already gone abroad through the country, that the "American man's town," is a refuge for the slave; and many have escaped the clutches of the slave-master and the horrors of the slave-ship's hold by that means. Just before I left Bassa Cove, there was a man and two women, who escaped from Joe Harris, a native chief, and sent him their defiance to come now and take them.

Colonization, as yet, has been a small matter—its means have been limited. It requires the patronage of Government to educe from its operation the greatest amount of good for Africa, and to make the Colony what it should be for the spirited emigrant from the United States. Indeed, I am clearly of opinion that the Parent Society should be better sustained, unless the public are resolved to leave the Colonists now under its care, to attach themselves to some other Society, or to some foreign Government which would accept them. They want encouragement and aid to render agriculture so extensive as to produce articles in sufficient abundance for exportation. An association of gentlemen might introduce coffee, and at the same time aid the Colonists.

by affording them labor, and instruct them by example. Such means, however, would have a better influence, if exercised through the Society. In fine, and above all, you must have funds adequate to make the scheme efficient and respectable.

The work is but begun; it is in the power of the American People to complete it. What a noble monument might be raised by the United States, on the coast of Africa, to her humanity and beneficence. The small, feeble lights, which now twinkle on that dark land, would be brightened up, and burn with a steady light, dispensing the warmth and blessing of civilization and Christianity, through all her dark abodes. That it may speedily be so, is the strongest wish of,

Your obedient servant,

R. McDOWALL.

The following letter from the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, a colored Methodist Missionary, formerly of Norfolk, Va., is taken from the Virginia and North Carolina Missionary Journal.

MILLSBURG, WHITE PLAINS, *May 12, 1838.*

REV. SIR: I embrace this opportunity of witnessing to you a few lines, to inform you of our health. We all have very good health here. I am happy to say that we have lost none of our family since we have been here. As this is the first time that I write to you since I arrived here last, suffer me to give a small sketch of what I have been employed about. On my arrival here, I was told that it had fallen to my lot to erect the buildings for the Manual Labor School, on the St. Paul's river, about twenty miles from Monrovia; and at the same time to take charge of a small society, about nine in number. For want of a pastor, the wolf had scattered the flock. This was somewhat discouraging to me. Having a large family to contend with, and the fever, I could not enter immediately upon this work. Some time passed away before I could do any thing. The first visit I made to the place, things looked very gloomy. I lodged in an humble dwelling, after the natives' fashion.—Nothing was so pleasing as the early praises from almost a thousand voices from the green chambers of the forest. It brought to my mind that verse which saith,

"Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

But glory be to our Lord for what he has done for us. Since that time, it may be said, "the wilderness has blossomed as the rose, and the tongue of the dumb has begun to sing, for in the wilderness waters have broken out, and streams in the desert." The gloomy cloud has departed, and we have been favored with a gracious shower from above, and the little one is become a thousand. We have now a well organized church of about seventy members, and a fine school of native boys and girls, some of which begin to read, and several profess to have religion, and have joined the church, and they have the names of some of our esteemed brethren in the Lord, among whom we have a William McKendree, a Nathan Bangs, and many others. I have also taken the liberty to have among the rest, a Wm. A. Smith; he with

others, were baptised by the Rev. John Seys, that faithful man of God. He has been a blessing to Africa. He goes home now with his family, who are in very bad health. He will give a full account of the mission, therefore you will excuse the omission of any remarks by me.

Dear sir, before I close this, suffer me to say, that I am more and still more pleased with Africa. I must now bring this to a close, for time is short. Pray for us that the blessed Lord may continue his blessing with us.

I remain your affectionate brother in Christ,

BEVERLY R. WILSON.

LETTER FROM JAMES MOORE,

An emigrant from Washington, D. C. to Liberia, to his former owner.

EDINA, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA, May 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR: It is with gratitude I received your kind letter, dated the 27th September, 1837, on the 29th of March, 1838. It rejoiced my soul and all my family's to hear from you and your family, and that you are still alive—bless God for it. It is with sorrow that I hear that my young master and playmate, and one whom I loved and esteemed, namely, ———, is dead. O, how I am disappointed. I was in hopes of seeing him again before he died. You inform me that Miss ——— is married. May she have much joy, and be like her mother, who was honorable among the living, and the noble among the dead; who walked in the path of virtue, and was a pattern to all that knew her; a mistress and a mother. Do not think that I would flatter you, my dear friend, for I cannot say too much of such noble friends. I wish very much to come to the States for a while to see you all.

You wish to know my situation, and how I like this part of the world, and if I wanted any thing. I answer the first—I am doing well: I am in the Medical Department; my salary was five hundred dollars a year heretofore, and is now five hundred; I have two good houses and three lots; also, forty acres of land, ten of which are in culture—coffee, cotton, cassada, plantains, bannanas, beans, rice, yams, papaws, and melons, that you can tend or raise in the States; they grow all the year here. One acre of land is worth two in the United States. In a word, sir, no man can starve here that will work one-third of his time. It is a beautiful country indeed. I would not return to the States again, to live, on any consideration whatever, even if slavery was removed. But, sir, we are freemen here, and enjoy the rights of men. What shall I say about want—why sometimes we want sugar and tea, also, butter and meat. But time will remove all this. I have a plenty of milk, and make butter; but there are a great many that have not cows and goats in abundance. Cloth and tobacco are acceptable here, and earthenware or crockery. I would be glad to get as much blue cloth as would make me a close-bodied coat, as the article is scarce here. I will try to do what you requested me.

You would do well to send out some brandy to preserve such things as snakes, scorpions, and many other things, as spirits are prohibited

here, and hardly used among us, and cannot be bought for money. You need not be afraid to send it, by thinking it will bring trouble on me, for it is with and by the consent of Dr. Johnson that I am employed, and he will assist in choosing the plants for you—he is a smart man. I showed him your letter, and he offered his views on the subject. I would send you many things now, but your letter came to hand too late, and the ship arrived to day and will sail to-morrow. I will write to you by every ship that goes to America, for the time to come.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that this is a flourishing settlement indeed. The people thrive. All my children are well, and my wife has good health; the children are good English scholars.—James is studying medicine with Dr. JOHNSON.

Yours,

JAMES MOORE.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE OF LIBERIA.

[From the *Colonization Herald*.]

Hitherto the great enterprise of Colonization has been carried on entirely by the means of private contributions; but the time has now come when the friends of this cause may press the productive power of the young nation they have founded into their service; and, by enlisting the enterprise of Liberia, make the spirit of commerce and agriculture auxiliary to the generous efforts of philanthropy.

The success which has already crowned the comparatively feeble means supplied by individual gifts, while it affords the most abundant proof of the practicability of the scheme, ought not to induce a too confident reliance upon this source of support, nor divert attention from the employment of whatever agencies may properly be made subservient to the end in view.

The object of this article is to direct the attention of the commercial man as well as the purely benevolent to Liberia, as the theatre of extensive business operations, and to propose a plan by which capital may be invested there to the permanent advantage of the colony, the advancement of colonization, and the profit of the proprietor.

In the first place let us look at the number and value of articles embraced in the present commerce of Western Africa, and which may be called the natural productions of the country in the strictest sense of the term, as nature supplies them ready for the market almost without the aid of man.

1. GOLD, which is found at different points of the coast from the Gambia to the bight of Benin, and probably to a much greater extent, is obtained by the natives by washing the sand which is brought down from the mountains by the rivers. As the purest and richest veins lie much deeper than those which are worn away by the attrition of mountain streams, the mountains only need to be explored, and the veins worked by the aid of scientific skill, to open sources of unlimited wealth. Even now, the trade in this article is very large. From Sierra Leone, in a single year, it has been exported to the value of \$100,000.

2. **PALM OIL.** This article is produced by the nut of the Palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it both in Europe and America is increasing rapidly, and there is no doubt it will ere long rank among the most important articles of trade. In 1834, there was imported into Liverpool alone 12,000 tons of Palm oil valued at \$1,700,000.

3. **CAMWOOD, RED-WOOD, BAR-WOOD,** and other dye woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles east of Bassa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is known except the Camwood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to the Colony; roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the kings of the country will readily give their co-operation in a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of exports in this article to Europe and America, but it is very great and employs a large number of vessels. One Liverpool house imported 300 tons in a single year worth about \$30,000.

4. **IVORY** is procured along the whole western coast and constitutes an important article of commerce. It is supposed that from \$80,000 to \$100,000 worth is annually exported.

5. **GUMS** of different kinds enter largely into the transactions of trade. The house referred to above imported in three years into Liverpool of Gum Senegal nearly \$300,000.

Besides these, the following may be specified among the most important items of trade at present: wax, hides, mahogany, teak, rice, and gambia wood. When we reflect that these are merely the materials spontaneously furnished by nature, which may be increased indefinitely by the application of industry and science, we cannot but wonder at the extent and variety of the resources of that rich and beautiful country.

The excellence of the climate and the amazing fertility of the soil afford facilities for the pursuits of agriculture scarcely equalled in the most favored regions elsewhere. Besides an endless variety of fruits and vegetables suited to supply the wants, and gratify the tastes of a home population, the great commercial staples of tropical production can be raised to an extent equal to the wants of the world.

COTTON of a beautiful staple, is indigenous and grows for twelve or fourteen years in succession without renewal of the plant.

COFFEE of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is found in the vicinity of Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It grows from 30 to 40 years and yields about nine pounds to the shrub yearly.

SUGAR CANE grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to much greater perfection than in our southern states.

INDIGO, CAOUTCHOUC, PEPPER, TAMARINDS, and many other things, which are brought from other tropical countries to this, might be added to the list. Indeed there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal or greater excellence in Western Africa.

Here are the elements of wealth, the materials of an extensive and

tempting commerce. Enterprise and capital are alone wanting to develop and make them available to the highest purposes of civilization, the extension of arts, the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of Christianity. Liberia without assistance is unable to turn this mighty latent power to account. Her citizens arriving from America with little or no property, have to contend with many difficulties peculiar to pioneers, in procuring subsistence for themselves and families. And soon after the first hard struggles with the forest and fever are past, and they are comfortably established on their little plantations, their attention must necessarily be confined to a limited sphere of effort, and their advances slow and toilsome from extreme poverty to the easy competence which, with patient industry, they may confidently look forward to. Capitalists can alone accomplish for Liberia, the grand results which would rapidly follow the proper development of her vast resources; and surely, whether a noble desire of advancing the interests of those young Christian states, or a laudable wish to enlarge the boundaries of commerce and add to the comforts of mankind, or simply a desire of making a good investment, move our wealthy citizens, the money will not be wanting for this great enterprise.

The plan I would suggest is, that a joint stock company be formed with a capital of \$100,000 or \$150,000, to carry on agricultural and commercial operations within the limits of the colony, for a term not exceeding thirty years.

The shares to be small, say \$100, and a certain proportion of them offered to the colonists.

All the persons employed in the service of the company to be colonists, with the exception of such mechanics or other persons as the colony could not furnish.

The company to be subject to the laws of the colony and the general inspection and supervision of the Governor; and to enjoy certain privileges from the Society, viz.

The transportation of the Society's emigrants and goods to Africa, and the return freight.

The free use of 2000 acres of land to be so selected as to afford water power, timber, and the best arable soil.

The use of the public wharves, and exemption from port charges in the colony.

To keep a store in the colony for the accommodation of persons employed in the company's service, and for wholesale trade with the merchants of the colony, and traffic with the natives.

The establishment of mills and manufactories free of taxation or any public charge during the term of the company's charter.

It should also be subject to the following conditions. To carry out all the emigrants offered by the Society from such ports as circumstances should make it necessary to receive them, at a limited price.

To construct all their buildings of good materials and in a permanent manner, and to leave them in good order at the expiration of their charter, for the use of the colony. The society paying for them at a fair valuation.

To clear and plant within two years at least 300 acres of land in sugar cane, coffee, and cotton.

Not to engage in the coasting trade of the colony, which shall be reserved to the Colonists.

The company shall pay to the society as a bonus for their privileges the annual sum of \$

When the profits of the company shall exceed ten per cent. per annum, twenty-five per cent. of such excess shall be paid to the society for the purposes of education in the Colony; and if such excess shall ever amount to thirty-three per cent. on the investment, then one half of all profits above that sum shall be paid to the society for said purpose.

All persons disposed to encourage a plan of this kind are invited to communicate their views on the subject to the general agent of the Society.

T. B.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The "Friend" of June 2d, gives the following extracts of a despatch from her majesty's commissioners at Havana, to Lord Palmerston, dated 25th October last.

"During the months of August and September there arrived here for sale, from the United States, several new schooners, some of which were *already expressly fitted for the slave trade*.

"Amongst them we have been able to ascertain the names of four, viz. *Emanuel, Dolores, Anaconda, and Viper*. They vary in size from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons; their construction is of the slightest possible description; their rig that of the New-York pilot boats, and such as is very much in use by the coasting traders of the ports of this island. They are furnished with thirty sweeps are unarmed, of very light draught of water, and certainly a class of vessel admirably adapted for escaping from and deceiving his majesty's cruisers.

"The present system under trial by the slave speculators is, that they shall leave the coast of Africa in convoys of three or four, trust entirely to speed, and, in the event of being hard pressed by chase, to sacrifice one of their number for the purpose of securing, if possible, the safety of the others.

"The 'Emanuel' and 'Dolores' were purchased, and have since left the port (we believe with other names,) on slaving expeditions, under the Spanish flag.

"But to our astonishment and regret, we have ascertained that the two latter vessels, the 'Anaconda' and 'Viper,' the one on the 6th, and the other on the 10th current, cleared out, and sailed from hence for the Cape de Verde Islands, under the American flag.

"These two vessels arrived in the Havana, fitted in every particular for the slave trade, and took on board a cargo which would at once have condemned as a slaver any vessel belonging to the nations that are parties to the equipment article. It is unnecessary for us to occupy your lordship's time with a recital of the various evils which will arise, should a continuance of this scandalous and open abuse of the American flag be countenanced by that government.

"It is, nevertheless, our duty to state, that the slave-dealers have conceived great hopes of being able to cover their nefarious speculations in this way, founded upon the definitive determination of the President 'not to make the United States a party to any convention on the subject of the slave trade, and judging from the observable impetus which their view of the above declaration has given to the slave trade, we fear, that before any representation can reach Washington, many similar enterprises will have been embarked in. Thus, my lord, so far as we are informed, or are able to draw an inference from these distressing details, the expression of the above determination by the head of a free government, upon a subject repre-

sented as being 'an object in which every branch of the government and the whole people of the United States feel a deep solicitude,' has been the means of inducing American citizens to build and fit in their own ports vessels only calculated for piracy or the slave trade, to enter this harbor, and, in concert with the Havana slave-traders, take on board a prohibited cargo, manacles, &c. and proceed openly to that most notorious depot for this iniquitous traffic, the Cape de Verde Islands, under the shelter of their national flag. As a further exemplification of the mistake which we consider that government to have made in withholding its consent to the recent conventions, we may add, that while these American slavers were making their final arrangements for departure, the Havana was visited more than once by American ships of war, as well as British and French.

"His majesty's commissioners therefore, are not without a hope, that a recital of the above facts, and the return thus made by some of the citizens of the United States to their government for the jealous care with which it has sought to preserve their 'rights and dignity,' in refusing to accede to the only efficacious measures yet put into operation for the suppression of the slave trade, (i. e.) the mutual right of search and the equipment article, that government will be induced to reconsider the consequences thus likely to ensue, should it permit the present facilities to exist.

"It is true, that the mockery of a sale, or transfer to a Portuguese subject is to be enacted when these vessels reach their present destination; but such an excuse, if offered, can never be admitted in extenuation of the crime which we hold all concerned in the expedition to be guilty of.

"As the cargoes of these vessels were placed on board them by the French house of Forcade & Co., established here, his majesty's commissioners considered it their duty to address a letter to the French consul-general upon the subject, of which we have the honor to enclose a copy, together with that gentleman's reply."

We also addressed a letter to the American consul, of which we beg leave to enclose a copy, together with the reply made by the American vice-consul, the consul being absent from his post, but expected to return in a few days. * * * * *

"The American vice-consul having obligingly furnished us with the most important part of the information which we asked from the captain general, viz. the names of the Americans under whose charge as masters, these vessels quitted the Havana, his excellency's refusal is of little importance. The subjoined list gives the dates of clearance and the names of the masters, from the books of the American consulate.

"Anaconda, Wm. Knight, master, cleared on the 4th inst.; Viper, H. Galt, 8th inst.; Fanny Butler, Allen Richard, 22d inst.; Rosanna, George Chason, 22d inst.

"The 'Fanny Butler' and 'Rosanna,' have proceeded to the Cape de Verde Islands and the coast of Africa, under the American flag, upon the same inhuman speculation."

The "Friend" goes on to state that "the aid given by the citizens of the United States to slave dealers is further incidentally proved in the case of the 'El Explorada,' (belonging to the famous slave trading firm of Blanco & Carbello, at the Havana,) which was condemned at Sierra Leone. Amongst the papers exhibited before the mixed commission court, there was a copy of instructions to the master from the owners, in which they inform him, 'in case of accident, that their correspondents at Matanzas are Messrs. Peter Muir & Co.; at Baltimore, Messrs. Peter Harmony & Co.; in New York, Robert Barry, Esq.; in Porto Rico, Mr. Peter Cuarch; in Santiago de Cuba, Messrs. Rafael Maio & Brothers; and in Trinidad, Messrs. Fernandez Bartida & Co.; upon either of which firms he may draw on account of the expedition he was engaged in.' We hope some inquiry will be instituted as to the connection of this house at Trinidad with the slave trade."

"The annual report of her majesty's commissioners at Havana, contains the following important paragraph respecting the conduct of American citizens engaged in the slave trade carried on at that port:—

"Enclosure No. 4, containing a list of American slave-vessels which have sailed from this port for the coast of Africa, has already formed the subject of a despatch to your lordships; nevertheless, we cannot conceal our deep regret at the new and dreadful impetus imparted to the slave trade of this island by the manner in which some American citizens impudently violate every law, by embarking openly for the coast of Africa under their national flag, with the avowed purpose of bringing slaves to this market.

"We are likewise assured, that it is intended by means of this flag to supply slaves for the vast province of Texas; agents from thence being in constant communication with the Havana slave-merchants."

We scarcely dare now enter upon the fearful question of the enormous impetus likely to be given to the slave trade in consequence of the new state of affairs which has arisen in regard to Texas. We are informed on undoubted authority, that within the last twelve months, 15,000 negroes were imported into that province, it may be said, direct from Africa, as they were merely transhipped at Cuba, many of them not having even been landed there, and those that were merely placed *en depot* till vessels were ready to receive them.

ITEMS CONCERNING THE SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from Montego Bay, dated March 12th, which we find in a late London Paper, says: "The slave trade is flourishing more than ever. A schooner brought in here lately landed an immense number of poor creatures, compared to the extent of accommodations for those on board, and, shocking to relate, they assert, that during the latter part of their voyage, the flesh of those who died was served out to them at their meals, of which they were not aware until some of the healthy people were killed for the same purpose. As the statement has been corroborated by many of the Africans, I fear it is too true. It was first discovered by Mr. Evelyn of the customs at Lucia.—*Boston Courier*."

THE LATE WILLIAM PITT.

The widow of Sir William Knighton, Keeper of the Privy Purse to George 4th, has recently published memoirs of her husband, including extracts from a journal occasionally kept by him. The following interesting notice is from his journal for July 27, 1809:

"At the dinner on this day, Lord Wellesley spoke of the brilliancy of Mr. Pitt's speech on the slave trade. He said he had never heard any thing equal to it; that his adversaries with uplifted hands acknowledged its power; that Fox during the progress of it, could not help exclaiming in tones of admiration. His lordship mentioned the ridicule of Lord Carhampton against the project of emancipating, which he did very successfully, *although Mr. Pitt would not allow himself to laugh at his jokes*. On the rest of the House the effect was irresistible."

The deportment of Pitt on this occasion is another and interesting illustration of the truth, that a healthy moral feeling is always associated with intellectual greatness of the highest order. The detestation with which that first of British Statesmen and orators regarded the slave trade,

is as well proved as any fact in history. Yet there have not been wanting revilers to insinuate doubts of his sincerity in urging its abolition!

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

On the evening of May 22, the Commons received the following answer to an address to the Queen.

"I have received your dutiful address expressing your opinions, wishes, and hopes, as to the measures best calculated to accomplish the effectual extinction of the traffic in slaves. I can assure you that I fully share your regret in observing the extent of human suffering still occasioned by this cruel trade. I have recently concluded with some foreign States additional stipulations, for the purpose of putting down this traffic. I am engaged in negotiations with other foreign States for arrangements founded on the principles recommended in your address, and I am urging Portugal to fulfil her engagements with Great Britain by the conclusion of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade now carried on under the Portuguese flag. You may rely on my earnest endeavors to give full effect to your wishes on this important subject."

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The British brigantine Buzzard, arrived at Portsmouth the last of April, from the squadron on the Coast of Africa, brought the melancholy accounts of a dreadful mortality which had prevailed on board all the vessels. The Buzzard, which had been on the station three years and ten months, brought home one officer and seventeen men of her original crew of 58. The other vessels have suffered nearly in the same proportion.

The Buzzard's success in making captures stands unparalleled on the coast. During three years and ten months she made the following: El Formidable, Spanish brig, after a sharp action of 45 minutes carried by boarding, with 712 slaves; Iberia, Spanish schooner, 313 do.; Bien Venido, do. 433 do.; Semiramis, do. 477 do.; Norma, 269 do.; Eigera, Spanish schooner, 198 do.; Mindello, Portuguese, 268 do.; Felicia, Spanish brigantine, cut out of the river Bonny by the boats, under her present commander, containing 401 slaves; Famosa Primera, Spanish schooner, with a valuable slave cargo; Atalaya, Spanish schooner, 119 do.; Olimpia, Portuguese, 284 do.; Serea, do 22 do., also Felix, in company with Thalia, with 567 do.; making a total of 4,483 slaves.

The British squadron on the coast of Africa, consists of thirteen ships and smaller vessels, constantly on the look-out for slavers.—*Lon. Pap.*

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Boston Courier gives the following shocking incident concerning one of the captured slave ships which left Africa with 442 slaves:

Sickness was general among them on the voyage. The captain, by name Collingwood, pretended to be short of water, called his officers together and said, 'If the slaves died a natural death, it would be the loss of the owners of the ship; but if they were thrown alive into the sea, it would be the loss of the underwriters!' and he argued 'that it would not be so cruel to throw the poor sick wretches into the sea, as to suffer them to linger out a few days under the disorders with which they were afflicted.' The mate objected as there was no *present* want of water; but the captain prevailed, and he caused to be picked out from the ship's cargo 133 slaves, who were by his orders, *thrown alive into the sea with fetters on them!*

HAYTI.

[*From the Christian Statesman.*]

SIR: Your being one of the principal members of the African Colonization Society, an institution purely philanthropic, and whose object apparently is to advance the depressed free people of color to a higher grade in the scale of civilization; and as I am a planter in the South, deriving my entire subsistence from slave labor, but having a colored family and children, motives of necessity and self-preservation have induced me to labor for a similar object to yours, in which I have been employed for some time past; therefore, as wisdom is most certainly attained from comparing the facts proved by experiment, I thought that it would be interesting to you and to many of your readers, to be informed of the result of my Colonization experiments, made in the Island of Hayti, the convenient situation of which, and its nearness to the place where the emigrants lived, induced me to give it a preference. A full account of these experiments follows, and their importance may excuse the length of this communication.

About eighteen months ago, I carried out my son, George Kingsley, a healthy colored man of uncorrupted morals, about thirty years of age, tolerably well educated, of very industrious habits, and a native of Florida, together with six prime African men, my own slaves, liberated for that express purpose, to the northeast side of the Island of Hayti, near Porte Plate, where we arrived in the month of October, 1836, and after application to the local authorities, from whom I rented some good land near the sea, and thickly timbered with lofty woods, I set them to work cutting down trees, about the middle of November, and returned home to Florida. My son wrote to us frequently, giving an account of his progress. Some of the fallen timber was dry enough to burn in January, 1837, when it was cleared up, and eight acres of corn planted, and as soon as circumstances would allow, sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, rice, beans, peas, plantains, oranges, and all sorts of fruit trees, were planted in succession. In the month of October, 1837, I again set off for Hayti, in a coppered brig of 150 tons, bought for the purpose, and in five days and a half, from St. Mary's in Georgia, landed my son's wife and children, at Porte Plate, together with the wives and children of his servants, now working for him under an indenture of nine years; also two additional families of my slaves, all liberated for the express purpose of transportation to Hayti, where they were all to have as much good land in fee, as they could cultivate, say ten acres for each family, and all its proceeds, together with one-fourth part of the nett proceeds of their labor on my son's farm, for themselves; also victuals, clothes, medical attendance, &c., gratis, besides Saturdays and Sundays, as days of labor for themselves, or of rest, just at their option.

On my arrival at my son's place, called Cabaret (twenty-seven miles east of Porte Plate) in November, 1837, as before stated, I found every thing in the most flattering and prosperous condition. They had all enjoyed good health, were overflowing with the most delicious variety and abundance of fruits and provision, and were overjoyed at again meeting their wives and children; whom they could introduce into good comfortable log houses, all nicely whitewashed, and in the midst of a

profuse abundance of good provisions, as they had generally cleared five or six acres of land each, which being very rich, and planted with every variety to eat or to sell, they had become traders in rice, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, fowls, peas, beans, in short, every thing, to sell on their own account, and had already laid up thirty or forty dollars apiece. My son's farm was upon a larger scale, and furnished with more commodious dwelling houses, also, with store and outhouses. In nine months he had made and housed three crops of corn, of twenty-five bushels to the acre, each, or one crop every three months. His highland rice, which was equal to any in Carolina, so ripe and heavy as some of it to be couched or leaned down, and no bird had ever troubled it, nor had any of his fields ever been hoed, or required hoing, there being as yet no appearance of grass. His cotton was of an excellent staple, in seven months it had attained the height of thirteen feet; the stalks were ten inches in circumference, and had upwards of five hundred large boles on each stalk, (not a worm nor red bug as yet to be seen.) His yams, cassada, and sweet potatoes, were incredibly large, and plentifully thick in the ground; one kind of sweet potato, lately introduced from Taheita (formerly Otaheita) Island in the Pacific, was of peculiar excellence; tasted like new flour, and grew to an ordinary size in one month. Those I eat at my son's had been planted five weeks, and were as big as our full grown Florida potatoes. His sweet Orange trees budded upon wild storks cut off, (which every where abound) about six months before had large tops, and the buds were swelling as if preparing to flower. My son reported that his people had all enjoyed excellent health, and had labored just as steadily as they formerly did in Florida, and were well satisfied with their situation, and the advantageous exchange of circumstances they had made. They all enjoyed the friendship of the neighboring inhabitants, and the entire confidence of the Haytian Government.

I remained with my son all January, 1838, and assisted him in making improvements of different kinds, amongst which was a new two-story house, and then left him to go to Port au Prince, where I obtained a favorable answer from the President of Hayti, to his petition, asking for leave to hold in fee simple, the same tract of land upon which he then lived as a tenant, paying rent to the Haytian Government, containing about thirty-five thousand acres, which was ordered to be surveyed to him, and valued, and not expected to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, or about ten cents an acre. After obtaining this land in fee for my son, I returned to Florida in February, 1838.

As France has now consented to the independence of Hayti, to which it has formally relinquished all its claims, I will say a few words, in answer to some objections which I have heard made by very prudent people, to the policy of encouraging the growth and civilization of the Island of Hayti, which objections, I presume originated in the fear of having a free colored government and powerful people, so near to our own slaveholding States. If this evil of situation, arising from a natural cause, could be obviated, it certainly would be prudent to remove it.—But as Hayti enjoys so many permanent natural advantages over any equal portion of our neighboring continent, either as it relates to climate, soil, or situation, moreover its great extent and extraordinary fertility

render it capable of supporting a large population, of at least fourteen millions of people, which, independent of all our efforts to the contrary, will fill up by natural increase in a few years, would it not be our best policy to cultivate a friendly understanding with this formidable people? improve their moral habits, and advance their civilization as fast as lays in our power? Hayti was formerly the commercial emporium of the western world; it supplied both hemispheres with sugar and coffee; it is now recovering fast from a state of anarchy and destitution brought on by the French Revolution. Its government stands on a very respectable footing, and it only requires capital and education, to become a country of great commercial importance, and able to supply the whole consumption of the United States with sugar and coffee. The European nations are now taking advantage of this state of things, and are cultivating a friendly commercial intercourse with Hayti. Is it not our best policy to profit by the natural advantages which we have over them, arising from circumstances peculiar to our situation, and encourage as far as possible the industrious and most respectable part of our free colored population, especially the agricultural part, to emigrate to that country, now mostly vacant, which is within a week's sail of our own coast. The natural prejudice of those emigrants toward the country of their birth, would greatly tend to promote a reciprocal national attachment, and would produce harmony and good will by an assimilation of manners, customs, and language, tending to strengthen the chain of commercial relations much to our advantage.

Finally, sir, I have to observe that if any colored people of the above description should apply to you for further information regarding Hayti, you may assure them of a good reception at George Kingsley's establishment near Porte Plate, where they will find a plenty of good land to cultivate, which they may either rent or buy upon the most liberal terms; and that six months' labor as agriculturists, will render them entirely independent of all future want of provision. You may also assure them of Hayti's being comparatively a much healthier country than any of our seaboard counties, south of New York.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient,

Z. KINGSLEY, *a Florida Planter.*

ANTIGUA.

[*From the Vermont Chronicle.*]

The right of abolishing slavery in the British West Indies was in the Parliament at home. Of course, the advocates of emancipation there, were able to appeal to men among themselves who had jurisdiction in the case. They did not agitate one community in order to induce a certain course of legislation in another. Their agitation was in the bosom of the very community of whose wisdom or will the wished-for legislation was to be the legitimate expression. The Emancipation act was passed. Absolute slavery was to cease on the 1st of August, 1834; and entire emancipation was to take place in August, 1840. In the mean

time, the slaves were to be under a system called apprenticeship; of which more hereafter. It was left, however, to the local governments of the several islands, to make other enactments, not inconsistent with the objects of the act. The Legislature of Antigua took advantage of this provision, and gave the slaves on that island immediate and entire emancipation. This was carried by a very small majority. "Happily, however, (says Professor Hovey,) its operation has been such as to remove all doubts, and to unite all parties in its support. Not a man of any influence can now be found on the island, who does not rejoice and even glory in its adoption; and it has secured for Antigua among other islands, the credit of great magnanimity and political sagacity." Page after page and chapter after chapter from the Journal of Messrs. Thome and Kimball might be quoted to the same purport.* Every body is satisfied, not only with the adoption, in Antigua, of immediate emancipation rather than apprenticeship, but with freedom instead of slavery. It is more profitable—less perplexing and hazardous—and highly conducive to the prosperity of the island; agriculturally, commercially, intellectually, morally, and religiously.

The question immediately comes up, why was immediate emancipation chosen in Antigua?

Messrs. Thome and Kimball say (p. 138) that this choice was "the result of political and pecuniary considerations merely;" and they labor to show that there was nothing in the previous state of that island peculiarly favorable to the adoption and success of the measure. On the other hand, Dr. Nugent, who was Speaker of the House when the emancipation bill passed, and who is universally regarded as having had the greatest influence in carrying the work through safely, as being best able to furnish accurate and satisfactory information concerning it, mentioned to Professor H. religious instruction as "the great instrument of preparing the slaves for freedom." A joint committee of the two Houses of the Assembly, in a communication prepared for the government at home, take a similar view of the subject. Professor H. also gives from a paper drawn up by a similar committee, the following statement of the principal reasons for immediate emancipation:—

1. A desire to have the subject settled at once, and thus prevent future agitation.
2. An apprehension that the apprenticeship system would take away the authority of the master over the slave, without supplying in its place adequate means of controlling him.
3. Dislike to the system of stipendiary magistrates, who were to be introduced from abroad, and must, from the nature of the case, be unacquainted with the state of things in the colonies.
4. Objection to the distinction made by the abolition act between the *praedial* and *unpraedial* classes, as being founded in injustice and bad policy.
5. The peculiar preparation on the part of both planters and the slaves for immediate emancipation.
6. The comparatively high degree of intelligence and moral principle which existed among the slaves.
7. The circumstance that the lands on the island were nearly all cultivated and

* These gentlemen were deputed by the American Anti-Slavery Society to visit the West Indies to make the proper investigation into the progress and effects of the British experiment of emancipation. They left the United States in November, 1836, and returned in June, 1837. Mr. Thome is stated to be a clergyman, a native and still a resident of Kentucky; and Mr. Kimball is the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, an abolition newspaper.—*EDIT. REP.*

occupied ; so that the negroes would be obliged to continue their present habits of labor, in order to procure a livelihood.

These reasons may all be comprised in two. In the first place, inherent objections to the apprenticeship system; and in the second, a belief, that the slaves at Antigua were, at that time, as well prepared for freedom, as those on most of the other islands would be in 1840, when the act provided for their entire emancipation.

Preparation is evidently quite as necessary on the part of the master as on that of the slave. In Antigua religious instruction had much softened the rigors of slavery. The whip was less used. More reliance was had on moral means. Thus the masters were prepared for the new system.

CHARLES FENTON MERCER.

The following notice of this distinguished friend of African Colonization, is extracted from a letter published in the Colonization Herald:

“This gentleman graduated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, with distinguished merit. He obtained the first honor, as the reward of his exertions. Not satisfied with the laurels he acquired in College, a laudable desire of a still further improvement impelled him to remain a few years longer, and devote them to history and argumental contest. It was with kindred minds such as the Hobarts, Kollocks, &c., that he early acquired the reputation of a skilful debater.

I watched the germs of genius as it displayed itself in many of the youth of that felicitous period, with a determination of beholding in future years whether early promise would acquire in after life a glorious fame, and have not been disappointed; for Mercer lives, a memorable example of what can be accomplished by perseverance. He has advanced the best interest of his country. No matter how arduous the undertaking, if good was its object, on, on, to successful experiment, he never faltered. Among the many fabrics which his public spirit has enabled him to found, is the colony of Liberia. He has been its steady and zealous friend through all its embarrassments; he has lived to behold its progress from helpless infancy to hardened maturity; and may he long live to originate new works, alike creditable to his judgment and his heart. May he continue to receive the rich meed of his country's approbation, is the sincere wish of one who early new his disinterestedness, manly frankness, and engaging worth.

Oak Hill, May 7th, 1838.

R. C.

COLONIZATION.—There have been many indications lately, of a disposition among the people to put forth increased energies in the noble project of colonizing free blacks with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. The great meetings held in this city and at Philadelphia—the protracted Colonization meeting at Washington, of which we have already given some particulars—the zeal every where met with by Colonization agents who recently visited the interior of Pennsylvania—the almost unanimous declaration of the New York State Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in favor of the So-

ciety—the prosperity of the different Colonies already established—and the increasing favor with which the enterprise is regarded by benevolent men in the slave-holding States—are all items in the aggregate of evidence which induces us to believe that nothing but the use of appropriate means is requisite, to ensure a glorious triumph.—*Journal of Commerce.*

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting at the town hall, Concord, June 7, 1838, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. John H. Church, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*—Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Rev. Charles B. Haddock, Rev. Zedekiah S. Barston, John Rogers, Esq., Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, David Currier, Jr., Esq., Rev. John Woods, Col. Wm. Kent, Rev. Abraham Burnham, Hon. David L. Morrill; *Managers*—Rev. Asa P. Tenney, Rev. Jonathan Clement, Hon. Joshua Darling, Rev. Phineas Cook, Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Rev. Jacob Scales, Rev. Isaac Knight, Rev. George Puncheon, Stephen Ambrose, Esq., Rev. John R. Adams, Rev. Moses B. Chase, Rev. Isaac Willey; *Secretary*—Dr. E. K. Webster, Hill, Grafton Co.; *Treasurer*—George Hutchins, Esq., Concord.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, delegate to attend the meeting of the Parent Society, at Washington, D. C.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Church and Hon. D. L. Morrill.

The Secretary of the New Hampshire Society, in a letter communicating the above proceedings to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, dated 18th June, 1838, says:

“You will rejoice, I doubt not, that the cause of Colonization yet lives in New Hampshire, notwithstanding the strong efforts made to crush it. Our annual meeting was holden on the 7th instant, and, although not numerously attended, much interest was manifested by those present. There seems, indeed, to be a general waking up to the interest of this cause; we feel that the more candid and sober part of the community are with us. The Clergy, those at least who are not ultraists, are on our side. Many of the most influential and able of whom attended our meeting, and are taking strong hold, in favor of that cause, which we feel holds out the best prospects for our colored friends. The community in this region only need information upon the subject to become enlisted in its favor, and for the want of it, and the inactivity of its friends, the cause has languished; but we trust it will be so no more. We shall be happy, sir, to receive communications from the Parent Society, from time to time, as may be convenient, and to adopt such measures as shall tend to the furtherance of its benevolent objects.”

COLONIZATION MEETING AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL.—The public Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening May 29th, was one of the largest ever held within walls in this city. The great hall and gallery were crowded with an auditory representing, we may say without derogation to those who were absent, the enlightened and patriotic portion of our city. Seldom, if ever, have we witnessed more enthusiastic, yet deep feeling, displayed by an assembly, than by that on Tuesday evening, during the speech of Mr. Breckenridge of Baltimore. His patriotic invocations found a response in the hearts of all present, if we might judge from the long and loud accla-

mations; nor were his expositions of the foreign origin of the fanatical and knavish devices and denunciations by which the country is agitated, and the frame work of society almost disjointed, under the plea of the immediate abolition of slavery, less pointed or less appreciated.

Mr. Bethune followed in a strain of mixed argument and irony, and enforced some of the prominent points of the Colonization enterprise. Dr. Tyng, who had opened the meeting with prayer, but had no expectation of speaking on this occasion, yielded to a very evident wish of those around him, and with his characteristic force and clearness, gave a brief summary of the claims which Colonization has on the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

The number and composition of this assembly and the feelings which it evinced in favor of a genuine, as opposed to a spurious and turbulent philanthropy, argued well for the triumph of our cause in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania at large.—*Phil. Col. Herald.*

A GOOD SAMARITAN.—About the time of the spring expedition, we received a most acceptable donation of twenty-five excellent new muslin shirts as a present for the colonists. How unobtrusive this offering! It was accompanied by a slip of paper, on which was written "from a lady." It is from this source all the charities of life proceed. We prize the gift on account of the donor; yet we know her not. God knows her, and her reward is sure.—*Id.*

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

Let the press speak aright, and aloud, and universally. Let the national voice be heard—SUSTAIN THE LAW! Let the father teach his son to *honor the law*; and to honor our country's rulers, because they administer the law.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Yet this same Evangelist is among the prominent advocates of a Society that is laboring systematically and avowedly in preventing the law, in certain cases, from taking its course;—not in bringing about a change of law, merely; that would be proper, according to each man's views of duty;—but in evading and thwarting, if not resisting, the law, *while it is law*. We refer to the now avowed agency of the "Committees of Vigilance." Can men who thus take the law into their own hands, or rather, act according to their own judgment of what ought to be, without regard to law, in one case (the very principle of *Lynchism*), consistently complain of others who do the same in another case? "SUSTAIN THE LAW," we say, while it *is* law.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The New Haven Herald publishes an abstract of the law passed at the recent session of the Connecticut Legislature in regard to fugitive slaves, or persons claimed as such. It provides—

1. That when any persons held to labor or service in any State or territory of the United States shall escape into this State, [Connecticut,] the person entitled to his service may have a habeas corpus to bring him before a Judge or before the County or Superior Court, if in session, or if in a city, before a city Court.
2. The proof to obtain this writ shall be the affidavit of the applicant stating the facts.
3. On bringing in the person, the Judge or Court may hear the case, and if necessary adjourn the hearing, committing him to the custody of the Sheriff, or taking bond for his appearance.
4. If requested by either party, the trial shall be by jury of 12 men.
5. If on trial the Court or Jury find that the claimant is not entitled to his services,

they may discharge him from custody and award damages. If they find the applicant entitled to his service, the Court shall grant a certificate to that effect, and allow him to take him back to the State where he belongs. 6. This certificate shall be sufficient authority to remove him through and out of the state. The fees to be paid by the claimant. 8. No justice or officer of this State shall grant any warrant, unless authorized to issue the writ of habeas corpus, on penalty of \$500. 9. No person shall remove any such person from this State except as aforesaid, on penalty of \$500.

CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Colonization Society from April 20, to June 20,
1838.*

Gerrit Smith's plan of Subscription.

Jacob Towson, Williamsport, Md., 8th instalment, - - - \$100

Donations.

Biddeford, Maine, Rev. Stephen Merrill,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Blue Hill, do. Rev. Jonathan Fisher,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Virginia, Dr. Alex. Somervail,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Washington City, from sundry members of Congress,	-	-	-	-	-	130
do. Francis S. Key,	-	-	-	-	-	50
do. Josiah F. Polk,	-	-	-	-	-	15
do- Geo. Wood,	-	-	-	-	-	5

Auxiliary Societies.

Albemarle, Va., Female Society, Mrs. S. B. Terrill, Tr. and Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	20
Morgantown, Va., Auxiliary Society,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Stillwater, Belmont County, Ohio, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	20
						<u>\$386</u>

African Repository.

Dr. W. H. Williams, Agent, N. Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	45
Rev. Jonathan Fisher, Blue Hill, Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	2
James H. Terrill, Albemarle County, Va., per Hon. Wm. C. Rives,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle, Co., Va.,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Jeremiah Day, D. D., New Haven, Conn.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	40
H. B. Potter, Buffalo, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	6
D. Lord, Kennebunk, Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	5
E. Redington, Amherst, Ohio, per Hon. E. Whittlesey,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Herman Camp, Trumansburg, N. Y.,	-	-	-	-	-	7
E. Brown, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.,	-	-	-	-	-	20

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.]

AUGUST, 1838.

[No. 8.

THE "PROTEST" REVIVED, AND MR. O'CONNELL.

ABOUT five years ago a "Protest" against the American Colonization Society and the principles of African Colonization, which was probably composed or concocted in the United States, was published in London. On the appearance of this singular document, we took occasion to analyse it, and to intimate an opinion that any effect which it might produce, would be the result rather of the influence of the names subscribed to it, than of its arguments.* This opinion, we are happy to believe, was sustained by the public judgment in this country at least. It has, however, seemed fit to the editor of an abolition newspaper in New York, to republish, very recently, the "Protest," with some accompanying remarks, the object of which is to bring, if possible, the authority of the late Mr. Wilberforce to bear against the Society and its purposes.

On the occasion referred to, our readers were reminded that Mr. Wilberforce's signature to the Protest was obtained during the last few days of his life, and their attention was called to means probably used to obtain his sanction to that paper, which would not have succeeded, had his mind retained its pristine vigor. The letter of Mr. Burgess, published in another part of this number, exhibits Mr. Wilberforce's favorable opinion of the Colonization Society, while he was in the full enjoyment of his health and faculties. As the principles of the Society have been uniform and consistent, and subsequently to the date of the letter, had become further recommended by practical illustrations of their beneficence, it would indeed be extraordinary, if a mind so well regulated as that of Mr. Wilberforce, should have exchanged its approbation of the Society into feelings of hostility. And if such a change were brought about on his death-bed, it would furnish an argument not against the Institution, but against those who, at so solemn a moment, could practise on a once powerful, but then waning intellect. Our impressions on this

* African Repository, Vol. 9. p. 257.

subject were strengthened by the testimony of Mr. Elliot Cresson, who was in England about the time of the appearance of the Protest. This gentleman, in the course of some remarks at the annual meeting of the Society in January, 1834, said:

"He was gratified to be able to state that this Society received the approbation of the venerable Clarkson and the sainted Wilberforce. He said this because pains had been taken to convince the American people that Wilberforce went down to his grave hostile to the American Colonization Society. I say (remarked Mr. Cresson,) it is untrue. Three years ago, when in the full vigor of his faculties, he expressed his ardent love for this Society. Be it remembered when his signature was obtained, he was on his death-bed, within a week of the closing scene of life. And let it be known, that several who had affixed their names, struck them off from the offensive protest."*

No cause, of which the principles deserve to be sustained, is dependent on the authority of names however illustrious; nor can it be shaken by such authority when arrayed against it. More especially would we "protest" against the influence of foreign names against the Colonization Society; an influence of which the exertion is avowedly prompted by the assumed connexion of the Society with a purely domestic and unhappy complex question. There is abundant evidence that the Institutions and circumstances of the people of the United States are as much a SEALED BOOK to their British cotemporaries, as those of the great community of Christian nations are to the people of China. The identity of language; and certain striking points of sympathy, between our countrymen and the English, instead of leading to mutual knowledge, have been perverted by the prejudices, the ignorance, or the interests of British travellers, into being instruments of misconception in Great Britain of our national character and conduct, in some essential particulars.—But truth and the memory of the excellent man, whose name is now invoked by the organ of a dangerous party in this country, require that an appeal should be taken from Mr. Wilberforce on his death-bed, beset by prejudiced friends, to Mr. Wilberforce in the vigor of health, and in the plenitude of his mental power. The result of such an appeal, we have just seen.

The London "PROTEST" having nothing originally to stand on except the authority of its signers, and the authority of its principal signer being, when properly understood, against it, must rely on that of one or more of its other sponsors. Of these, the most noted is the Honorable Daniel O'Connell, M. P. This individual was one of those signers who were rumored to have stricken off their names from the "Protest." He contradicted, however, the rumor, so far as it related to himself, and in terms of energy characteristic of his peculiar school of eloquence, though repudiated, it is believed, by every other, since the days of that great master, Thersites.

Some practices of Mr. O'Connell in relation to the affairs of his own country, have already suggested to the people of the United States a conjectural estimate of his value, both as a moralist and a witness. They will be aided in the attempt to fix it at a point of something like preci-

*African Repository, Vol. 9. p. 361.

†"Sir, I call every man "Honorable" who holds a seat on this floor. The term is technical."—John Randolph.

sion, by referring to some of his speeches, in which he has honored them with his particular notice. The last of the extracts which we subjoin, will enlighten them as to the *practical tendency*, nay, *object*, of his condescending efforts to reform their institutions.

In May, 1835, this "Protester" against the American Colonization Society, made a public speech in London, in which he "pronounced a most bitter Philippic" against the United States; "*denounced the Americans as men who were a disgrace to humanity*;" declared "*that the Americans had forfeited all title to be called men of honor, or take a place in the same grade of Society as the people of England*;" that "*they were traitors to liberty, to honor, to consistency*;" that "*he did not wonder at the death plagues of New Orleans, or the devastation of its people, many of whom enjoyed health and vigor at morn, and were lifeless at noon, when they had committed or countenanced crimes which could only be registered with the annals of Nicholas and the curses of Poland*." Again, hear the Reporter: "*The Honorable and learned gentleman flung this black dishonor on the star spangled banner of America—in vain did it wave over every sea, proclaiming the honor of the boasted Republic of modern times—THOSE WHO FOUGHT UNDER IT WERE FELONS OF THE HUMAN RACE—TRAITORS TO LIBERTY, TO THEIR OWN HONOR, AND BLASPHEMERS OF THE ALMIGHTY—the red arm of God is bared,*" &c., &c.*

Speaking of the Irish in the United States who do not advocate the doctrine of abolition, this "Protester" said :

"He was glad such Irishmen had left their own country. They were among the objects of the curse of St. Patrick, who had banished all poisonous and venomous reptiles from the soil of Ireland." He "expressed his *abhorrence of America*, which professed the most enlarged principles of liberty, refusing to emancipate two millions of human beings from the degradation of negro slavery. The star spangled banner of America was stained with negro blood." "If they suffered this horrible system to continue, *they would write themselves liars* to their own declaration. He would proclaim them from the place on which he then stood, *blasphemers of their God*, and what some of them might think of greater consequence, violaters of their sacred honor."†

In a speech delivered in Exeter Hall, London, on the 23d November, 1837, Mr. O'Connell said of the people of the United States:

"Let us tell these Republicans that instead of standing the highest in the scale of humanity, *they are the basest of the base, and the vilest of the vile.*"

"I trust that the period will come when, if America does not redress the wrongs done to her slaves, NO CIVILIZED MAN WILL FEEL HIMSELF JUSTIFIED IN ASSOCIATING IN PRIVATE LIFE WITH AN AMERICAN. You would not keep company with a PICKPOCKET OR A SWINDLER,‡ a MURDERER OR A ROBBER."

The Honorable Mr. O'Connell, whose object seems to be to agitate every part of the United Kingdom into a feeling of bitter hatred towards our country, thus descants on his favorite theme, to the *Scotch*:

*See Niles' Register, Vol. 48, p. 314.

†Niles' Register, Vol. 48, p. 323.

‡The 'swindling' part of this accusation is brought by a 'mendicant patriot,' who, by false pretences is receiving in small sums, from the half starved population of Ireland, a yearly income which is stated to be seldom less than *one hundred thousand dollars*, and to be sometimes *double that sum*! His title at home, is "*The Big Beggar Man*."

"The Americans, in their conduct towards the slaves, were traitors to the cause of human liberty, foul detractors of the democratic principle, and blasphemers of that great and sacred name which they pretend to recognise. In reprobation of that disgraceful conduct his voice had been heard across the wide and deep Atlantic. Like the thunder storm 'in its strength it had careered against the breeze, armed with the lightning of Christian truth. He would have the proud Americans know that all parties in this country united in condemnation of their present conduct; and he would also have them learn that the worst of all aristocracies was that which prevailed amongst themselves—an aristocracy which had been aptly denominated that of the skin. Many a white skin covered a black heart: and an aristocrat of the skin was the proudest of the proud. Republicans were proverbially proud; and therefore he delighted to taunt the Americans with the superlative meanness, as well as injustice of their assumed airs of superiority over their black fellow citizens.—Whilst this continued, he would never cease to hurl his taunts across the Atlantic. And oh, but perhaps it was his pride that dictated the hope, that some black O'Connell might arise among the slaves, who would cry "agitate, agitate, agitate," till the two millions and half of his fellow sufferers learned the secret of their strength—learned that they were two millions and a half."*

A "black O'Connell!" That may not be. It is not probable that there will ever be another O'Connell of any color. "None but *himself* can be his parallel." But before we leave the "Great Agitator," "alone with his glory," we must exhibit some specimens of his consistency, originally collected, we believe, in Frazer's Magazine.

O'CONNELL HOT.

'Lord Brougham is the pride of England.'—*Speech in Dublin, Dec. 1830.*

'My excellent friend, Mr. Raphael.'—*Address to the Electors of Carlow, 1835.*

'Mr. Guinness' is a liberal Protestant of high character and respectability.'—*Mr. O'Connell's Speech concerning the Dublin election of 1832.*

'The consistent and Liberal Earl Grey.'—*June, 1830.*

'Sir Charles Coote, one of the best men and landlords in Ireland.'—*Mr. O'Connell at the Catholic Association, 1825.*

'I enclose you the ballot of this morning. Nothing can be better. Yours, &c., DAN. O'CONNELL.'—*Letter to Raphael, June 18, 1835.*

'Honest Jack Lawless.'—*Speeches up to 1832, passim.*

'The straight forward Marquis of Downshire.'—*Speech at the Catholic Association, Jan. 1829.*

'A former Duke of York, the legitimate King of England, was dethroned by the English Whigs, although he could only be charged with proclaiming perfect liberty of conscience.'—*Speech, Nov. 1826, at Dublin.*

O'CONNELL COLD.

'Buggaboo Brougham.'—*Letter dated Aug. 24, 1832.*

'The most incomprehensible of all imaginable vagabonds, Alexander Raphael.'—*Letter to the Electors of Carlow, Nov. 1835.*

'Do not drink his beer.'—*Aug. 1838.*

'There is another and a greater enemy to Ireland, Lord Grey.'—*Letter, August 24, 1832.*

'It is cruel that Queen's County should be represented by that curmudgeon, Sir Charles Coote.'—*Speech at Stradbally, Jan. 1836.*

'My opinion from the moment the ballot was struck, was, that it was hopeless to contest the matter further.'—*Letter to the Electors of Carlow, Nov. 1835.*

'Jack is in the dirt now.'—*Speech, Jan. 2, 1832.*

'He (Mr. Lawless) has made an attempt to get out of a situation into which he had got by his foul delinquency.'—*Ib.*

'Downshire, famous at all times for gross duplicity.'—*Aug. 25, 1834.*

'The Restoration came next, and the son of him they beheaded was guilty of the most abominable treachery; so they made him abdicate.'—*Speech in Manchester, in 1835, against the House of Lords.*

'Mr. Mahoney is up for Kinsale; it could not have a better representative.'—*Speech at National Association, June, 1837.*

'We never can be too grateful to Sir Francis Burdett, for the manner in which he introduced our Bill, and for the unwearyed exertions he has made, and is making in our cause.'—*Letter, March 7, 1825.*

'The Roman Catholics are to my certain knowledge, as much attached to the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland as the Protestants can be.'—*Evidence of Mr. O'Connell, before a committee of the House of Commons, 1825.*

'A better family than the Kenmares does not exist, and it possesses a high claim to the praise of Kerry.'—*Oct. 6, 1834.*

'He (Mr. O'Connell) was happy to say that Mr. Lamb and the Duke of Devonshire, would be opposed in Dungannon, by a gentleman who had given, in 1826, the most powerful aid in freeing Waterford from the Beresfords. The gentleman he alluded to was Mr. John Mathew Galway.

* * * * *

He (Mr. O'Connell) took credit to himself for inducing such a man as Mr. Galway to come forward.'—*O'Connell's Speech, Dec. 2, 1832.*

'The noble and high-spirited Lord Londonderry.'—*Jan. 1829.*

'The independent electors of Kerry.'—*Speeches passim.*

'Lord Anglesea is Ireland's friend.'—*Speech at the Catholic Association, Nov. 1828.*

'The bone-grubber Cobbett; 'the venal Cobbett.'—*Speeches during 1825.*

'He (Mr. O'Connell) had no hesitation in saying, that, instead of being Ireland's pride, Limerick would be her shame, if she returned Don Pomposo Mahony.'—*December 3, 1832.*

'The prince of jobbers is among you; avoid jobbers.'—*Aug. 10, 1832.*

'That dotard Burdett; 'that old madman, Burdett,' &c., &c.—*Speeches in 1837.*

'Burdett is a sort of incarnation of the impenitent thief upon the cross.'—*Speech at Stockport, Nov. 13, 1837.*

'The impenitent thief died in his impiety, as Burdett has done.'—*Ib.*

'He is a specimen, the Tories say, of a fine old English gentleman. They are right, quite right,—for the Prince of darkness was a gentleman!'

'Hurrah for Repeal! Wild Irish cry.'—*Motto of O'Connell, Letter to Lord Duncannon, 1834.*

'The tyrannical Kenmares.'—*Nov. 1834.*

'What a Luttrell that Galway is! Don't mind such traitors as John Mathew Galway!'—*Speech in Aug. 1834.*

'The frantic Lord Londonderry.'—*Jan. 22, 1836.*

'If any man vote for the Orange Knight of Kerry, let a death's head and crossbones be placed over his door,' &c.—*Speech at Tralee, during the election of 1834.*

'Anglesea's a Welshman; 'ten-gun brig Anglesea; 'Algerine Anglesea,' &c., &c.—*Speeches passim during 1831 and 1832.*

'My excellent friend Mr. Cobbett.'—*Speech at the O'Connell dinner to Mr. Cobbett, in 1834.*

ANOTHER AUXILIARY IN OHIO.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Massillon and its vicinity, in Stark county, Ohio, on the 25th of May, 1838, was held for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society. K. WHEELER, jr., presided; F. HURXTHAL and A. CHESTNUTWOOD, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. J. REYNOLDS and J. CULBERTSON, Secretaries.

The President having stated the object of the meeting, the Reverend JOHN SWAN addressed it in a happy strain of eloquence.

On motion of E. Fitzgerald, a committee of seven were appointed to draft a preamble and constitution. The following gentlemen, composed said committee:

E. FITZGERALD, H. B. HARRIS, LOT GOODSPEED, G. D. HINE, S. S. FULLER, C. K. SKINNER, J. G. MORSE.

The committee reported the following preamble:

Whereas the present condition of the negro race in the United States; the fact of their having been forcibly introduced into the country—the evident mark of distinct nationality, which they bear about them—the disparity in habit, association and feeling, existent between them and the whites, creating a natural and insurmountable obstacle to an harmonious participation in the affairs of Government, the revolting dread of surrendering *our nationality*, by insidious and successful attempts to commingle American and African blood; in our opinion, call loudly for every philanthropist and lover of his country, to espouse some policy, which, while it shall rid our country of the baneful evil of slavery, shall place the black man and the slave, where he shall call no one MASTER, but his GOD; where he shall walk erect upon his own congenial soil—sit under his own *vine and fig tree*, with none to molest or *make him afraid*. With these views, and duly considering the *unfortunate* incorporation of slave labor into our systems of politics, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, its long toleration by our Government, and the fostering care extended to it from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day, making it a basis of legislation and representation, and consequently recognised as an integral part of our political system.

We cannot consent to act *rashly* upon so important a subject, believing that love of country is the *paramount* consideration of every American; and solemnly believing the existence of *slavery* in these free States, to be the foulest blot that can stain the escutcheon of a *free nation*. We pledge ourselves heart and hand, to aid by every means in our power not incompatible with duty to ourselves and our country, to eradicate it, and raise to eminence, in a separate community, the black population now resident among us; and for the furtherance of these views and principles, we the undersigned agree to organize ourselves into a society, and for our government adopt the following

CONSTITUTION:

Article 1.—This Society shall be called the "*Massillon Colonization Society*," and shall be auxiliary to the *American Colonization Society*.

Article 2.—The object to which it shall be devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States—and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

Article 3.—An annual subscription of 50 cents, shall constitute an individual a member of this Society.

Article 4.—The officers of this Society, shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, and six Managers, to be elected annually by the Society.

Article 5.—The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

Article 6.—The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, as often as they may deem it necessary.

Article 7. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the board of Managers.

Article 8.—The Corresponding Secretary, shall conduct the correspondence under the supervision of the Board of Managers, and the Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society.

The report, on motion of A. McCully, was accepted.

The several articles, together with the preamble, were then separately read and adopted.

A committee of four, was then appointed to obtain the names of those who were desirous of becoming members of the "Massillon Colonization Society." The committee reported 85 names as members.

D. Anderson offered the following:

Resolved, That while we grievously deplore the *fanatical* course of the Abolitionists, we nevertheless, as friends of good order and advocates of moral reform, still more deeply deprecate and protest against all movements tending to subvert the liberties of the press or the freedom of speech.

Which was passed unanimously.

After some remarks by A. McCully, P. Wallace, J. G. Morse and others, a motion was made and passed, that a committee of five be appointed to report officers for the Society.

The Chair appointed A. McCully, D. Anderson, Osee Welch, Daniel Brown, J. S. Kelley.

The committee recommended the following as officers of the Massillon Colonization Society, who were unanimously elected:

Rev. JOHN SWAN, President; Rev. O. N. SAGE, A. McCULLY, H. B. HARRIS, Vice Presidents.

E. FITZGERALD, Corresponding Secretary; JOHN B. STOW, Recording Secretary; CHARLES K. SKINNER, Treasurer.

Managers—MATTHEW JOHNSON, DAVID ANDERSON, LOT GOODSPEED, S. S. FULLER, ABM. CHESNUTWOOD, OSEE WELCH.

On motion of P. Wallace, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution and Preamble, be published in the Gazette and Republican.

"COMFORT FOR COLONIZATIONISTS."

An article with the above title appeared in July last in an Abolition newspaper, called "Human Rights." The truth of the statement being assumed, it appears that a gentleman, who, at a meeting of the American Colonization Society, had applauded the scheme of African colonization, listened to some remarks vituperative of that institution, made by the President of the Maryland Society, and finally abjured colonization and became an abolitionist. What the one party has lost by this desertion, and what is the value of the acquisition to the other, we know not. But the example is worth something as illustrating the tendency of *disunion* among the friends of Colonization.

The article referred to is as follows:

COMFORT FOR COLONIZATIONISTS.

A professional gentleman from the west being in Washington, on his way eastward, at the time of a meeting of the American Colonization Society, was prevailed on to make a speech. His eloquence and praise of the "heaven-born scheme" so delighted the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, that he moved on the spot that the gentleman should be appointed an agent, which was carried with great applause. The meeting being over, Mr. Latrobe, of the Maryland Colonization Society, fell in with the gentleman and cautioned him against engaging for the American Society—it was doing nothing but raising a little money to support its officers. The Maryland Society was the one for the work. On the other hand, Mr. Gurley brought objections against the Maryland scheme as sectional, &c. In this way the gentleman was led to suspect that he had not been quite so well informed about Colonization as he might have been. He pursued his tour eastward—saw the Colonization proceedings in Philadelphia, about the 17th of May—inquired and reflected,—and on his arrival in New York signed the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

DEATH OF DAVID I. BURR.

The Richmond papers bring the painful intelligence of the death on the 18th of July, of this eminent Christian and zealous friend of African Colonization. Mr. Burr was born in the year 1781, at New Haven, Conn., but in early life removed to Richmond, in Virginia, where he engaged in commercial operations and continued to reside till his death. As a merchant he yielded to none of his calling, in knowledge of business and fidelity to his engagements. His piety was genuine, fervent, and practical; and as a consequence of it, as well as from natural disposition, he was, in the true sense of the word, a philanthropist. He was conspicuously connected with the most important benevolent institutions of the day; and to none was his attachment more devoted than to the Colonization Society. His friendship to it was manifested by not only generous pecuniary donations, but by his unceasing interest in its progress, and by time and labor, liberally employed in its service. He was among the first of its friends to perceive the necessity of efforts in the United States to create an Agricultural interest at Liberia. One of his communications on this subject will be recollected by many of our readers.* He was one of the founders, and at the time of his death, an officer of the Virginia Colonization Society. Of the last hours of this excellent man, a correspondent of the Southern Religious Telegraph gives the following notice :

"His health was much impaired in January last. Gradually his indisposition assumed the form of settled disease, which affected his mind. Nothing was left undone to arrest its progress which medical skill and unwearied attentions of the best of friends could avail. But the disease had taken a strong hold of organs essential to life. His work was done, and the Lord was about to call him to higher and holier services in his kingdom above. During the last of his illness, his mind was much affected and bewildered; but it was pleasant to observe in his more lucid intervals, that his thoughts still centred on the peace and prosperity of the church. Such an interval he had three days before he died, during which he engaged in prayer. In this act of devotion his thoughts were collected, the expressions and form of his prayer were appropriate, and repeatedly in his petitions he prayed with fervency for the *peace and unity of the church*—a prayer which the Saviour offered a short time before his death. This was on Friday—he lingered on the confines of life till Tuesday, when he fell asleep, aged 57—leaving his bereaved family, his numerous friends and the church, the evidences of a well grounded hope, that his body will awake to everlasting life and glory in "the first resurrection." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection."

COLONIZATION *vs.* ABOLITION.—The governor of Maryland, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, alludes to the influence of Colonization in checking the progress of abolitionism in the following terms :

"It has often been said that Colonization was antagonist to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists; and that where the former was cherished and flourished, the latter could find no favor. The Report of the Managers of the State Fund and the experience of every observing and reflecting man in the State must prove this; nor could we suggest a more certain method of keeping down that wild and fanatical spirit, which has thrown so many firebrands among the slaveholding States than the adoption and maintenance of the Colonization plan, upon the footing on which it now stands in Maryland.

*See African Repository, vol. 12, p. 203.

DR. ROBERT McDOWALL'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS ON VISITING
LIBERIA

No. I.

I was one of a company of five persons who went out to Liberia, four years ago, as physicians, missionaries, and teachers, to aid in the cause of the colonization and civilization of Africa. The day before our departure we attended prayermeeting in Rev. Dr. McCauley's Chapel, in New York, kindly convened to bid us farewell. And here let me record my testimony to the excellent influence this demonstration of Christian sympathy and benevolence has on the missionary, who has left all to carry abroad the blessings he enjoys to those that are in darkness. On the minds of many of those who were present, the remembrance of that evening has probably long since passed away; or if at all distinct in the vista of past recollections, is only associated with a sense of duty, or a matter of curiosity. There were some, however, in whose eyes I could see the tear of sympathy glisten, when they were told that we were about to part from our home and friends on a dangerous mission, perhaps never to see them again, and were desirous of an interest in their prayers. Oh! it is only those who are placed in a similar situation, who can realize the good that is thus done. The heavy heart is lightened, the dark field of their future labors is illumined. This shining out of the affections and feelings of the good, seemed like the rainbow of God's promise that we should not be overwhelmed. I never forgot, nor ever can forget, that affecting instance of Christian regard. Amid sickness and trouble and despondency in Africa, the remembrance of it strengthened my hopes, and sustained my exertions. What Christian, then, will refuse his presence on similar occasions? The missionary is encouraged, and his own heart becomes better, while he knows that he is assisting so good a cause.

But to proceed: after a pleasant voyage of 45 days, the dim coast of Africa rose up to our view. Africa! degraded, injured Africa! what tumultuous emotions arose in our bosoms, at sight of thee! A deep, dark, moral blot in the map of our world's geography, shaded still deeper by enlightened human injustice and oppression. We were prepared from our earliest associations, and almost determined in spite of recorded testimony to the contrary, to find thee also a physical deformity. Burning sandy deserts, disease and death, formed a fearful picture, which made our hearts throb at the uncertainty of our fate. A closer inspection of its landscape dispelled all these fears. We at once distinguished Cape Mesurado by a single tall tree, which stood up alone distinct on its rocky elevation, like a sentinel on the outlook. Before sunset of the last day of July, we anchored in Monrovia Bay, and found the Cape clothed with a dense vegetation of deepest green, and saw the star-striped banner floating freely in the breeze. We retired to our cots once more, full of joyous and yet anxious anticipations. We rose and found a flood of sunshine poured over the scene, with the white houses of Monrovia peeping out from the depth of that tropical forest, which fringed the ridge of the cape upon which the town is placed.

The deck of the vessel was crowded with Kroomen earnestly showing their certificates of character, and offering their services to the captain ; fine, tall, muscular fellows, overflowing with spirits and health. It was highly interesting to see how perfectly at home these men seemed to be, whether in their canoes or in the water. In the rivalry of striving to gain the vessel first, many of the canoes filled with water, upon which they all got out into the sea, shook the water out of their light bark, and got in again as if nothing had happened, paddling away, and laughing in their turn at those who were similarly interrupted.

After breakfast an invitation came off to us to come on shore, written by the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor being absent. On reaching the wharves we were still more favorably disappointed, in beholding the industrious bustle which was going on. Four or five small schooners built on the spot, were quietly riding on the smooth waters of the Mesurado river. Others were on the stocks building. The wharves and river were crowded with canoes of Colonists and natives, mingling the noise of broken English and native jargon. We were welcomed on the wharf by some of the colonists, who conducted us up to the Government house, where we were warmly received by Mr. McG——, the Vice Agent, and were soon set down to an excellent dinner of the tropical luxuries of the season. There were chickens, African kid and mutton, which is allowed to be the best flavored in the world, cooked plantains, desert of bananas, and papaw pies, which last so deceived me that I asked where they got the green apples of which the pies were made. Our company consisted of the elite of the place. Officers of the forces, magistrates, members of council, and ministers of the Gospel, all of whom contributed their quota of conversation and remarks, characterised by great good sense and good breeding. The topics being, besides those naturally arising out of their situation, all the popular novelties in science, art, and politics, occupying the attention of the enlightened reading world, showing plainly in the shrewdness of their conclusions and observations, that they had inquired, and profited by the inquiry, of what was expected of them in their present responsible situations. As to the causes which induced them to choose their new abode, it is creditable to their feelings and spirits as men, to state that they did so, not because the strictness of the laws in relation to many of their brethren in the United States, bore heavily on themselves as individuals, but that they could not thoughtlessly and indifferently look on their more unfortunate brethren around them. They left comfortable houses, to seek in Africa freedom for themselves, and education for their children. They nevertheless could not but feel that the proposed object of the Abolitionists to make them elevated and comfortable in America, accorded strongly with their own wishes. America was still the place of their birth ; there they had received much kindness, and who does not cling strongly to the scenes and associations of childhood, whatever the circumstances be ; still they are willing to admit that the obvious distinctness of their race, and the degrading associations connected therewith, placed almost impassable obstacles in the way of any benevolent plan which would put them in possession of all the rights and privileges of freemen. They acknowledged that under all the circumstances of

the case, the Colonization Society had taken the only present practicable mode of benefitting them, but could not help deploring the necessity which gave rise to it.

After dinner we walked out to examine the settlement. Many of the houses were large, pleasant, and comfortable, well and rather tastefully furnished. The streets were wide and well laid out, but from the strong productive power of the soil and climate, a great number of plants were growing luxuriantly, among which some species of senna and indigo were abundant, which, although requiring continued labor to keep the streets clean, afforded a strong evidence of the strength of the soil and the facility of agriculture. They pointed out to us the spot where the devoted Ashmun, and his little band, gallantly defeated the savage multitude that would have exterminated them. We ascended the Cape, and there lay spread out before us a panorama of as quiet beauty and repose as you could desire. At a lower elevation lay Monrovia, with its many curling wreathes of smoke, its churches, and many little white houses, its vessels, river and warehouses. It was touchingly interesting to behold this first inroad of civilization on the borders of nature's wildness; and to observe the peaceful security and prominence with which it stood forth from boundless plains of uninterrupted vegetation. On our left, as we looked landward, the coast swept round into a spacious bay. Behind, and on our right lay the ocean we had just crossed; afar off, near the verge of the horizon of which, might be perceived the fast sailing slave vessel, sneaking past as if she would not be seen from this prospering attempt to remedy the evil she was still endeavoring to perpetuate. In the harbor might be seen waving, side by side, the flags of England, America, and France.

On inquiring of the Colonial officers into the state and influence of the slave trade around them, they replied that it was still carried on at some distance north and south of the colonial territories, over which they could exercise no jurisdiction; and from the profusion with which the slavers supplied the natives with goods, they valued the friendship of the Colony less. Thus its moral influence is weakened by this counter agency. Whenever that nefarious traffic shall be totally suppressed, the natives will turn their attention to the products of their country, to exchange with the Colonists.

All the well dressed, respectable looking Colonists we met and conversed with, assured us they were contented, and centred all their hopes in the prospect of leaving their children in the enjoyment of more freedom and knowledge than had fallen to the lot of their fathers. Others, whose appearance bespoke much of poverty, said they liked the country, but they could not get such work as they wanted. There was no currency in the Colony, and they could not get enough of "hog meat" to eat. To them freedom has nothing compared to the flesh pots of America. There were numbers of the recaptured Africans, also, from New Georgia, who came and offered us their hands, saying, "glad for see you;" exhibiting in their eye superior intelligence and energy, while the tattooed marks on their faces, showed at once their tribe, and their direct African origin.

We visited the cemetery, too, and there we silently gazed on the little mounds of those who had fallen martyrs to the cause of African

Colonization, quietly resting below the shadowy trees, with no epitaph to record their names or virtues. They live alone in the memory of their surviving friends: their record is on high, on the tablets of Him, who said blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Yet there they are indisputable evidences of devotion to Africa, and their language was "let thousands perish ere Africa be abandoned." What need have they of a perishing marble monument? We felt that we too could take up our last abode with them, could we but see Africa arising out of her thralldom. Two of our little party are there now.

In fine, we were satisfied—favorably disappointed, with the Colony, and assured that "the Society had demonstrated to the world, the soundness of the views with which they appeared before it in 1816—'17, without funds, patronage, or a precedent in the annals of the human race."

R. McD.

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA.

[From the *Mobile Chronicle*, June 30.]

MR. EDITOR: It is with pleasure that I see the subject of the American Colonization Society taken up with so much talent, and in such good spirit by "Candor." I believe that it is only necessary that the professed objects, and the previous action of the Society, should be well known, to make the South its warmest advocate: and, notwithstanding the apparent hostility manifested against it by many, yet a calm but rigid scrutiny into its principles and acts will absolve it from any direct or covert design on the rights of any portion of the community, but on the other hand, will show most conclusively that the welfare of the country, and an enlightened philanthropy are its objects.

Virginia during the revolution, or soon after its completion, while under the influence of those mighty minds which must ever shed lustre on the page of her history, conceived and agitated the plan of colonizing the free blacks, and was only prevented from acting in the matter by the difficulty of procuring a suitable territory for the purpose. In 1816 the present Colonization Society was formed at Washington by a number of individuals, mostly slaveholders, whose honesty of purpose it were sacrilege to doubt, and whose knowledge of the good of the country can scarce be questioned when we reflect that a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe and a Marshall, were included in the number. Since that time, several of the States have passed resolutions expressing approbation of the views and principles of the Society.—Georgia, in an act passed in 1817 for the disposition of persons of color seized or condemned under the law of Congress to prevent the slave trade, holds the following language:—His Excellency the Governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said Society, [Colonization Society] in such manner as he may deem expedient." Virginia expressed her good opinion of the principles of the Society in

1816; Maryland in 1818; and again in 1831, she passed resolutions expressing in the strongest terms her approbation of the principles of the Society, and afterwards passed a bill aiding in its objects. Kentucky expressed like views in 1827 and '28. Tennessee has followed in the same path. Mississippi has granted aid, and I believe still continues to grant aid in furtherance of the main object of the Society, and some other States have recorded their approbation of it.

This brief synopsis of but few like facts that might be adduced, shows conclusively that many of the Slave-holding States entertain the most friendly feelings towards the primary object of the Society, viz: The colonization (with their own consent) of the free people of color on the coast of Africa, or other convenient places. And when we reflect on the useless nature of the free black population throughout the country, and on its dangerous character in the slave-holding, it is a matter of surprise that, at the South, where the chief danger is to be apprehended from such a population, there should be opposition to a Society whose main object is to remove this incubus from the community.

From what I conceive a radical error in legislation in many of the slave-holding States, in permitting individuals to manumit slaves, without adding a condition that they should be removed from the country; and from what may be called a mistaken philanthropy in many, who take advantage of this permission, and by will, or otherwise, liberate their slaves; the evils of a free colored population are increasing yearly. That such a population is a positive and dangerous nuisance in a slave-holding community, scarce needs argument to prove. A reference to the butchery in Hayti,—the insurrection in Charleston,—the Southampton massacre,—and the more recent tampering with the free blacks, by bad white men, in Mississippi, and at other public places, show that it would be suicidal to close our eyes in indifference to the danger. Such a population is the only material among us, on which the northern fanatic and other unprincipled men can operate. And the every day experience of slave proprietors must have convinced them, that intercourse with free blacks has a most pernicious effect on the happiness and utility of slaves. Then why reject the only practical method consistent with humanity, to rid ourselves of such a population? Let us calmly scrutinize and examine—and let us act. No angry discussions are necessary; truth and the good of the country should be the object, without reference to political creed or party distinctions.

It is a matter of surprise that the Colonization Society should in any manner be coupled with abolition, as there is abundance of proof that the abolitionists are the most virulent enemies the Colonization Society has; nor can it be shown that there can be any concert of action or consanguinity of principles between the two Societies. The notorious abolitionist, Garrison, the arch fiend of agitation, wrote a book about 1831 or '32, entitled "Thoughts on African Colonization," which is a bitter tirade against the Colonization Society, and contains the following objections to it: "that it is not hostile to Slavery;" that it "apologizes for slavery and slave-holders;" that it "recognizes slaves as property;" that it "increases the value of slaves;" that it is the enemy of immediate abolition;" that it is "nourished by fear and selfishness," that it aims at the „utter expulsion of the free blacks;" that it is the dis-

parager of the free blacks;" that it "prevents the instruction of blacks in this country;" and, finally, that "it deceives and misleads the nation." To show that one of Garrison's charges is true, I will quote from a letter written by a warm friend of the Colonization Society, which appeared in the North American Review, in the January number of 1825:—"This interest (the interest a master has in his slave) is a right of property as well secured by the laws, and as sacred in the eye of the law, as any other right whatever. It cannot and it must not be touched." We have nothing to fear from such sentiments as these. In fact there is nothing more clear, than that the principles of the Colonization Society, and those of the abolitionists, are entirely opposite. The object of one is the removal of a dangerous burden from the community, in the shape of a free colored population, to where they can be more free and happy; the object of the other, is to liberate unconditionally, among us the entire black population,—which, were it possible to accomplish, we might look upon with the utmost horror. The principles of the one were conceived and defined by some of the best and wisest men this or any other nation ever produced; the principles of the others only exist in the distempered brain of canting hypocrisy and of speculative madness. Any degree of hostility toward the Colonization Society at the South is to be deeply regretted, as at this time it is struggling for existence for the want of pecuniary aid; and from its formation up to the present time, a great share of its support has been derived from the slave-holding States, and it is now almost entirely dependent on them for the little it receives, in consequence of the secession of some of its most munificent members at the North, and from the general opposition it receives from the abolition Societies there.

Shall we, who have much hope of good, and nothing to fear from the operations of the Society, let it dwindle and die for want of aid? Ay! do more; crush its very existence by coupling it in NAME with principles which we would view with unmingled horror, were not our feelings mixed with contempt! I believe the opposition to the Society is stronger in this vicinity than in any other at the South. In Louisiana and Mississippi it has many intelligent and efficient supporters. At a meeting held at Athens, Georgia, July 27, 1837, Judge Clayton, who presided, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks he declared "that a change had taken place in his views of the Colonization Society, and that this had resulted from repeated attendance at its anniversary meetings, in Washington, from a perusal of its publications, and from strict inquiries and observations concerning its measures and moral influence. He was entirely convinced of its patriotism and philanthropy, and that it well merited the support of the Southern people. He referred very particularly to the legislation of Georgia on the subject of manumission and free people of color, and showed that the prohibition of emancipation originated in a conviction that the increase of the free blacks was an evil to the state. A strong public necessity could alone justify such prohibitions, and the existence of such necessity must be regarded by humane and liberal minds with the deepest regret. The Colonization Society offered a remedy—opened the way, and afforded the means by which liberty could, with the consent of the master, be conferred bene-

ficially upon slaves, without detriment to the State. He deemed this one of the chief advantages of the Society." Many more facts might be adduced to show that many of the first men for patriotism and intelligence, at the South, are warmly in favor of the principles of the Society; and I believe that in many cases where there is indifference or positive hostility existing towards it, that a rigid inquiry into its principles and a perusal of its general proceedings both at home and abroad, from its formation up to the present time, would cause a change of sentiment in its favor, as in the case of Judge Clayton.

I had intended to have spoken of the condition and prospects of the colonists on the coast of Africa, but this article is already much longer than I intended. Information is wanted on the subject such as an intelligent and fearless press alone can give. C.

[From the Missionary Herald for August, 1838.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

Letter from Mr. Venable, dated Umhlatusi, December 5, 1837.

A few days ago, the Circular of the Committee, under date of June 23d, reached us.

The statements contained in it gave us the first intimation of the truly distressing state of the commercial world, and its influence on the finances of the Board.

We will cheerfully dispense with the greater part of the household furniture ordered for our new station. Our bedstead is a frame of round poles, on which reeds are spread and tied down, in lieu of a canvass or cord bottom. The whole affair cost me only a few hours labor, and will answer our purpose until the churches shall again say, "Here are the means," and ask, "Where are the men, to proclaim salvation to the lost?" At present three cross-legged stools constitute our stock of moveable seats. With these and our boxes we are intending to manage until we can get some plain chairs from America. In these times we can submit to almost any inconvenience. •

Our fare is simple and wholesome, and we are contented. Milk, sour and sweet, and bread principally of maize, may be called the staple articles of our food. We purchase the milk cheap and in abundance from the natives. We have no cows, and it would be expensive to purchase them in this country. Maize is the produce of the country. We have the means of irrigating, and our garden promises fair. We get it cultivated by the natives chiefly, and hope it will ultimately contribute much to our support. With the aid of irrigation, the fruits and vegetables of almost every clime may be raised here. The only flesh used in my family for two months, has been that of two goats, and of a hippopotamus given to us, and that of a few wild bucks, shot by the Hottentots who accompanied us from the colony. This climate is more oppressively hot than that of Mosika. I cannot bear the exertion which I could there, previous to our sickness; but during no period of my life have I enjoyed better health than since our arrival at Natal.

After our arrival here we commenced, and in one month completed two small houses. They are built by setting forks in the ground and filling in between with reeds for walls, which are plastered inside and outside; roof thatched, and floors of earth. One house is eighteen by nine and a half feet, and has two rooms; the other fifteen by nine, has a chimney, and is used for a kitchen and dining-room. The sides and cover of one of our wagons raised a little on forks, furnish another room, as well as a place for the greater part of our stores. With our present accommodations, we feel quite at home, and as if we might carry on other improvements at our leisure.

There is far less restraint on our intercourse with the people here, than there was in the country of Moselekatsi. In our building, &c., we get all the assistance which the natives can give. For a very moderate remuneration they aid in getting timber, they bring reeds and thatch, they dig our garden, or do any other work which comes within the range of their skill.

Without hesitation the king has allowed two boys and a girl to come to live in our family.

We have obtained the wood and reeds on the ground, for a school-house fifteen by thirty feet. Besides accommodating a day school, which we wish to open soon, this house will probably also serve for the congregations we shall be able to collect on the Sabbath for some time to come. A desire to have the people in our vicinity attend some course of religious instructions daily, has induced us to make a school-house one of our first improvements.

Since we settled here there has been on the part of the women an encouraging attendance on the Sabbath. The men are backward to attend; there is a dread of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. The induna of this district has never attended preaching alleging that the king has not told him to do so. His name is Mahlebe. His residence is within two miles of us.

Umhlela, Dingaan's prime minister, the first time he saw brother Wilson, plainly told him that he was opposed to the missionaries coming into the country. He remarked that he was angry with the king for allowing Mr. Owen to settle at the capital.

Recent occurrences at the capital have been rather inauspicious. Brother Wilson was there the Sabbath before the last. Mr. Owen had frequently requested permission to preach publicly in the capital, but from time to time, had been put off by some trivial excuse on the part of the king. Sabbath before last Dingaan told Mr. Owen that he might preach, but it should be the last time. He alleged that some of his requests had been refused by the white men of Natal, (referring to an application for powder,) and that he would also refuse the teachers some of their requests. He charged Mr. Owen with being connected with the other white men, and like them. When Mr. Owen attempted to preach, there was an effort, both on the part of the indunas and of the king, to turn the whole matter into ridicule.

Brother Wilson was present, but was treated with entire civility; and the king promptly granted a request he had made the day previous.—These things I said were rather inauspicious; but we hope for the best.

Dingaan has an inquisitive mind. He is pleased with the inventions of civilized men. He is disposed to have his people acquire a knowledge of the arts. To a proposal to teach the use of the hand-wheel and loom, I doubt not he would most readily assent. I have written to a friend in Virginia to send me some cotton-seed, to try the experiment of the adaptedness of this climate to its culture. I think it will do well. Wool-sheep will sooner or later be brought to Natal, either by the English or by the emigrant boers. These are mere hints of what may in future, and at a proper time, deserve attention. Mrs. V. is acquainted with the arts of spinning and weaving.

If we are allowed to remain in the country long enough to acquire the language, and are permitted to instruct the people without immediately exciting the open opposition of government, we may hope for the success of our efforts.

I have written freely, to make you as fully acquainted as possible with our situation and prospects. The state of our own country, as described in the circular, must be truly trying to the Prudential Committee and the officers at the Rooms. I trust that we shall do all in our power to lessen your difficulties. May God in his infinite wisdom and mercy, bring great good out of this evil, to the glory of his grace, by teaching us all the lesson he would have us learn.

GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MISSIONARIES, DATED PORT ELIZABETH,
APRIL 2, 1838.

Visits of the Dutch deputation to Dingaan.

About the time at which the Dutch deputation visited Natal, Sikan-yeli, chief of the Mantatis, came from the west of the Mountains, on a plundering expedition, into Dingaan's frontier. The party were mounted and armed. Having seized some three hundred head of cattle, Sikan-yeli retreated. While taking the cattle, he called to some of Dingaan's people who were at a distance, saying the party were Boers; and that others had gone to Natal; and that Dingaan might expect to be treated by them as Moselekatsi had been.

When the deputation reached the Umtogela, a message was sent to Dingaan to inform him of the object of their visit. It was then that Sikuebana (one of the chiefs,) says he was ordered to cut the deputation off. That such an order was issued, seems now rather probable; as from Sikan-yeli's threat, Dingaan would be likely to be jealous of the emigrants. He had but little knowledge of them, and Sikan-yeli's people being mounted, would likely enough be taken for white men. If Sikuebana did remonstrate against the order to destroy the deputation, as he states, it may have caused Dingaan to change his plan for the time. He, however, allowed the deputation to visit him at his capital. When their business was explained to Dingaan, he stated that Sikan-yeli had stolen some of his cattle, and declared himself to be connected with the emigrants.—As an evidence that no such connection did exist, Dingaan required the deputation to engage to return the stolen cattle, before he would treat with them further. This was assented to, as Sikan-yeli had implicated the emigrants.

The business with the emigrants seemed to absorb Dingaan's attention. Previous to their visit, he had taken a fancy to learn to read; and had Mr. Owen to teach him daily; but afterwards he dropped his books. Mr. Retief was governor of the emigrants, and head of the deputation.*

Thomas Halsted, of Natal, was interpreter to the deputation. Being acquainted with him, Dingaan requested him to go along with the deputation, to see that they fulfilled their engagement. He also sent some of his officers.

On returning to his encampment, Mr. Retief found that a considerable number of the farmers were absent, on an expedition against Moselekatsi. The encampment was then on the high land between the sources of the Umtogela and Vaal rivers, and north of Sikangeli. The party found the country between their rendezvous and Natal elevated, and broken by detached mountains, presenting no serious difficulty to traveling with wagons. There was no continuous chain of mountains.

The expedition against Moselekatsi had about the same success as the one in January 1837. It would appear that the farmers fell in with some of Moselekatsi's people, about two days' journey north of Mosika.

As soon as Mr. Retief could make his arrangements, he made a visit to Sikanyeli: and contrived to take him prisoner without the shedding of blood. When informed of the cause of his imprisonment, Sikanyeli confessed having stolen the cattle, and gave them up, with all of his own, and his horses and guns.

After the recovery of the cattle, Dingaan's officers returned to bring him word, and Mr. Retief, accompanied by sixty men, besides some boys and servants, followed with the cattle; the body of the emigrants being left near the head of the Umtogela, five or six days' journey from Dingaan's capital.

Several messages passed between Mr. Retief and Dingaan, before the former reached the residence of the latter. When Dingaan first learned that Sikanyeli had been released, instead of being brought to him, he was rather displeased. However, before the arrival of Mr. Retief, he declared himself highly gratified with his conduct; and to show him a marked respect, ordered his forces to assemble without shields or weapons, to have a grand dance.

On the morning of Saturday, Feb. 3d, Mr. Retief and a party approached the capital; and exhibited a sham fight on horseback. At this Dingaan expressed great gratification, and requested one hundred rounds to be fired; which, however, was not complied with. The dance was held on that and the two following days. Monday afternoon, all the regiments, except that consisting of the youngest recruits, were dismissed. Dingaan consented to allow the emigrants to settle the country from the Umtogela to the Umzimvubu rivers—an extent of

*Mr. Lindley, under date of December 1st, 1837, thus speaks of this individual:—

The governor, Myn Heer Retief, was with us several days. He is, I feel sure, a worthy man; I even hope he is pious. In the colony, he sustains a good character. He has, unasked, taken pains to impress Dingaan favorably towards the missionaries. He wrote the Zulu chief a letter, and as he writes in the Dutch language, found it necessary to have it translated into English. This service I performed, at his request, and was much pleased with the entire spirit of the communication.

four hundred miles, which was laid waste by Chaka. The papers were to be signed on Tuesday, and Mr. Retief was to leave on his return.

Seizure and Execution of the Deputation—Attack on their Encampment—Invasion of Dingaan's Territory.

On Tuesday morning three of the farmers took breakfast with Mr. Owen, (an English missionary,) who seemed to have entire confidence in Dingaan.

Mr. Retief and men lodged outside the town. About eight o'clock in the morning, the whole party were invited into the town to see Dingaan, and to conclude their business; and to take leave. Their fire arms were left outside the town where they slept. Dingaan received the party in one of the cattle-folds at the upper part of the town. He presented them a quantity of boiled flesh, which they declined eating, having already breakfasted. He then asked if they would have milk, to which they assented. While they were partaking of the milk, Dingaan issued the fatal order to his young soldiers, who were in readiness and at hand. The emigrants were to a man instantly seized, overpowered by superior numbers, and borne off to the hill where criminals are executed, there to be devoured by vultures and hyenas. The particular mode of their execution is not certainly known. According to one statement, the victims of this treacherous and cruel act, were instantly put to death by twisting their necks. Another statement says, they were killed with sticks, just outside the gate, as they were carried towards the usual place of execution.

While the soldiers were executing the murderous order, a messenger was despatched to tell Mr. Owen not to fear because the king was killing the boers; and that he was doing so because he had ascertained, that they intended to wage war upon him and take his life.

Fear of having so powerful a neighbor as the emigrant community were likely to become, in his vicinity, seems to have moved Dingaan to his desperate step. He had an erroneous view of its present power; thinking it less than it is, from the statements made by his indunas who had been to Mr. Retief's encampment. Regarding the emigrants as a mere handful, he resolved to crush in its bud a power which might one day give him trouble.

As soon as the dreadful deed was done, the soldiers at the capital moved off at full speed in the direction of the encampment on the Umtogela; and orders were issued in every quarter, to assemble a large force to fall upon the emigrants.

M. Retief had left a large encampment about five days' journey from Dingaan's capital; another large body of emigrants were still behind a few days.

The Zulu army having collected, made a nightly attack upon the emigrants. In the vicinity of the main camp, a number of families were scattered in small parties. The assault was made by the Zulus almost simultaneously on the small parties and the main camp. Being surprised in the night, the former were for the most part cut off. The Zulus were repulsed from the main camp, but took away the sheep

and cattle. Next day a detachment of the emigrants followed the Zulus, killed a considerable number, and recovered the sheep, but not the cattle. The loss of the emigrants, including Mr. Retief's party and the families who were out of the encampment, is stated to be about two hundred.

The latest information from the emigrants, before we left Natal, stated that the advanced party had been joined by that which was behind; and that the whole body had advanced three days towards Natal; from which they were then distant four or five days' journey.

About ten days before we sailed, the Natal people, consisting of fifty whites and Hottentots, and it is said fifteen hundred natives, marched to invade Dingaan's territory; designing to co-operate with the emigrants. The difficulties with Dingaan have not abated the spirit of emigration from the colony. News of Mr. Retief's death was soon communicated; and recruits are going on horseback from the colony, to assist in avenging the death of their friends. The latest accounts we had before leaving Natal, stated the effective force of the emigrants at from 1,000 to 1,300 men. What the final issue of the contest is to be, we of course cannot predict with certainty. The fire-arms and the prowess of the emigrants, are, however, likely to make them masters of the country. What will then be the condition of the native tribes is a doubtful matter. The emigrants are a community but partially organized.

Interviews of the Missionaries with Dingaan—Their departure from his country.

At the commencement of the station at Umhlatusi, there was for a time an encouraging attendance on the Sabbath. The men, however, soon began to drop off. As the women are in a degraded state, it seemed to be a matter of no consequence whether they should attend or not; but for the men to attend the worship of God appeared to imply disloyalty to Dingaan. When we asked the men why they would not come to preaching, they would offer various excuses. One would say the induna had not told them to come. Another would say, why does not the induna himself attend. And again it would be said, the people of certain towns do not attend. They were repeatedly informed of the message which Dingaan sent by his servant on our first visit, but some method of evading it was always resorted to. For some time the women gave a pretty fair attendance, but even that began to decline after a while. A few days before the death of Mr. Retief and party, Mungo, induna of Kongela, issued an order forbidding the people, men or women, to attend our instructions. Mungo was high in authority. This order made it necessary for one of us to visit Dingaan, with a view of telling him plainly, that we had no other end in view than to do good to his people by giving them instruction: and to ascertain, if possible, his pleasure on the subject.

On Monday morning, the 5th of February, while Mr. Venable and James Brownlee, were getting ready to set off to visit Dingaan, four messengers from him arrived at Umhlatusi, saying they had been

sent to call James Brownlee, as Dingaan could not understand the boers. To our inquiry where Thomas Halsted, the interpreter who had accompanied Mr. Retief, and Mr. Halley, Mr. Owen's interpreter, were, it was replied they were absent. The messengers stated they had traveled all night and, that James must not sleep on the way, but reach the capital the following night, a distance of near fifty miles. It was now ten, A. M.

As soon as they were ready, Mr. Venable started on foot and James on horseback. They reached the capital on Tuesday at one, P. M., having traveled Monday night by moonlight until ten o'clock. Coming to the public gates, they found under a tree, outside the town, some forty or fifty induna and men, and the guns and baggage of the boers under several other trees at hand; but there was no white man present. They inquired for the boers, and were told they were beyond a small stream below the town; but no one could be seen in that direction. A servant was sent to inform Dingaan of Mr. Venable's arrival. Before his return, it was again asked where the boers were, and it was then said they had gone hunting. But there lay their guns. Things began to look suspicious. After delaying full as long as the usual time, the servant returned, but went to Umhlela, instead of delivering his message as usual. Umhlela however, soon called Mr. Venable and told him that Dingaan had that morning killed the boers, because he found out that they intended to make war upon him; but that Dingaan said Mr. Venable must not be afraid. It was a trying moment. Here lay the fire-arms and baggage of those, who a few hours since had fallen victims to the treachery of one, who was giving assurances of safety. In full view, the vultures were hovering over their lifeless bodies. Mr. Owen's house was in sight, but no human being was there seen to move, when the anxious eye was directed thither, to learn, if possible, the fate of him and his family.

The day being hot, and Mr. Venable being hungry and fatigued, he observed to Umhlela, he would like to go to Mr. Owen's to get something to eat. The request was granted. As he advanced towards the residence of our friend and brother, it was not without doubts concerning the fate of its inmates; nor was this suspense relieved until Mr. Venable had approached within a short distance, when he found that all had been spared. Thus had God restrained the heart of a bloody despot, and preserved his servants.

On the following morning, Dingaan sent an induna to Mr. Owen, with renewed assurances of his good intentions towards all the teachers, specifying those of Hlavgezoo and Hlomenhleen.

In the afternoon, Mr. Venable had a long conversation with Dingaan, who was in a communicative mood. He endeavored to throw the blame on the boers, saying he did not wish for war; but having ascertained their intention to attack him, he had taken them beforehand. The evidence of such intention he did not adduce. The fact of his sending for James Brownlee in the manner he did, implies that something might have been said, which excited his jealousy. And from his own statement that Halsted lied, which he gave as his reason for sending for James, he appears to have thought that every thing said by the boers was not fully communicated to him.

As an assurance of his good will towards the teachers, Dingaan said they had never done him any wrong,—and why should he injure them? He would never drive them out of his country; but if they should desire to return to their own country, and would come and bid him a friendly farewell, they could go at any time. This voluntary declaration appeared to open the way for an application to leave the country. Mr. Owen's interpreter, who was the only person he had to drive his wagon, was gone to Natal, and detained by the rise of the Umtogela river. To propose that any of us should leave before Mr. Owen was in a situation to do so, appeared improper. Nor did Mr. Venable think he ought to take the responsibility of deciding to leave before Doct. Wilson and Mr. Champion were consulted. Mr. Owen was resolved to make an application to remove, as soon as Mr. Halley should return from Natal. His hands were already tied, not being permitted to preach; and the prospect of a protracted war was before him. His leaving would make the way open for us to act as might be expedient. When Mr. Venable informed Dingaan that his visit had been caused by Mungo's prohibition of the people's attending our instructions, he expressed surprise that such an order should have been issued. He asked how Mungo dare do so. He added, he would send a messenger and reprimand Mungo. No doubt Mungo acted on his own responsibility, but doing it with a full knowledge of his master's feeling in reference to the religious instruction of the people, it was not likely that the order would be revoked.

On Thursday Mr. Venable left Umgunghlovu, and the day following Mr. Halley returned. Mr. Owen immediately applied to Dingaan for permission to leave his country. He asked the reasons for making the request; was Mr. Owen fretting about the boers? or was he afraid for his own safety?—however, he might go. Mr. Owen gave his reasons, and Dingaan was civil enough; but when the interview closed, said he would see him next morning.

Next morning on going to the town, Mr. Owen found Dingaan sitting with some of his zinduna by him. Dingaan commenced by telling the zinduna, that Mr. Owen wished to leave the country; but why, he knew not. He then began with a history of Capt. Gardiner's first visit; stating that he never wished to have teachers in his country, and he had consented only through shame, when his refusal would not be taken. To foreigners visiting him, or to their trading in his country, he did not object; but to their building houses and becoming residents, he did object, and that he was determined to allow it no longer. As to Mr. Owen's leaving, he said, had the application not been made, he would have sent him out of the country; because instead of trusting in his word, he learned from the girls in his family that Mr. Owen was ever speaking of him as a liar and a murderer, and was praying to God for deliverance. To substantiate this charge, the girls were sent for, and testified accordingly.

Dingaan asked of Mr. Owen one of his two wagons, and took a considerable amount of other property; but on his departure, bid him a most friendly farewell.

Dingaan's remarks in reference to the teachers coming into this country, were general, although he did not particularly mention any of us.

He seemed to expect, as a matter of course, that we would all leave the country. So soon as Mr. Owen left, he sent to Mr. Champion to know if he was going to leave, as Mr. Owen had done, and we of Hlangezoa were going to do; and if so, he would go with his permission and his "hamba kohle"—friendly adieu.

On the 16th of February Mr. Owen, on his way out of the country, reached Umhlatusi. The brethren there thought it expedient to make immediate application to leave also. Dingaan's treatment of Mr. Owen, the evident expectation that we would all go, the disturbed state of the country, and the prospect of intercourse with Natal being likely to be closed, combined to forbid delay. Accordingly, the next morning Doct. Wilson set off to see Dingaan, to obtain permission to leave. He was received by Dingaan in a most friendly manner. When he stated his business, the king told him that Mr. Champion had sent him word that he intended to remain until Dingaan should drive him away. This was not Mr. Champion's message; he only sent word that he was still remaining in the country; and as Dingaan had not ordered him away, he did not see cause for leaving. For some reason, perhaps to keep on terms with the people at Natal, Dingaan, at the time of Doct. Wilson's visit, seemed desirous to have those of us who were in his country remain. He asked if Mr. Champion continued in the country, would we of Klangezoa go away? Doct. Wilson, seeing he was disposed to have us remain, thought it a favorable opportunity to press the subject of instructing the people. Dingaan blamed Mungo, and Manlebe, induna of Hlangezoa, for prohibiting the attendance of the people. He said however, that the country now being disturbed, the men could not attend to our instructions. On being asked if the women and children could not, he said they should, and sent an order to that effect. Doct. Wilson then consented to our remaining, believing that Mr. Champion was not disposed to go, and having a promise of the removal of the restrictions on the people, with respect to receiving our instructions. Doct. Wilson returned to Umhlatusi on the 22d of February, and Mr. Owen, who had been waiting there proceeded on his journey. With the prospect of a protracted war in the country, and believing that all communication with Natal must soon cease. Mr. Venable did not see that it was his duty to keep his family longer, where they were the subjects of constant suspicion, and exposed to the violence of a treacherous, and cruel despot. As the most prudent course, he resolved to visit Ginani, and confer with Mr. Champion, with the view of visiting Dingaan together, and again requesting permission to retire. After Mr. Owen left the capital, no communication had passed between Ginani and Umhlatusi.

Leaving Mr. Owen's party on the afternoon of the 24th, accompanied by Joseph Kirkman, and interpreter, Mr. Venable proceeded to Ginani, which he reached at ten o'clock at night. The houses were all shut up, and to repeated calls no answer was given from within. Mr. Venable and his companions, wearied by a walk of thirty miles, threw themselves on some bundles of thatch lying under the veranda of the house to find rest, and await what disclosures the light of morning might make.

Entering the house early, a few lines addressed to Mr. Owen, showed that Mr. Champion having an opportunity afforded to get away, some persons from Natal having brought a boat to the Umtogela, he had gone. Some people gave information that Mr. Champion started the day before, and was probably yet at the river. Mr. Venable went to the river; and finding Mr. Champion gone, and the boat on the Natal side; returned to where Mr. Owen was spending the Sabbath; and next day reached Umhlatusi. The day following Doct. Wilson set off to see Dingaan, Mr. Venable being lame and worn down by the trip to Ginani.

Doct. Wilson was again received by Dingaan with great civility, and our request to leave the country was readily granted. A servant was sent to accompany us to the Umtogela. Dingaan dictated a letter to the king across the waters, which he requested Doct. Wilson to write. In this he gave reasons for killing the boers, and expressed a desire for continuing friendly relations with the English.

The brethren from Umhlatusi reached the Umtogela on the 5th of March, where they found waiting for them, Mr. Owen, who had got his wagon across a few days before, and Klaas Prince, who had assisted Mr. Champion and then returned to help them. The river was full, and the current strong. The boat being small, it was necessary to unload the wagons, and take them through by swimming the cattle. In attempting this Mr. Venable's wagon was carried down the stream until some of the oxen were drowned, and it was necessary to cut the remainder loose, and leave the wagon in the stream. Doct. Wilson's wagon was saved, and the contents of both were brought across in the boat.

At the river, we learned that the people of Natal were preparing to invade Dingaan's country.

On the evening of March 9th, the brethren from Umhlatusi reached Umlazi; and next day Mr. Lindley and family arrived from the Ilovo. Thus through the unfailing mercies of God, we were brought to see each other again on earth. Others had fallen by the hand of violence, but we were safe.

By a kind providence the schooner Mary was lying in Natal Bay, and would be ready to sail in a few days. The state of the country appeared to require us to avail ourselves of the opportunity to go by sea to the Colony, to remove our families beyond the disturbances which might continue—we could not foresee how long. Before the vessel sailed, we deemed it important that one of our number should remain on the ground, to watch the course of events, and furnish information to the rest of us. Mr. Lindley remained for this purpose, his family accompanying us. We hope to hear from him soon; and may then be able to say something more about our prospects of future usefulness in this country.

When we left Natal, the natives of that quarter seemed to be moved by that mania for plundering, so characteristic of the tribes of South Africa; and which makes the most dastardly think themselves brave, while only plunder is kept in view. The same mania is likely to pervade all the tribes in reach of Dingaan's cattle. There are now likely to be wars and rumors of wars for many days to come.

Indeed, the Lord seems to be making the several portions of our rebellious race, who belong to South Africa, mutual scourges of each other. These tumults will doubtless be made to subserve the interests of our Redeemer's kingdom. We see not the end from the beginning. We would leave them even with the allwise Sovereign of heaven and earth. Yet, as accountable beings, and in the providence of God brought to this country, we have a part to act, and may he give us the wisdom and grace necessary to its performance.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

A large Colonization meeting was held at Carlisle, Pa., on the 5th and 6th July. So great was the interest (says the *Journal of Commerce*) evinced in the good cause by the people of that vicinity, that it was deemed expedient to hold an adjourned meeting. On the second evening, says the *Colonization Herald*, "the Church was filled at an early hour by a respectable assembly, and a number of colored people occupied the galleries which had been reserved for their use." The assembly was addressed by Mr. Buchanan, from Liberia, President Durbin, Judge Reed, President of the County Society, Rev. Mr. Thornton, and others. Mr. Thornton read some extracts from letters recently received by himself from emigrants to Cape Palmas, which excited unusual interest. Our Methodist friends are doing nobly in behalf of Colonization. Success to them.

The Rev. John J. Matthias, Governor of Bassa Cove, after giving a most interesting account of a religious revival there, adds—

It is a source of high gratification to me, when I look over our infant State, and reflect it is a commonwealth of Christians—aye, of Christians. Blessed be God, through the means of these Colonies, a fire is kindled, which will spread, I trust, through this whole continent!

The thought often rises, who, under God, has done all this? By what means have churches been erected here in the very neighborhood of the altar of heathen sacrifices, (the Devil bush!) Who has given us Sabbath, ordinances, and institutions of religion, in this heathen land—and above all, who are remotely instrumental in saving these souls? The Colonizationist may congratulate himself that he has, at least, "laid the foundation."

[From the *Newark Daily Advertiser*.]

The Executive Committee of the New Jersey Colonization Society met at the Park House in Newark, pursuant to public notice, on Saturday, the 28th July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Present, William Halsey, Chairman; Rev. David Magie, Albert Pierson, John J. Briant, F. B. Chetwood, Theodore Frelinghuysen, J. C. Garthwaite, and J. P. Jackson.

After considerable discussion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

The Executive Committee of "The New Jersey Colonization Society," appointed by the Board of Managers, and to whom by a resolution of the late Colonization Convention, the appointment of a General Agent of the Society is recommended, having deliberately considered the subject, are of the opinion that no important benevolent enterprise,

can be successfully carried on by voluntary and gratuitous services, and especially where it requires the unremitting attention of individuals; that the object of benevolent contributors is most effectually secured by the employment of competent and faithful agents, compensated in proportion to the nature of their services. Therefore

Resolved, That an agent or agents of the New Jersey Colonization Society be appointed, whose duty it shall be as far as practicable to cause Societies auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, to be organized in every city and town in New Jersey, and to procure subscriptions and contributions to the funds of the Society, and for that purpose to cause personal application to be made to every person in the State, from whom any such aid can be reasonably expected. And that the agent or agents pay over, at the expiration of every two months, to the Treasurer of the Society, the moneys by them received during the same, for Colonization purposes, together with a list of the names of the persons from whom received, and take his receipt therefor; and that the said agent or agents at every annual meeting of the Society, render a statement of all the moneys by them received during the preceding year, together with an alphabetical list of all the names of the contributors to the funds of the Society during said year with the amount annexed to the name of the contributor.

Resolved, That Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Magie, and Jackson, be a committee to endeavor to procure an agent or agents, to ascertain on what terms they can be engaged, and to report their names and their terms to a further meeting of this Committee.

Resolved, That the New Jersey Colonization Society will gratuitously transfer to Liberia, in Africa, any free persons of color of this State, of good moral character, who are desirous to emigrate thither, and should the number be sufficient, and they desire to be located together, the Society will make arrangements with one of the existing colonies accordingly, and the most favorable terms of settlement shall be secured to them, which are extended to any of the colonists. And that persons desirous of emigrating, may make application to any one of the committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman be a committee to correspond with the American Colonization Society and other Societies, to ascertain on what terms colonists from this Society, can be received by the different colonies, and to obtain all information on the subject which he may deem desirable.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published, and that the newspapers in this State be requested to insert the same.

WILLIAM HALSEY, *Chairman*.

J. P. JACKSON, *Secretary*.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. 3.

In our 11th vol. p. 22, and 12th vol. p. 50, we published some interesting memorials of the early history of the American Colonization Society, designing to add to them as occasion might be offered. The time, we doubt not, will come when every circumstance connected with the origin of this institution, will be a subject of eager curiosity and active inquiry throughout our whole country. We now insert the following letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess.

LONDON, January 17, 1818.

To E. B. CALDWELL, Esq., Secretary, &c.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the President of the American Society, for colonizing the free people of the United States, has been in the country three weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to his Royal Highness on our behalf, to inquire whether he would prefer to have the letter transmitted to him in the country, or wait for a personal interview in town. His Royal Highness was pleased to appoint an hour this day when he would be

in town, and would see us in person. At the hour appointed Mr. W. attended us to the Gloucester House. His Royal Highness received us with all condescension. He entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the United States, the number and situation of the people of color, our courts of judicature, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the Society, we improved the opportunity to put into his hands a printed copy of its constitution, together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which His Royal Highness, by his words and countenance, showed himself to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. W. engaged to be a medium for its safe transmission. His Royal Highness had the goodness to add, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our rout, and that the African Institution would then know better in what manner they could aid the American Society. In the meantime, he requested that in our communications to the American Society, we would take notice of his having received the letter of the President, and make assurances of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs, which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. On our part, we made known to His Royal Highness the very respectable character and benevolent object of the Society, under whose direction we had the honor to act, expressed, the high sense we entertained of his condescension, and assured him of the pleasure it would give us to comply with his suggestion in our earliest letters to the American Society.

Mr. W. has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary, [presumed Lord Bathurst.] His Lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution and designs of the American Society. He cast his eye at our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the Governor of Sierra Leon and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage or assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast. In the name of the American Society, we expressed our gratitude to his Lordship for the readiness with which he honored us with official letters to the Governor of Sierra Leon.

Mr. W. has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayer to the Preserver of men, that He would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse abroad divine knowledge.

With much respect, sir, &c.

EBENEZER BURGESS.

P. S. In some future letters we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favors which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shown themselves "ready to every good work," disregarding distinction of nations, land, or color.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT THE COLONY.

In publishing Lieut. Gov. Williams' despatch, of 8th May, 1838, we stated, that on receiving that communication, the Managers of the American Colonization Society had directed an inquiry to be made into all the facts and circumstances bearing on the occupation, by the Colonial Government, of certain territory.* The Managers also directed an inquiry of the same amplitude to be made in relation to the case of David Logan, and instructed the Lieut. Governor as to future proceedings in connexion with transactions growing out of that case. Until the result of the investigation shall be known, the formation of any decided judgment on the subjects of it would be premature. Meanwhile, it is deemed proper to publish the following extract from the journal of the Board of Managers for 13th July, 1838:

Resolved, That this Board must always disapprove of any military operations on the part of the Colonial Government against the natives, in regard to which operations the Board shall not have been previously consulted, except under circumstances of such immediate exigency and pressure, as would make the delay dangerous to the Colony; and that, in the opinion of this Board, no such circumstances appear from Lieut. Gov. Williams' despatch of 8th May, 1838, to have required the expedition to Little Bassa.

Resolved, That this Board consider a fair purchase from the natives to be the only means by which it is proper for the American Colonization Society to acquire any portion of their territory; and that it is neither its duty nor its policy to resort to force on the part of the Colonial Government to compel the execution of private contracts between Colonists and natives.

Resolved, That in order to enable the Board finally to act on Lieut. Gov. Williams' proceedings, referred to in the first Resolution, a letter be addressed to him requesting him to forward to the Board, without delay, the original agreement between the Colonial government and the chiefs and head men of Little Bassa, referred to in his despatch; an authenticated statement of the debts, specifying their respective amounts, due by the natives of that section of the country to the Colonists; an authenticated statement of the kind and value of the property alleged to have been forcibly seized by the natives when on its way from Monrovia to Edina; the original agreement, if that be a separate instrument from the agreement before referred to in this Resolution, by which the natives are alleged to have pledged the country; and a statement of the opinion, under oath, of three competent judges, of the value of the territory of which the Lieutenant Governor has taken forcible possession.

Resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor make a detailed report to this Board, by the first opportunity, of all the facts and circumstances connected with the killing of a native by David Logan; of the evidence adduced on both sides, on said Logan's trial for said homicide; and of all the facts and circumstances connected with the subsequent abduction by the natives of Mr. Harris and a Gorah boy, and with the murder of said Logan, and destruction of his property. And that until this Board shall farther instruct the Lieut. Governor on the subject, he refrain from taking forcible possession of the territory pledged by the natives, as security for the performance of their agreement to deliver up the murderers of said Logan and to refund the amount of property destroyed.

*Afr. Rep., Vol. 14, p. 162.

Just as the present number was going to the press, we received the *Liberia Herald* for February, March, and April, from which we subjoin some articles in relation to the subjects embraced in the foregoing resolutions:

LOGAN'S CASE.

[*From the Liberia Herald for February, 1838.*]

MURDER AND ARSON.—A most horrid murder was perpetrated a few days since on a citizen of this colony, of which the following are the circumstances. David Logan, late an inhabitant of this town established himself on a farm, a few miles from the north margin of the St. Paul's estuary. In a fracas with some Mandingoes a few weeks ago, in an attempt to wrest a bullock (for a debt) from them, one man was killed. Logan was accused of the deed. He was apprehended, and after a solemn trial by the laws of the colony, declared not guilty and discharged. Imprudently, and against the remonstrances of his friends, he returned to his farm. Three or four days only had elapsed, when the party to which the murdered man belonged, went to Logan's under the pretext of trading. Fatally unsuspecting, he admitted them into his house. As soon as they entered, they seized and confined him, and after robbing the house of its contents, applied a torch, and buried the unfortunate owner under the ruins of his own house. There were three persons with Logan at the time; one American, and two natives—one a Bassa, and the other a Gorah. In the eagerness of the Mandingoes to secure the property, the Bassa man found an opportunity to escape. The American and Gorah were carried off, and have not since been heard of. To pass silently by the injury, will be to invite a repetition of the offence, and to demand reparation will assuredly light the torch of war, for which, in no former period has the colony been less prepared than in the present. Hitherto our supplies have been procured from foreign vessels. These supplies were regular and generally abundant. Whatever was the state of our relations with the natives, we had nothing to apprehend from them on this score. Now we are looking to the soil for our resources, and the upper settlements afford the greater part of our subsistence. Should a war occur and the inhabitants of the upper settlements be driven down upon us, and should the natives do as we would under similar circumstances, (and as the Mandingoes did at Logan's farm,) gather the cassada and potatoes, we would be placed in a most perplexing predicament. Should we get safely through this affair, there is only one way (but that an effectual way) to prevent its recurrence, that is, the people **MUST KEEP OUT OF THE COUNTRY.**—If past experience and a sense of the evils that result to the colony, should not lead to a voluntary adoption of such a course on the part of individuals the strong arm, of the law must interpose its authority, to enforce the foundation principle that **PRIVATE INTEREST IS NOT TO JEOPARDIZE THE PUBLIC WEAL.**

[*From the Liberia Herald for March, 1838.*]

In our last number, we recorded a caveat, that no satisfaction could at present be obtained from the Dey people, for the murder of Logan, and the spoliation of his property. We are happy to be able to say, that our fears were unfounded; that a negotiation has been opened, and all satisfaction obtained that could, under the peculiar circumstances, be expected. Logan, as we stated before, was murdered by the Mandingoes and Kondahs. The territory of the cowardly and imbecile Deys, has been for years the scene of a depopulating contest, in which, the Kondahs have always been dominant; and so low are the Deys reduced in the means of resistance, that we have no doubt of the truth of their own assertion, that they "*No fit put mouf, King Boson people palaver.*" They have actually been reduced to see their farms and plantations despoiled of all their produce without daring to put in an objection. When the murder was committed, the Commissioners were assured that Yamby, the chief of the Kondah warriors, was on the spot, and participated in the spoils. The imbecility of the Deys, however, does not annul their obligation to protect the lives and property of Americans within their territory, according to the stipulations of a treaty, long since entered into by them and this Colony. This treaty was made the ground of the demand for satisfaction. They were requested to deliver up the murderers,—to return Harris and the native boy; and to pay the sum of One Thousand Bars, for the destruction of property, all to be performed within *six months*. The difference, however, between promise and performance, was not forgot;—nor the tardiness of our neighbours to come up to their contracts when

they are not compatible with their interests, and therefore, to confine their attention to the subject, a pledge of the whole Dey Country was demanded, for the faithful performance of the contract. After long palavering, many protestations of innocence, and still more expressions of regard for "*Mercia Man*," they put the *cross* to the deed, which assigned to the American Colonization Society, the territories of their puissant majesties, King Willey and King Jemmy. These mighty domains extend from a small creek opposite Mama's Town, five miles up the St. Paul's River, and back five miles into the interior. This, however, is but a small portion of the Dey country. All the Dey chiefs could not be assembled, nor is there at present a king of that country. Such has been its unsettled state that since Brister's death, a successor has not been nominated. The sale or transfer of Land could not be made, nor any other affair of moment be transacted, but under circumstances of the most pressing character. Such were the present. The Deys were under considerable apprehension, and, as the depredation was committed in Willey's and Jemmy's territory, they *consented* to the pledge of their land. We are indebted, for the successful termination of this affair, to the diplomatic abilities of James Brown, Esq. M. C. and to Capt. S. J. White, of Caldwell.

.[From the *Liberia Herald* for April, 1838.]

Commission to Little Bassa.—On the 12th inst. the commissioners, E. Johnson, Wm. N. Lewis, J. Brown, Esqrs. and Colonel J. J. Roberts, returned from Little Bassa, where they had been sent by His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, to take possession of that country on behalf of the American Colonization Society. About eighteen months ago, Mr. Elijah Johnson was sent to Bassa by Gov. Skinner, to make a purchase of the land, and to make some arrangements with the chiefs, relative to the debts due by their people to the Americans. The King and chiefs were divided in opinion on the subject of sale, but readily hypothecated the country for the payment of the debts in four months. About twelve months subsequently to this arrangement the subject was again brought before them, and they were requested to confirm the sale by a deed in fee simple. The country was at that time in a very unsettled state in consequence of the death of His Majesty, and this attempt failed to be accomplished. A few weeks ago, the subject was urged upon them by J. J. Roberts, L. Ciples, Jonas Cary and H. Teage, when it became manifest that they had no intention of either paying their debts or selling the land. It was also farther manifest, that our reiterated peaceable, but ineffectual attempts to close the business, had no other effect on them than to make them assuming and presumptuous. On our return home, the Governor and Council ordered another Commission to proceed forthwith to Bassa, and arrange the business with the Natives amicably, and satisfactorily if possible: but if pacific overture should fail;—to take possession of the country, on the ground of the agreement made by the Kings and headmen, and Mr. Elijah Johnson, and to hoist the Colonial flag. The Commissioners sailed on the 3d inst. with an escort of seventy men, under the command of Colonel Roberts, in the Colonial Schooners Caldwell, Timbuctoo, and Liberia. They arrived the next day, landed the men, and despatched messengers with presents to call the chiefs. For eight days daily, assurances of 'I come to-morrow,' were received from all to whom they sent 'till at length it became manifest that they did not intend to meet. The Commissioners, the eighth day, took solemn possession of the country, in the name of the American Colonization Society, hoisted the Colonial flag, and fired a National salute.

It is by no means the intention to remove the natives from this territory. They will be allowed to remain and pursue their peaceable callings and legal traffick as heretofore. Whenever a settlement shall be formed there, they will be required to conform to the Laws and usages.—At present no alteration will be made in their laws, customs and traffick, but in that relating to the slave trading.

Further Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

NATIVE WARS.—On the 16th ult. Jenkins, the Gorah leader, made a successful attack on King Brister's Town, just before the dawn of day, and captured and murdered nearly every one of the inhabitants. Two hundred unoffending and unsuspecting wretches fell victims to his insidious and murderous attack. Resistance was altogether impossible. The first intelligence of their danger, was announced in the extended conflagration of their town and the unearthly yell of their assailants. The only hope that remained, was in escape from the gates of the Barracade, and to effect this, they made a desperate attempt, and to a man, ap-

peared to prefer death to captivity. Equally vain were their hopes and their efforts. A number of the fiends armed with spears, swords, and muskets, had stationed themselves at the gates of the Barricade; and as unmoved by the generous, heroic struggles of the warrior, as they were unrelenting at the screams of the women and un pitying of unconscious innocence of babes, they involved men, women and children, in one heap of indiscriminate slaughter. Very few prisoners are said to have been taken,—their vain and ineffectual struggle to escape, terminated only with their existence. We record this event with all the melancholy feelings and regret, that a vain and unsuccessful struggle for life and liberty, is calculated to excite, in every generous and magnanimous bosom. The Deys seem to be an ignorant, and comparatively harmless, and inoffensive people. They seem to have but little of the ferocious or malignant principles about them. In all the stages of this unfortunate contest, they have acted only on the defensive. Driven from one section to another of their ancient territory, they had established themselves on the north and south of the St. Paul's River, with the fallacious hope that their propinquity to the American settlements would be a security in some degree against the further attacks of their enemies. Vain hope. Here in their last sanctuary and place of fancied security, as though determined on their utter extinction, the vengeance of the Gorahs and Kondahs has pursued them;—and mournful to relate, has laid their last town, of any importance, in a heap of ruins. Unfortunately for them, motives of self-preservation dictate to us a course of the strictest and most unbroken amity; and unless vital interest should be suspended on the contest, our condition imperiously imposes the most rigid neutrality. These unfortunate people have but one alternative; total extinction by the combined operation of the slave trade, and the sword, or a retreat within the actual territorial limits of the colony, of which, the latter we apprehend would be pregnant to us with very serious inconveniences. Their habits are extremely lethargic and improvident: in addition to which, they seem almost incurably addicted to that odious and disgusting vice of thievishness, which so much disgraces the natives of the coast. Should they fall back upon us at this time, without the means of subsistence, and stimulated by hunger, their sly, but rapid abductions from our farms would produce an almost insupportable scarcity the ensuing season.

Their conquerors are securing every inch of their victories. Jenkins has removed from Little Cape Mount, and established himself at Digbey, where he has built a town and secured it by a fortification impregnable to any attack of native warfare. The Kondahs, already have a line of Barricades from the coast to Bo-Porah. Our sympathy with the Deys, may be supposed to contain a little leaven of selfishness, when we say, our peace and tranquility are in some measure linked with their fate. Should the Deys abandon their country, which event seems inevitable, it will be occupied by either the Gorahs or Kondahs, or perhaps by parties of each tribe; in either case, we fear we should be troubled with bad neighbors; for, to all the low propensities and vices of the Deys, they add a restless, turbulent, ferocious disposition.—*February.*

PACIFIC INFLUENCE OF THE COLONY.—A message was a few days ago, received by his Honor, the Lieut. Governor, from the Kings and headmen of the Dey Country, requesting his mediation in effecting a termination of hostilities.—Their majesties are about assembling in a congress at the head of Dwong River.—Each party has for a long time, been heartily tired of the war, but a fear of imputation of cowardice, or of being thought whipped, has prevented each party from making a proposal. Promptly and gladly, the opportunity was embraced by the Lieut. Governor to effect a peace so much desired, and so important to the well-being of the Colony.

Nothing is now wanting to the rapid progress of the Colony, in agriculture and in commerce, but means to preserve pacific relations among the contiguous tribes, and to keep from our vicinity that fruitful mother of all confusion, the slave trade. This, we of ourselves, are unable to do.—*April.*

On the night of the 19th inst. the Lieut. Governor returned from his trip to Junk, where he had been on a tour of inspection, accompanied by Messrs. S. Benedict, D. Moore, and J. W. Roberts. The Lieut. Governor professes himself well pleased with the settlement;—so would we, had we been so near him as the Oyster-bank. For to all the other beauties of Junk, it adds an inexhaustible supply of the most delicious oysters.—*February.*

CONTRIBUTIONS

*To the American Col. Society from June 20, to July 20, 1838.**Gerrit Smith's plan of Subscription.*

Jasper Corning, Philadelphia, his 9th instalment,	-	-	-	\$100
A gentleman of Mississippi, his 3d do	-	-	-	100

Collections in Churches.

Belvidere, N. J. Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. N. Caudee,	-	-	-	35	25
Sunday School Children connected with the above congregation,	-	-	-	14	75
Elizabethtown, N. J., 1st Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. Murray,	-	-	-	20	
Fredericksburg, Va., Episcopal do. Rev. E. C. Maguire,	-	-	-	32	
Georgetown, D. C. Methodist Episcopal Church,	-	-	-	6	
Pittsgrove, N. J., Rev. Geo. W. Janvier,	-	-	-	10	
Putney, Vermont, Congregational Society, Rev. Amos Foster,	-	-	-	8	
Rockaway, N. J., 1st Presbyterian Church,	-	-	-	9	
Wareham, Mass., Congregational do., Rev. Saml. Knott, jr.,	-	-	-	12	
Washington City, at Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Bean,	-	-	-	5	
from Rev. C. W. Andrews' collections,	-	-	-	5	
Rev. Mr. M'Lain's Church, in part,	-	-	-	55	31

Donations.

Abbeville District, S. C., Isaac Kennedy,	-	-	-	10	
Arch. Kennedy, John Kennedy, and Mrs. Jane Patton,	-	-	-	15	
each \$5,	-	-	-	4	
James Foster, and James Drenner, each \$2	-	-	-	1	
A. P. Robinson,	-	-	-	5	
Fauquier, Va., Miss Mary M. Marshall,	-	-	-	21	87
Gorham, Maine, Benevolent Society for 1837 and 1838,	-	-	-	20	
Houstonville, Ky., from N. A. Thompson,	-	-	-	1	
Mississippi, Rev. W. Winans,	-	-	-	20	
Norfolk, James Johnson,	-	-	-	3	
Salem, N. J., John Tyler,	-	-	-	50	
Washington City, Hon. Henry Johnson	-	-	-	25	
Hon. J. J. Ridgway,	-	-	-	5	
Hon. J. J. Randolph,	-	-	-	10	
Geo. W. P. Custis,	-	-	-	5	
R. E.	-	-	-	15	
J. F. Caldwell,	-	-	-	43	
Collections in 1st Ward, in part,	-	-	-	263	10
do. 2d do.,	-	-	-	132	75
do. 3d do.,	-	-	-	40	
do. 5th do.,	-	-	-		

Auxiliary Societies.

New Hampshire Col. Society, Geo. Hutchins, Tr'r.	-	-	-	100
Princeton, Indiana, Female Society, by J. Hoge,	-	-	-	12

Legacies.

From John A. Rockwell, Ex. of the late Dr. Perkins, Connecticut,	-	-	-	1000
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Life Subscriber.

Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.,	-	-	-	30
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\$2244 03*African Repository.*

John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	-	-	-	50
Judge White, Putney, Vt.,	-	-	-	6
John Tyler, Salem, N. J.,	-	-	-	2
Tignall J. Stewart, Amatie, Miss.,	-	-	-	2
Edward Smith, Smithsdale, do.,	-	-	-	4
Rev. Wm. Hooper, Winnsboro, S. C.,	-	-	-	14
H. Hull, Westfield, Mass.,	-	-	-	

Liberia Herald.

Edward B. Randolph, Columbus, Miss.,	-	-	-	2
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THE
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VOL. XIV.]

SEPTEMBER, 1838.

[No. 9.]

DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: I have lately met with a small work, entitled "*Some Thoughts concerning Domestic Slavery*," in which I have found more good practical common sense, than I have before read. It is in the form of a letter, from a gentleman of Pennsylvania to his friend in Baltimore. As I presume you could not conveniently publish the article at length, permit me to offer you the following analysis of it.

The writer remarks, that the phrases *rights of man*, *natural rights*, and the like, are ambiguous terms, and unsafe to bottom, generally, reasonings on. For as rights are conditional, the proper measure of them is to be found in the character of the man, and to every right is annexed the performance of a corresponding duty, as the tenure on which it is held. Rights, then, are various. To talk of equality of rights is absurd, and to talk of inalienable rights is not much better. For if rights are not inherent, and absolute, they are not inalienable—if they may be acquired, so also may they be lost. It may be asserted as a general truth, that all men have a right to political freedom; but may we not suppose a people, who, by their ignorance and vices, have shown themselves unfit for the possession of this right. Such people have found, in the government of a monarch, that peace and security which they were unable to procure for themselves. Nor should we be disposed to laud that spirit of misnamed philanthropy, which would busy itself in exciting a nation of this kind to revolt, under the plea that the people possessed a natural right to a free constitution.

Let us consider the doctrine of rights in relation to slavery. Personal freedom is doubtless a right which every man ought to possess; because no man ought to render himself incapable of using it properly. I would not reason with a man who should insist that slavery is not an evil, as a permanent part of social and political institutions. One who has known what it is to be free, need go no farther than his own instinctive feelings to be assured that slavery is a wrong, and a wrong in proportion

to the capacity which the enslaved possess of understanding and appreciating freedom. But such as know no other condition than servitude, having been born to it; who are satisfied with their situation and desire no other, being fit for no other; such persons are not conscious of injury and suffer none that I can see, except so far as the power of the master is used in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner. If political slavery be the only suitable condition for some people, it is but following out the analogy to suppose that personal servitude is the most proper condition for others, who are still farther sunk in imbecility. It may be the means of saving such a people from destruction, to put them under service to some more steady will than their own. Do you then ask, is slavery right? How vague the question! Who shall pretend to say that it is right? Nay, who does not see that it is utterly inconsistent, if continued permanently, with the full developement of the nobler feelings and faculties; or, in the view of the uses to which the enslaved are often put—such as of traffic, making merchandize of them, or putting them to cruel labor? But the question of right must be applied in reference to the state of those who are captives, and also to the character of those who are masters. It is only by reason of the conditions of the case that the relation becomes proper. How tyrannical would be the restraints which are imposed on minors, if they were put on grown men! Yet who complains of them when applied to children? In all communities of men the principle of subordination prevails. Ignorance does homage to wisdom; moral weakness seeks to be placed under the guidance of some power which it finds not in itself. Abuses of this principle prevail; these abuses, however, do not disprove the principle, but are evidences of its existence. The same rule of subordination, when it acts in reference to two classes, wherein civilization and barbarism are at the extremes, takes the relation of personal servitude on the one hand, and of personal control on the other.

When we speak of a system of slavery, there are several conditions to be taken into the account. Were the enslaved heretofore free and civilized? Were they capable of self-government? Then they suffer great injury. Have the masters used violence in subjecting their fellow men to bondage, for the purposes of gain or pleasure? Do they use their power with cruelty? Then they do great wrong. But in this, as in all other matters of opinion, we shall run into great absurdities, if we contemplate a mere abstract question, without regard to conditions and particulars. For although slavery, from its great liability to abuse, may be the source of the greatest evils that can befall mankind, yet, it is certain, that in itself it may be a perfectly natural and voluntary relation, which shall subsist to the mutual advantage of both parties. Providence may design a blessing to a degraded people, by placing them in bondage in a civilized community; not, indeed, with a view to perpetuity, but as a means of receiving the elements of useful knowledge, and of morals—for they could not well receive such elements in any other way. Is the course of discipline a severe one? How shall a nation or an individual attain to wisdom and virtue without severe schooling? So far from slavery being in itself always the violation of all rights and the consummation of all wrongs, I cannot conceive how a savage people could

dwell in a civilized community (if by any means brought thither) in any other relation. And knowing that they could maintain no other, they would desire no other, if good will and kindness prevailed in the civilized race in proportion to their superior knowledge. In such case, the power of the master would not be exercised with cruelty, nor would the servitude be continued longer than the condition of the subject required it, provided the relation could be changed without danger to either party. The slave would perceive how far his enlightened master surpassed him in the knowledge of things, in arts and useful contrivances. This consciousness of ignorance, while it produced humility, would be accompanied with a desire to learn. The relation of master and slave would, in such case, appear natural and proper.

The evils of slavery are to be found in the abuse of the ruling power; it affords occasion for the exercise of injustice, for the growth of selfish passions, which may soon weaken the hold of better feelings upon the heart, and may tempt us to make a state of things perpetual, which ought to endure only for a time. The situation of a master, so far from being coveted, brings with it relations of fearful responsibility, as he ought to look on himself somewhat as a guardian to those whom Providence has placed under his charge. But, when this responsibility comes, in the course of things, as by inheritance, in a community where slavery exists, it is in my judgment, no mark of magnanimity for a man to cast off the connexion that binds him to his slaves, and, under pretence of giving them freedom, to leave them without a guide or protector in the midst of a society where they can possess no rights, where they have few inducements to good conduct; where they are surrounded by a thousand incentives to indolence and vice. The matter is, of course, very different, when the master gives his slaves freedom, and at the same time places them in a situation where their freedom shall be to them a blessing. The act, then, becomes noble.

With respect to the African race amongst us: were they a free, civilized people, dwelling in harmony, under a government of wise laws, from which they were torn by violence and condemned to unaccustomed toil and degradation in a strange land? No, they were, as the natives of Western Africa are now, a barbarous, savage people; sunk in superstition, and given to all manner of rude, cruel and low customs. It would be difficult to find a race more abjectly sunk in human imbecility. Among the African tribes, as among all savage people, wars have been common; the natural state of savages may be said to be a state of war. In these wars, the invariable custom, has been, and still is, to make slaves of those who were taken captive. But if a tribe has slaves enough and they have no means of disposing of their prisoners, they put them to death. When a chief or head man dies, it is usual to kill several slaves at his funeral, that he may not want attendants in the other world. In 1796, when Mungo Park, the African Traveller visited that country, he found in the Gambia country that the free class of inhabitants composed only one-fourth of the population, the other three-fourths being in hopeless slavery. So that it appears, that the negroes sold to slave-dealers, and transported to this country, were delivered from a worse bondage at home than they have met with here.

I have not set forth this view of the subject for the purpose of justifying the traffic in slaves, which has been so long the disgrace of Christendom. It is proper that we should be acquainted with all the particulars which affect this question. We may thus find an antidote to that hasty sort of philanthropy, which viewing things from outward appearances only, is inflamed into a zeal without knowledge, which leads many to deplore the condition of a people, who are certainly gainers by their present captivity, who enjoy comforts which their ancestors never dreamt of, and are placed in situations where they may gain a knowledge of many useful arts, and receive the elements of true religious faith.

What then? Because, in the order of Providence, a state of servitude may become the means of ultimate good to the enslaved, and, in certain contingencies, such condition may be natural and proper, does it follow that we are to remain at ease, and do nothing for their deliverance? We ought rather to see that the final issue for good, depends upon our future action. To keep them in servitude perpetually, would be to defeat the purpose for which such servitude may be to them a blessing. Some rational means of restoring them to wholesome freedom ought to be adopted. They may not be conscious of having suffered wrong, but that does not remove from us the obligation to do them justice.

The evils of slavery having become apparent, it becomes the duty of enlightened conscience to provide the means for its removal. But it belongs only to those connected with this subject, to choose the time of action, and the mode of operation. It would be impertinent and wicked for persons whose interests had nothing to do with the subject to intrude on the moral freedom of masters in this particular. Whatever advice might be offered from abroad ought to be communicated in a spirit of kindness and sympathy.

Different modes of delivering the country from these evils have been proposed. The citizens of the North, who have no slaves, and but few colored people amongst them, warmly urge an immediate abolition of slavery, and the ultimate elevation of the black population to an equality with the white, in civil and religious privileges.

Without stopping to consider the practicability of this scheme, suppose it to be carried into effect, what would be the effect in any of the Southern States, where the whites and blacks are nearly equal in numerical force? Let it be remembered, at the same time, that the idea of amalgamation by intermarriages is abandoned by the Abolitionists themselves. Here would be two distinct races of men, in color, in modes of life, of thinking and feeling—the one far superior in knowledge, in refinement, in art, in property, in every thing that pertains to civilization. Can it be expected that these two different sorts of people would unite harmoniously in administering public affairs, or dwell together in unity? On the contrary, I think this proposition is confirmed by history and past experience; *that two distinct races of people, nearly equal in numbers, and unlike in color, manners, feelings and state of civilization, to such a degree that amalgamation is impossible, cannot dwell together in the same community, unless the one be in subjection to the other.*

In every state, there must be a common interest whereby to bind it together, from which will flow a harmony of parts and a common feeling of sympathy. The sovereign will of the state must be *one*. It may be called the soul of the State. If there be a rival power in the nation which is not subordinate, then there can be no harmony until the question of supremacy is settled. Hence, the early history of England, not to mention other nations of Europe, is filled with details of strifes between the throne and the Church. The governing power must not only be supreme, but every other power must be permanently subordinate. A foreign mass in the midst of a society with which it cannot assimilate, is as a dead member through which the life-blood of the body social does not circulate. A number of historical facts are introduced in confirmation of this truth.

The negroes of this country are in their first rudiments of knowledge. Let it not be expected that they should become authors before they can read. Nor let a mistaken philanthropy bewail their lot, and seek to take them too hastily from their course of tuition. There may be modifications of dispensing discipline; but it is folly to expect that wisdom will come without the toil of learning. There can be no proper analogy drawn between the slavery which exists in this country, and slavery as it has existed in any other country with which we are acquainted.—Among the Romans, the son of a freedman became a citizen. There emancipation could go on without the danger of creating a separate class. But, in this country, the free blacks must remain a distinct class; their color is an effectual bar against their admission into social equality. Emancipation, therefore, confers upon them little benefit; it would take them from one who might be their friend, and throw them into a society where all must be their enemies; it would deprive them of a protector without putting them into a condition of protecting themselves. Without political rights, emancipation would be no blessing to them; and with those rights, it would be ruinous to ourselves.

Were the blacks few in number, and therefore, little disposed to aspire after directing power, no harm would be likely to follow from their admission to political rights. They would then conform themselves to existing laws and would desire nothing more; but when, by their numbers, they may assume an equal, and consequently a rival power—for their aims and interests would be one—who does not see that the whole question is changed?

It is the characteristic of fanaticism to be concentrated on its end, and it can see no other means to remedy an evil, but such as promise to be the most speedy. Hence wisdom and discretion are banished from its councils. Observe the argument of the abolitionists, that slavery being sinful, it is in opposition to the will of our Creator and Supreme Lawgiver, and to continue it, is to brave the vengeance of Omnipotence.—This summary mode of reasoning and acting, this appropriating to one's self the special favor of Heaven for the purpose of judging of sins and vindicating the Divine Righteousness, has not now appeared for the first time in the world. When the Spaniards took possession of Mexico and Peru, they found the country occupied by an idolatrous people.—Idolatry being sinful, and sin in opposition to the Creator, it ought

immediately to cease ; they therefore became the ministers and executioners of the Heavenly will, tore the idols from their shrines, and dragged the worshippers to the stake ! But as fanaticism in modern times can no longer employ the arm of force to drive and torture recusants into conformity, it invokes public opinion, it arrays itself in the garments of holiness, and having taken the title of Heaven's Champion, it denounces all who join not with it as *reprobate*, as men who *fight against God* !

There is something to move one's indignation in these attempts so common at this day, to fulminate public opinion against particular abuses, so as to have the appearance of intimidation and force. What legitimate power has any opinion, except so far as it embody the form of truth and virtue ? Is the truth impotent unless it be conjoined with human passions ? *Must the wrath of God be invoked to work out the righteousness of God ?* Is there no meaning in the declaration of the Almighty, "vengeance is mine, I will repay it ?"

What then ? Have we not a right to speak our sentiments ? Indubitably. But not in a spirit of bravado. Is it not our duty to proclaim what we believe to be the truth ? It is, at proper times, and to such as are willing to receive it, and are in a condition to profit by it. But shall we organize societies, raise money, establish periodicals, fill the whole country with excitement by means of inflammatory harangues, in order to convince the public of some speculative truth, when, in charity, we might suppose them to be as capable as we to discover it for themselves ? We think not. In general, good citizens find it sufficient to attend to their own concerns, and leave it to their neighbors to do the same. Or, if any one thinks he is specially called as an apostle to interfere with the interests of others, and that he has the power of thus doing good, let him become a member of the community which he proposes to serve, where he will have the best opportunity of doing so with effect.

In respect to the question of domestic slavery, the people of the South have manifested no backwardness in their attention to it. A few years ago, this subject was freely discussed in some of the States, and the process of reformation seemed to be going on in a legitimate way. The evil was generally acknowledged ; for though Governor M'Duffie of South Carolina has expressed a different sentiment, his opinion is, evidently, not that of the most enlightened people of the Southern States. Most of the prominent men in the Board of the American Colonization Society are gentlemen of influence from the Southern States, and who shall impeach the integrity of these high-minded men ? A full avowal of the sentiment was made by Mr. Clay, at a meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society, not long ago. Let the life of this great man, a life full of noble and consistent actions, speak for the purity of his motives.

It is true that the tone of the South on this subject has within these few years undergone a change. The cause is to be found in the violence and misguided zeal of Northern abolitionists. They declaim in a vague manner on the rights of man, utter abstract truths, which being general and indefinite, may, by a rash application, produce the

dangerous results. As an eminent writer has lately said, "they have fallen into the common error of enthusiasts, that of exaggerating their object, of feeling as if no evil existed but that which they opposed, and as if no guilt could be compared with that of countenancing or upholding it. The tone of their newspapers, as far as I have seen them, has often been fierce, bitter, abusive. Their imaginations have fed too much on the pictures of the cruelty to which the slave is exposed, till not a few have probably conceived of his abode as perpetually resounding with the lash, and ringing with the shrieks of agony." Again, "the abolitionists send forth their orators, some of them transported with a fiery zeal, to sound the alarm against slavery through the land, to gather together young, old, pupils from schools, females hardly arrived at years of discretion, the ignorant, the excitable, the impetuous, and organize these into associations for the battle against oppression. They preach their doctrines to the colored people, and collect these into their societies. To this mixed and excitable multitude, appeals are made in the piercing tones of passion, and slave-holders are held up as monsters of cruelty and crime."

But how entirely is all this overbearing anxiety on the subject of slavery a subject of supererogation. Are not there men of good hearts and intelligent minds among the people of the slave-holding States? Who doubts that the South contains within itself all the elements that are necessary to self-redemption from any evils into which the inadvertence of former generations have brought it? Not only has a proper disposition been manifested by the wise and good of the Southern people towards considering the subject; but, unlike the blind agitations which are often the premonitory tokens of a coming reformation, their efforts seem to have been unfortunate in an uncommon degree, as it respects the direction which their plans have taken. They have hit on the principle which is the only one on which any safe and effectual system can be devised of ultimately delivering this country from the evil of slavery, with security to both races, and with any prospect of final good to the blacks. In the conception of this scheme, I am willing to believe there is to be seen the germ of a future growth of blended wisdom and benevolence which shall be the glory of this country and of the age.

Is it objected that no provision is made for the emancipation of slaves? Let not impatience outrun the order of things. Every work must have a beginning, whether the design be great or small, and perfection is not usually the characteristic of beginnings. I had designed to dwell at large upon the plan and prospects of African Colonization; but I will treat of these topics in a future letter. I will then show that Colonization is not a new or untried system, but has been practised in all ages of the world since the days of Noah; that colonies have generally outstripped the parent country, as may be illustrated by numerous examples in history, both ancient and modern. I shall show how African Colonization differs from all other examples of Colonization; how the special direction of Providence seems manifest in making the captivity of negroes in this country, the means of introducing knowledge and civilization into Africa, which, in the ordinary course of human events could hardly gain admission in any other manner.

It is not a vain imagination that fills my mind, when I view, in prospect, the glory of this undertaking. I found my prognostications on the nobleness of the principles which are its basis. There have been colonies planted for the purposes of trade; there have been settlements made in foreign parts, by reason of violence and persecution at home; in avaricious pursuits of gold; or to serve as receptacles for the emptying of jails, but never before, in the history of human kind, has benevolence thus sought to propagate itself by the deliverance of captives; by the raising up of the oppressed, by the nurture and protection of the unfriended. I sincerely hope that the excellent spirit which has given birth to this great system, may continue to direct its unfolding energies; may it never depart from it; but may it henceforth insure a consummation worthy of such a beginning.

A FRIEND TO THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.

A LECTURE NOTICED.

The Colonization Herald of August 15, adverting to a declaration of Lieut. Governor Williams, that "the most hostile feelings towards the old Colony and every thing connected with it," are entertained by the inhabitants of Bassa Cove and Edina, says it "is not sustained by any thing which has reached us. Such imputations ought not to be made at all without strong proof, nor published without strong necessity. We cannot see the existence of either in this case."

The statement referred to was made in an official despatch from the acting Governor of Liberia to the Managers of the American Colonization Society, and was by them deemed sufficiently important to be made the subject of especial instructions to that officer, enjoining on him to exert all his influence in persuading the citizens of Monrovia to hold friendly relations towards the citizens of the other colonial settlements. The Managers also took occasion to suggest, in very respectful terms, to the Societies which had founded the settlement of Bassa Cove, and into whose jurisdiction Edina had prematurely passed, to adopt some eligible mode of urging the inhabitants of those settlements to cultivate similar relations towards the colonists under the immediate jurisdiction of the Parent Society. Such proceedings in the United States would, it was hoped, be operative in tranquillizing feelings of irritation at the several settlements, which, if fostered, must endanger the safety of them all, and discredit the cause of African Colonization.

The Editor of the Colonization Herald professes that he cannot see the existence of any proof of Mr. William's statement, nor the necessity for publishing it. And yet, it must be admitted to be within the compass of possibility that the proof may be ample, and that the necessity may be, in his own phraseology, "potential and continued." At all events, the Managers deemed the proof was sufficient, and that the interests of all parties would be favorably affected by publishing the fact. It has been their uniform habit to tell the truth, and the whole

truth, in relation to the Colony, neither suppressing a fact, because it was unfavorable, nor circulating favorable statements, by whatever source suggested, or by whatever authority countenanced, which they had reason to distrust.

THE MASSILLON AND HARTFORD SOCIETIES.

"The organization of the Massillon and Hartford Colonization Societies are [is] we believe, indicative of the feelings of the inhabitants generally of that great state, [Ohio], whose sympathies on all important matters, whether of internal improvement or of education, or of jurisprudence, are with *Pennsylvania*."

The above is copied, except the bracket and italicizing, which are our own, from the Colonization Herald of August 15. If, as this paragraph has been supposed to insinuate, Colonization principles in Pennsylvania differ from the principles of the American Colonization Society, the worthy editor is somewhat hasty in claiming the sympathies, in his sense of the word, of the Massillon Society. On reading the constitution of that Society,* which he publishes, he will find that by its very first article it is auxiliary to the "*American Colonization Society*," and that the second article declares its object to be, "to aid the *Parent Institution at Washington*."

The proceedings of the Hartford Colonization Society, referred to by the Herald, appear in another part of our present number. One of the Resolutions distinctly sets up the principles and constitution of the American Colonization Society as a model. The first Resolution, in recommending an application to Congress for a grant of certain lands suitable for planting a colony within the territory of the United States, announces a policy, which, though not prohibited by the constitution of the Parent Society, has never been supported by that Institution. Are we to infer that it is advocated by the Pennsylvania Society?

* See this Constitution in our last number, vol. 14, p. 228.

LETTER FROM MR. MATTHIAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Vine St. No. 27, betwixt }
11th & 12th Sts., AUGUST 20, 1838. }

Rev. Sir: I accidentally came in possession of the June number of the African Repository a few days since, and was much surprised to find in the letter of Lieut. Governor Williams a statement purporting "that the colonies of Bassa Cove and Edina were hostile in their feelings towards the old Colony, and every thing connected with it," &c. I beg you to be assured that this, in the general, is not true. The feelings of some of the Edina people have doubtless been soured by some acts of the old Colony growing out of the secession of the former from the latter, and their union with Bassa Cove; with which acts you are

acquainted. As for my part, I could have no motive to indulge in hostile feelings towards the sister Colony, but have endeavoured in all my intercourse with it to be governed by the kindest feelings; and so far as I am acquainted, the people in Bassa Cove and Edina, with perhaps a few exceptions, are actuated by the same feelings.

I could give a little different version of the affair of the arrest of Green Hoskins, but at present do not deem it necessary to say more than that he was not arrested by my order, or with my knowledge, but by one of the Magistrates of Edina; but upon a full acquaintance with all the circumstances of the case, I could not condemn the arrest as illegal or without cause.

If you will give publicity to this paper in the Repository, you will oblige your obedient servant,

JOHN I. MATTHIAS.

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

AFRICAN SKETCHES.

Our last number contained an interesting article entitled "*First Impressions on visiting Liberia*," from the pen of Dr. M'Dowall. His purpose is to continue his remarks, under the title of "African Sketches," which title is therefore given to this second article :

No. II.

Climate, Soil, and Productions of Liberia.

The climate of Liberia is very uniform, its variations depending on the season of the year, and the elevation or depression of the soil. It is remarkable neither for extreme heat, nor disagreeable chilliness. There is nothing more striking to the stranger on his first visit to this part of Africa, than to find the temperature of the atmosphere so balmy and pleasant, nay, sometimes even cool. When the inhabitants of northern regions are pinched with cold and frost, the healthy resident there, enjoys a delightful warmth, tempered by the fresh sea breeze.

Nature divides the years into two seasons, the dry and the rainy. It is very commonly supposed that the one is characterized by scorching heat, and the other by a continual rain, neither of which is true. The rains follow the sun in his annual passage to either tropic; the rainy season being at its height wherever he is for the time vertical. This season begins at the Colonies, about the end of May, or beginning of June, varying either sooner or later, as may be. It is ushered in by heavy showers during the night, accompanied with tornadoes from the sea, subsiding in the same manner, with this exception, that the tornadoes blow from the land. These tornadoes in their season, more particularly occur at the changes of the moon; nor are they by any means so violent as is generally imagined, seldom doing any mischief, except rooting up a tree now and then. The thermometer at this time

ranges from 72° to 80° , and when at 72° feels cool and chilly to the unacclimated. The barometer varies very little, not even during a violent tornado. It is therefore, not of much use to navigators on that coast, as it is in the West Indies, and other higher latitudes. The rainy seasons are generally more violent and long continued at the Gambia and Sierra Leone, than at Liberia. The average quantity of rain during the season, may be stated at 120 inches. It is evident also from the rise of the rivers in the Colony, which often happens, without any rain, that it falls often in the interior, at their mountainous sources without affecting the coast. Ten days rain a month will be about the average, the remainder being pleasant sunshine, or merely cloudy.

Throughout the dry season as well as the rainy, the forest is always clothed with its thick green foliage, although the grass and plants may be somewhat affected by the heat, more particularly vegetables raised from American seed. The want of rain is in a great measure compensated by the heavy dews at night: so much so, that in walking through the woods early in the morning, one gets completely wetted through, a circumstance that ought to be avoided by the new emigrant. The thermometer, during this season, seldom rises above 86° , or falls below 74° , in the shade.

Soil.—The prevailing feature of this part of the coast is a low level, interrupted here and there by high headlands, all covered with shrubs and trees. The landscape, when viewed from a distance, is rather monotonous and unexciting. On a closer inspection, the many hues of the forest, from blood red to the deepest green, tall trees, hung with festoons of wild vines, dispersed like the most graceful drapery, it assumes the air of high interest and pleasing beauty. On sailing down the coast, from Cape Mesurado towards Cape Palmas, ranges of high mountains are seen, blue in the distance.

Near the seacoast the soil is light and sandy, yet from this soil most of the wild coffee plants, brought by the natives for sale, are obtained. As you proceed up the rivers, the soil becomes heavier, containing a greater admixture of clay and vegetable matter. The farmer who would estimate the fertility of the African soil by its appearance, and his experience of the same sort of soil in America, would be apt to give an unfavorable report. But for all purposes of tropical agriculture, it seems every way suited, and the complaints made against it have been urged more as excuses for want of industry than the result of fair experiment.

Water.—The water, of the rainy season, is cool, pure and refreshing, seeming comparatively as cold as ice water, during a hot summer in America. In the dry season, the water is obtained from springs, and can always be had in most places, cool and fresh, by digging sufficiently deep, a resource which, until lately, had not been very generally resorted to. Colonists trading in the country, have spoken in high terms of the water of the interior, on the higher grounds. In the forest there is to be found a thick vine, of five or six inches in diameter, which is found wound round the larger trees. On cutting off a piece of it, a few feet in length, there runs from its porous texture, in considerable abundance, water almost as fresh and pure as rain water. It was first pointed out to me by the natives, upon complaining of thirst, when travelling in the

woods. I could not help admiring this beautiful provision of Providence for one of the most important wants of his intelligent creatures in that country.

Vegetables.—Of all the grains indigenous to Africa, rice is the most important, and happily, the most abundant, and easily produced. It is to the native, emphatically, “the staff of life.” The planting of his rice farm is wisely with him a duty, to which he sacrifices all others. The season selected is just before the accession of the rains. Indeed Nature herself points it out to the native, by signs not to be misunderstood. Walking in the woods at this time, I found a large tree of the leguminous family, which scatters its seed with a loud noise, caused by the bursting of the pod. Before I discovered the cause of the peculiar noise, I asked my native attendant what it was. He showed me a species of large bean falling around us, and said that whenever that tree began to scatter its seeds, it was time for “country man go put rice in the ground.” The rice is planted in dry ground, and not in swamps, but in the rainy season it has all the advantage of water without any inundation. Millet, maize, and potatoes, are planted by the natives; in the planting of the latter, they have imitated the Colonists. The sweet potato grows in great abundance in the Colony. Cassada is also grown by the Colonists, and if planted at different intervals, may be had all the year round. Indian corn, when green, is brought into the settlements for sale by the natives. It would, I think, be a more profitable crop to the Colonists than rice, which requires more watching and trouble. From American seed, cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squashes, tomatoes, okra, &c., grow nearly as well as they do in America. An arbor of lima beans will supply the table four or five years, if taken care of.

Among the fruits there are the sweet and bitter oranges, plantains, pine apples, bananas, papaws, lemons, limes, guavas, and soursips. This last is one of the most delicious fruits in the world, for a warm climate; it may be eaten at all times. It has a pleasant acid taste. It cannot be exported; like the domestic wines of the south of Europe, it can only be enjoyed in its own climate. Cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, cayenne pepper, arrow root, are all to be found growing in the Colony, but in small quantities. From the cotton, many of the Colonists have supplied themselves with stockings, and cloth has been woven at Edina. The Carolina indigo, and other wild species, grow abundantly in the streets. The seed of the former was brought from South Carolina, by some emigrants from that State. The natives use the leaves of a tree, in dying their fine blues, which they conceal.

A great many specimens of coffee trees may be seen bearing in the Colony, particularly at Monrovia. In their season, they are loaded with berries. This coffee is the best I ever drank, and I am sure would enrapture the most fastidious Turkman. I know nothing more delightful than the perfume arising from the coffee trees when in flower; it rivals

“The gardens of Gul in her bloom.”

Those beautiful trees, silently point with their loaded branches to themselves as the basis of individual wealth, and Colonial prosperity.

The forest trees offer a great variety of valuable vegetable products, such as gums, gum resins, caoutchouc, might be collected with some trouble; and there are many valuable astringent barks on the trees. Indeed this property seems almost universal among the barks of trees. The mallaguetta pepper grows wild and plentiful. A species of aloe is found growing all along the beach, the fibres of which are superior to hemp in making ropes, closely resembling the manilla. Baskets and mats are made of a sort of grass, and tastefully dyed. The various uses to which the palm tree might be applied, has been often mentioned. It is decidedly the most graceful object in all the vegetable kingdom. Seen waving in the breeze like a gigantic warrior's plume, it may well be adopted as the emblem of victory. It is to the African what the reindeer is to the Norwegian, and other inhabitants of a cold climate. His dish of rice is tasteless and incomplete without the oil of its nut; its leaves thatch his hut; with the bark of its branches he makes mats for his bed; its undeveloped tender shoots, from its summit, afford him cabbage for his food, and then he distils from its huge porous trunk, wine to cheer his heart. How kindly and usefully has a beneficent Providence adapted the external world, to the various wants and circumstances of his creatures!

Animals.—Domestic animals have not yet become very abundant in the Colony of Liberia, for the same reason that all other things are yet on a small scale. They have cows, bullocks, goats and sheep, in considerable numbers, most of which have been obtained from the natives and others raised in the Colony. The cows are smaller than the American, and give less milk. Some of the bullocks are pretty large, and a few pairs have been put in the yoke. There is some difficulty in buying them from the natives, and they demand a considerable price for them. This evil might be remedied by having a vessel to purchase stock to the southward, and selling them at a reasonable price to the Colonists. The inveterate habit of stealing, among the natives, and also among some of the more worthless Colonists has checked the attempt at raising stock. There is, I believe, one horse at Monrovia, which was brought from Sierra Leone, and one donkey at Edina. Agriculture is much retarded for the want of beasts of burden. Poultry is not abundant in the Colony, the same cause preventing the increase, as that alleged for the small number of cattle. It is remarkable that animals brought to Africa from America, are subject to disease. Horses may be purchased at the Cape d'Veid Islands, or at Gambia, which thrive very well at the Colony, more particularly at the upper settlements.

The surrounding woods give shelter to a great variety of wild animals, of which the most formidable is the leopard, which often carries away dogs, goats and pigs, out of the upper settlements, at night. They do not however, attack a man unless wounded. A species of wild hog is also found and occasionally killed by the Colonists. It differs very much from the European hog; it is very fierce and dangerous when attacked. It is said to be good eating, and very much sought after by the people. Antelopes are also abundant, and often hunted by the Colonists for the sake of their flesh.

The rivers abound with excellent fish, though, from their propensity to leap, they often escape over the seine. Oysters are plenty in the Junk and St. John's rivers, of fine flavor, and scarcely inferior to the American. The shells are burned to make lime. R. McD.

FROM LIBERIA.

Extracts from the Liberia Herald February, March and April, 1838, only recently received.

EXPEDITION.—We have just been handed a parcel of letters from America, via Bassa Cove. These arrived by the Ship Marine, which brought 75 emigrants. Mr. Louis Sheridan, who has been some time expected, is among the number. We cordially wish them a gentle visitation by the fever. The Post starts almost immediately in order to reach before the vessel sails. We have been all confusion to get some answers for our numerous correspondents.—*February.*

LITTLE BASSA.—This section of country lying between Junk and St. John's rivers is subdivided by the natives into numerous portions, with as many different names. It has never, at any time, of which we have been able to obtain correct information been united under one Government. Even in the reign of old King Wess, who is generally mentioned by the Bassa people, as the greatest King the country ever had, it was divided into two or three distinct sovereignties, but they partook more of the form and regularity of Governments, than at any period since his death, King Wess was succeeded in the Horsetail, by Tom Basa. He was for a long time mate to old Wess; under his government the country enjoyed a considerable degree of tranquillity. He died about four years ago. After his death, the country was convulsed by the agitation of factions and claimants for rule. His son, a stupid, but haughty youth, claimed the crown in the right of his father. He possessed a large force for this part of Africa, and serious apprehensions were at one time entertained, that he would reign perforce. Veneration for old usages and customs, at length prevailed, and his claim was made to yield to the grey beard of Par-Kolo,* who reigned only a few months and died. Since his death, a successor has not been chosen. Bar-ge, Par-Koblo's mate, is heir presumptive, but is not yet crowned. The country therefore, is in a state of ferment. The demise of a king in Africa, is the knell of all order, and the signal for confusion, robbery, and murder. The sea-line of Bassa, is about twenty-seven miles. The territory is compressed nearly into the form of a triangle, by the Atlantic, the St. John's and Junk rivers, and is a peninsula, as these rivers form nearly a junction in the interior, after running about seventy or eighty miles each. The course of the Junk is about North East, that of the St. John's, North, 30 degrees east. These rivers are not navigable for any distance, except by canoes and small boats, in consequence of the ledges of rocks, that run across them. The country abounds in Camwood and Palm-oil. Hundreds of tons of Camwood and thousands of gallons of Oil have been annually shipped from there notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered in getting it to the sea shore. Nearly all the wood and oil have hitherto been conveyed on the heads and backs of the natives. From some unaccountable oversight or miscalculation, the factories have been located on the beach in the centre, between the two rivers; so that with the exception of the wood that is brought down by water to Edina, all the hundreds of tons of wood and the thousands of gallons of oil, that have been shipped from that place, have been brought the slow and expensive route by land. When settlements shall be formed on the rivers and men of enterprise and capital shall direct their attention to the subject, the whole world may be supplied with camwood from Bassa alone. Fifty miles from the sea shore, and the only wood that is used, is camwood. It is used alike for building and for fuel. In fact, the whole forest is Camwood.

* Formerly mate to King Basa.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On the 17th ultimo four men in a canoe, bound to Millsburg, when about six miles below that settlement, spied a very large snake swimming across the river. They made chase with intention of killing him. As soon as the snake perceived their object, he faced about, and swam directly for the canoe and attempted to board it. The men became alarmed and rising confusedly up, the canoe lost its centre of gravity, and precipitated them all into the water. Two of them immediately sunk to rise no more; the others narrowly escaped by swimming ashore. This case is very singular; we have frequently pursued snakes in the water, and have never known them to show any disposition, but that of utmost determination to escape. Whether this snake turned for the purpose of giving battle to his pursuers; or whether wearied in swimming by his unusual bulk, he merely sought the canoe as a place of rest, we cannot determine. But as a course we intend hereafter to pursue, under similar circumstances, we would give it as our advice, to let those animals pass undisturbed, unless instruments should be at hand, to fight them at a distance. At Millsburg, another

FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the 7th instant. A number of the late emigrants by the Emperor, went down to the river for the purpose of ablution. A girl of about 12 years of age, by some means, got beyond her depth, and immediately sunk. Unfortunately none of the company could swim. The alarm was immediately given. Some of the most expert swimmers in Millsburg, were in a few moments on the spot, and plunged into the water. The search was continued in the vicinity of the scene of the accident for some hours, to no purpose. The body did not make its appearance from the first time it sunk under the water. A circumstance to be accounted for, from the strong current setting in the direction of the innumerable radii of the mangrove, near which she went down. On the 9th inst. the body was found in a state of great mutilation.—*February.*

IVORY TRADE.—We understand a Spaniard has, for the last week or two, been actively employed in purchasing Ivory from the Mandingoes at King Willey's Town. Though it is by no means to the interest of the Colony, that foreigners should divert this species of trade from flowing in its wonted channel to the Colony, yet its effects are infinitely less deleterious to us than the slave trade.—*February.*

VISIT OF A FRENCH SHIP.—On the 14th ult. His Most Christian Majesty's Ship *Triumphante* arrived in our harbour. This ship has taken the whole coast of Africa, in her way from the Mediterranean to this place, and designs extending her cruise to the River Gabon. The officers while here, visited the shore daily, perambulating the town and adjacent woods, searching for whatever of Africa might chance fall in their way. They professed themselves highly pleased with what they saw in the way of improvement, and the numerous pressing invitations to "take pot luck" with which our people never fail to ply strangers, were promptly reciprocated by invitations to visit the ship. It was our misfortune to be unable, from a multiplicity of engagements, to accept the invitation, but the good reports brought by those who availed themselves of the invitation, of politeness and good cheer on board, have formed in us the settled purpose, that in future no consideration, either public or private, shall stand in the way of doing the ceremonies of so honorable an occasion.—*February.*

EXPEDITION.—Arrived on the 12th ult. Ship *Emperor*, with ninety six emigrants from Virginia. Of which, 60 were emancipated by John Smith, sen. Esq. of Sussex County. These people have been all bred to farming, and we hope they will prove an important accession to the agricultural interest of the colony. The physicians of the colony being united, and unequivocal in their verdict in favor of the superior healthfulness of the inland settlements over that of Monrovia, these emigrants have all been placed at Caldwell and Millsburg; an event that will put this opinion to the test. Our opinion is, that either place is healthful. There is no earthly occasion that colored people should die, in establishing themselves in Africa. Let them only avoid the actual and obvious causes of disease; (which is neither more difficult nor more necessary to be done here, than in all other countries,) and they may live their three score years and ten, and if they should have on their arrival good cheer and plenty, they may even attain four score years. There came passengers in this ship, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, to join the

Baptist Mission at Edina; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barton, and mother, of the Mission of the M. E. Church; and Doctor E. Skinner, and daughter. This latter gentleman has the medical charge of the colony.—*February.*

MARRIAGE.—Married on the 14th, by H. Teage, Elder A. W. Anderson, to Mrs. Mary Burns; the former of Caldwell, the latter of this town.—*February.*

LIEUT. GOV. RETURNED.—On the night of the 19th inst., the Lieut. Governor returned from his trip to Junk, where he had been on a tour of inspection, accompanied by Messrs. S. Benedict, D. Moore, and J. W. Roberts. The Lieut. Governor professes himself well pleased with the settlement;—so would we, had we been so near him as the Oyster-bank. For to all the other *beauties* of Junk, it adds an inexhaustible supply of most delicious oysters.—*February.*

UNUSUAL WEATHER.—We have lately had several heavy showers of rain, and on the 7th inst. a gust of wind and rain that would do credit to September itself. We have never seen the like before at this season of the year. The natives will probably suffer, in not being able to burn their rice farms at the proper season.—*February.*

SINOE.—We have lately heard from Sinoe, and amidst all our "mishaps and losses and crosses," it is some consolation to be able to assume the fact that one settlement at least enjoys in a superlative degree, the indispensables of Rice, Palm-oil and Fish. In such large quantities have those articles been procured from the natives, that His Excellency Governor Finley, has regularly and abundantly supplied all vessels that have called there. *Query:*—To whom does the Governor sell the cheapest, to settlers or foreign vessels?—*February.*

DESTRUCTION OF FACTORIES.—All the American Liberian Factories at Sugary have been recently completely destroyed by the natives. The first attack was on the factory of Mr. James Thomas, who sustained a loss of \$1200. The factories of Messrs. Yates & Payne and Mr. A. Cheesman remained unmolested for some days after the destruction of that of Mr. Thomas. These gentlemen certainly expecting an attack, lost no time in sending to the Colony for means to get away their property. This they had nearly effected when the irruption was made on them. Their loss consequently was small, together not exceeding \$400. No cause having been given for this outrage, it must be attributed entirely to a disposition for plunder.—*February.*

BASSA COVE.—We have lately made a trip to Edina, and Bassa Cove, to which places our last visit anterior to this, was with the survivors of the ill fated emigrants by the *Ninus*, to resettle the place after the massacre. Our stay at that time was of only a few days, and as no improvements in the way of building had commenced, of course our knowledge of subsequent improvements was derived altogether from report. The good ship *Emperor*, in which we made the trip, let go her anchor, 10 o'clock P. M. of the _____ directly off (as nearly as the captain could judge) the embouchure of the river. Early next morning, the passengers some dozen in number, viz: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Rev. Messrs. Savage, Brown and Anderson; Doctors Skinner, Gohene, and McDowell; Rev. Mr. Herring and family; Messrs. Johnson & Mandevill; Misses Skinner and Stewart: and tho' last not least,—*ourselves*, mustered on deck, to catch a look at the settlement, and we beg to confess how much we were pleased with its appearance. The small but neat framed houses running regularly along the margin of the river, seemed to enjoy an enviable coolness and tranquility under the cover of innumerable Palms, rising majestically in the midst, waving their graceful plumes to resistance of the breeze. On an eminence at the angle farthest from the sea, conspicuous from size, construction and white paint, the eye rests on a building, proximate to which a flag staff of imposing altitude proclaims it the residence of the Governor. This view, inaccurate from indistinctness of distance, is corrected by a near approach to the place, which shows the houses on the principal street, standing nearly parallel with the river at a medium distance of about 250 yards, while the Palms occupying the fore ground of the picture, thickly stud the intermediate space. The Governor's house, which appeared so Governorlike from sea,

sustains its Patrician aspect, and presents a commanding view of the town, the harbour and a considerable extent of the surrounding country. In front of the whole the St. John's with a graceful curve and rapid sweep pours his waters over the bar into the ocean. Wheeling to the north, the eye rests on Edina, stretching away to the westward until its career is arrested by an eminence surmounted by the establishment of the Baptist Mission. On the whole, Bassa Cove and Edina form together a scene truly romantic and pleasing, and but for that plaguy Bar, we should resolve that our trips in the future should not be as they have hitherto, "Like angel visits, few and far between." Though we have not received their expressed permission, yet we are confident of the cordial approbation of all the passengers, in presenting with ours their grateful acknowledgements to the officers of the Emperor, for their kind and courteous treatment.—*February.*

FARMING.—If argument were yet wanted, in favor of the comparative ease, and practicability of African farming:—if it yet remained to be proved, that agriculture will open a certain and unfailing source of comfort and competency; we should conclude that no other argument was wanted, to set the matter forever at rest, than pointing at the astonishingly and almost incredibly rapid improvements, which have recently been made on the southern bank of the St. Paul's, by some of our citizens, that have been only a few weeks in the business. Having heard much of the farms, and of the great things that are doing, and to be done, we determined to deepen our former deep conviction on the subject, by personal inspection. In pursuance of this determination, we have devoted a couple of days of this moon to a visit up the river. Arriving in the vicinity of the farms, it became a matter of serious deliberation, at which to make the first call. This question could be settled only by the determination of another—who can furnish the best table, whether Roberts, Lewis, or Cheesman? Here we had to press memory to our assistance. Roberts's boat had been seen to start from the wharf with boxes, barrels, and other packages; what could they contain? Not ploughs, nor hoes, nor axes. They must have been edibles. "Pull away, boys, we no stop Miss Lewis farm now, we go dere bym'bye. We go Miss Roberts farm." Off we went, and soon our progress was arrested by the rocks which form the landing. Here we (our worthy friend and counsellor, James Brown, being with us, and having partaken largely in our deliberations,) were met by the proprietor, with the cordiality and frankness which every where distinguish the actual lords of the soil, and welcomed to the farm. Though we labored under the dimness of vision and disinclination to every kind of speculation, which an empty stomach never fails to produce; we had but cast our eyes around, when the reflection at once forced itself upon us,—how foolish our people are to be wasting their time and energy in fruitless mercantile pursuits, from which it is impossible, they can at present reap any permanent advantage, to the neglect of the cultivation of the soil, which will yield so speedy and ample returns for the time and labor bestowed upon it. We are not visionary. We will not pretend as some have, that our soil is the most productive on earth. Nor that it is the most kind in yielding all the articles of necessity and comfort. We know not what may be in other, and to us unknown portions of this terrene; we know not how fertile lands may be in other places. Nor are we much concerned, as this is nearly the only place on earth, where there is any thing in earth or air, that can gratify our feelings. It is sufficient for our purpose to be able to declare without any fear of contradiction, from those acquainted with the subject, that the land is as fertile, and will yield as abundantly, as any, of which the most experienced of the American settlers have any knowledge, in the land from which they came. When we have said this (and we might say more, strictly consistent with truth,) we have surely said enough to silence those irrelative and disgraceful complaints against the water, the air, the land, and the every thing else that requires a little labor. Think, thought we to ourselves, of the unreasonableness of men complaining of being too poor to *farm it*, or of being unable to make a living by agriculture, when at the same time, they possess an unlimited extent of a soil, to which all articles necessary to comfort, are indigenous, and of many of which it will produce two crops a year. Unconsciously, we fell to enumerating the articles, which with a moderate expenditure of money and labor, may be raised on an extent of land, which any man in the colony may procure if he please. First, there is the cassada, an excellent farinacious *radex*, good alike for myself and *mine pig*; secondly, potatoes; thirdly, corn—a farina with

whose qualities, Americans have not now to be acquainted; fourthly, almost every description of beans and peas; fifthly, a variety of sallads too tedious to mention; sixthly, rice, which impinguates one-half of the people of the globe; seventhly, large list of succulents,—pumpkins, watermelons, papaws, which last is a *fac simile* of the pumpkin, the cantilope, and the green apple for pies; eighthly, sugar cane; ninthly, coffee; and tenthly, the palm, in the leaves of which, you have shingles for your houses, and hats for your heads. In the sap, you have your wine; in the fruit, lard for your table, and oil to cheer the darkness of the night; and if avaricious, and make a stern requisition upon the full resources of the tree, you have, by decapitation, a most delightful cabbage. Wonderful tree! who would not have a score of them? A goodly array of vegetables, but what in the meat line? Why, here are cows, sheep, goats, hogs, ducks, turkeys, (we have no need of geese, we are here ourselves,) and fowls. But, then, if a man should devote the whole of his time and attention to these articles, how will he be clothed? Important consideration. Mrs. may not be able to wear so many satins, nor sport such amplitude of sleeves, nor exhibit an ankle shrouded in glossy silk. But it occurred to us, that cotton makes good and comfortable apparel, and further, that cotton is another vegetable indigenous to this soil. Admitting, then, that his neighbor will be in the same condition with himself, and that no vessel calling here, will be in want of a pig or a duck, or a few vegetables, which is a thing very unlikely; if a few acres in one corner of the farm, were allotted to the production of cotton, the last and only remaining difficulty would be overcome. Here then, is a congeries on one farm of what, to be collected in almost any other country, would require that many different and distant climes be explored! Here, if a man incline to the churl and possess a spice of the misanthrope, he may immure himself within the walls of his enclosure, move about in a little world of his own creation, and have no other communication with the exterior world, than occasionally cocking his ear above his walls, to feast his malignant soul with the cries of the half starved wretches, who have no farms. Here our reverie was disturbed by the announcement from a cassada eating urchin, 'breakfast is ready, sir.' There was no time for ceremony. Following the boy, we were introduced to a scene which resuscitated in our recollection what we had read about the squatters, in the forests of America. In the centre of a floor of nature's workmanship, on a *table*, which was once, and continued to be, a *box*, the breakfast, wholesome and substantial, was spread. Auxiliary to the teeth, were three knives and three forks; the latter containing three prongs, all told. Beside each man's plate, was a quart of good old stuff, from nature's distillery. Down, on what the classic ancients called tripods, but what we call *stools*, and at it we went. "Excuse the breakfast, gentlemen, said the host; I did not expect you." Wish you had, muttered we, to ourselves. "I must apologize for the arrangements," continued he, "you know I have only been established here a short time." Wish you had been five years, rejoined we, secretly. The potatoes, cassada, and fish, underwent a rapid discussion. Not a word was said, not even on politics, on which we are so passionately fond of discoursing. This important business despatched, we proceeded to an examination of the farm. We now give our opinion in the gross as favorable, as the fare was not exactly the thing we expected; details we may probably give at some future time, of all the farms. Before which, we now put in the caveat, that we may again visit them. We hope these gentlemen will remember, that editors are curious *kriturs*. They never give their recommendations gratis. Their hand is a perfect automaton. Nothing imparts more strength and clearness to their description, than a good dinner. It clears the head, defecates the visual organ, and enables them to see beauties, where none ever existed, and to discover ingenious contrivances in a machine that is, perhaps, as useless as the head that recommends it, is stupid.—*March*.

SCHOOLS.—One very pleasing feature in the general aspect of the times, is the increased and increasing attention which is turned towards the intellectual condition of the colony, and of Africa generally. This is manifest, no less by the numerous school associations of benevolent individuals in America, than by the vigorous efforts and liberal outlays for the purpose, which they are directing to be made here. We have had several letters lately on this subject, from members of said associations. The two last, one from Miss Brend and the other from Miss Davidson, secretaries of their respective societies of Richmond and Philadelphia, manifest an interest, which, it is most pleasing to witness. There are at present, eight schools

in the old Colony. Four of these are supported by the Mission of the M. E. Church. One of these is at Caldwell; one at New Georgia; one in this town; and one at Junk. Of the actual condition of their schools we are not prepared to speak from personal observation. We have assurance, however, in the persevering and energetic character of the Superintendent, that they are conducted in as efficient a manner as the peculiar circumstances will admit. The school in this place, attached to the M. E. Church, is perhaps, the largest in the Colony, and is composed of all the more advanced children drawn from the other schools. This school, we believe, was opened in the meeting house, in January last. Three of the remaining schools are supported by the Ladies' Association, of Philadelphia. One at Caldwell, under the tuition of Miss Warner; one at New Georgia, under the Rev. Mr. Eden; and another in this place, under Mrs. Evans. These schools have about seventy scholars; but only fifty five attend regularly, owing in a great measure to the poverty of their parents and guardians. Their progress has been much retarded by the want of a sufficient number of proper books, and by the inability of parents to clothe the children sufficiently decent to appear at school. The number in these schools, when we visited them in January last was fifty-eight.

We were pleased with the general appearance and attainments of the children, but as that was the first formal visit for the purpose of inspection, a full expression of opinion on the subject, we shall leave to be the result of a second examination. The orphan school in this place, under the tuition of Mrs. Crawford, is supported by the Ladies' Society of Richmond, for the promotion of female education in Liberia. This school, though by far the most important and interesting one in this town, has been languishing for the want of books. Only about fifteen children attend regularly, owing to the destitution of clothes. We think favorably of the school, yet it needs some regeneration: the progress is as great as can be reasonably expected, from the unfortunate condition of the children, for whom this school was established. Unfortunately for the credit of the school, our visit (by request of the Society) was immediately after some of the most forward children had left, and entered the school of the Methodist Mission.

Our recent visit to Edina, afforded us the opportunity long desired, of visiting the native school at that place, under the charge of the Missionaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. The school at present consists of thirteen children, from eight to fourteen years of age. They all live in the Mission family, and are as much as possible, prevented from having any communication with their native brethren. Of the number, six read fluently in the Bible, and have also an acquaintance with the rudiments of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, truly astonishing. We acknowledge that we listened to their exercises with a degree of scepticism, and were inclined to the conclusion, that they read and recited "by rote," and to confirm or remove our doubts, requested permission to examine them, which was readily granted. We did so with promiscuous questions on the subjects of their studies, and we are gratified to say, their ready and correct answers, entirely removed our suspicion. The rest of the number are in from two to four syllables, and easy reading lessons. We make no comment; the bare statement is sufficient. In juxtaposition with this, it should be mentioned, that we have just printed a new and improved edition of the "Bassa Spelling Book," by the Rev. W. G. Crocker, of the Baptist Mission at Edina. We intend forwarding a copy to America, with the hope that some of the American reviewers will favor the work by a critique on the faithfulness of the translation.

We ought by no means, omit to mention the excellent and durable school-houses, with which the associations for education in Liberia, are adorning the Colony. The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, is erecting a commodious one, the walls of which are nearly completed. This house is 44 feet by 24, and stands nearly in front of, and only a few rods from another, erected by the Ladies' Society of Richmond, 30 feet by 20. The walls of both of these houses are of stone. That of the Ladies of Richmond, has been up for some months and partly covered in. It would have been long since finished, if we had been in funds for the purpose. Funds were sent out in the Charlotte Harper, to Bassa Cove, but they have not been made available.—*April.*

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The following letter, from a respected colored friend in Philadelphia, long identified, if not with the open enemies of the Colony, at least with those who can see nothing in the operations of Colonization,

beneficial to any portion of the African race, affords the most pleasing evidence of the energy of truth, when presented candidly and dispassionately to an honest mind. It affords further, the consolation, that our visit to the United States has not been altogether useless, nor our puny address on our return entirely void of effect. We quarrel with none. We are not party men. We are *Africa men*. We protest only against one thing; that is, against occupying the intermediate space between contending parties, and having our brains knocked out by the murderous missiles hurled by the hands of benevolence.

We, however, by no means subscribe to all the sentiments contained in the letter; we regard it simply as showing the state of the colored man's mind in America.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1837.

"MR. TEAGE—I fully concur with you, in your remarks, in one of your numbers, respecting the two great societies in the United States, that have for their object, the great aim of bettering the condition of the colored people. The course taken by you, of visiting this country, and seeing the operation of the Anti-Slavery Society, its direct bearing upon the prejudice of that community, whose slaveholding influence makes us the unhappy wanderers about the world, without a place to call our home; your having visited this country, and seen the care-worn visages of our unhappy people—the great line of demarcation existing between the white and the colored—the servility under which we cringe, as a whole people—the menial occupations which the best of us hold—the remote likelihood, if any at all, of our ever being incorporated and identified among the rulers of this republic—the great contempt in which we are held by the whites, all of which you witnessed whilst on your sojourn here, enabled you to come to the just conclusion put forth in your remarks. Knowing as you do, from the connexion of your office, all the operations of the Colonization Society, its good or bad results to emigrants—its effects, whether the majority of the emigrants are in better circumstances at present in your colony, than you could reasonably suppose they would be in, at this time, had they remained in the United States; and furthermore, the ultimate likelihood of your colony establishing a republic that will redound to the glory of the colored men. It is upon your observations, that the best conclusions must be drawn; your having been a personal observer here, and being a practical operator in your colony, and among the chief directors of all affairs touching the prosperity of your people, at once makes your decision conclusive. The two great societies that so singularly abuse each other, have, as they profess, the same great aim of avoiding a great catastrophe, that each says will be the ultimate consequence of the effect of the other. You are aware that the Colonizationist holds the doctrine that the whites and blacks can never live amicably under the same vine and fig tree; and they draw their conclusions from history, citing that no two nations have ever lived together, unless one did servilely succumb, or that one exterminated the other. And such are weighty inferences with me, from a cursory review of the civilized world, where in every government I see a proscription of a portion of the inhabitants; and ours like the rest, following in the footsteps of that proscriptive policy. On the other side of this momentous question of bettering our condition, the Anti-Slavites hold the historical doctrine, that slavery never failed to bring about a servile war, and that slavery is unchristian, cruel, and that it is a base usurpation of the Divine prerogative to withhold from any individual his or her inalienable rights. So when we take a serious view of the fundamental doctrines promulgated by the two, we find that both of them recommend themselves very pressingly to our deep consideration. In taking an impartial view, we must admit both theoretically, and consequently arises a puzzle, which of the two will operate most beneficially to us as a whole people, in the way of relieving us from the slavery and prejudice that holds us in "durance vile." Finding ourself in such a puzzle, your reflections come in with great weight, and should at once put a stop to the slander against your colony, and incline the well-wishers of the colored man to examine the two impartially, with an eye single to the working out of the happiness of the colored race, independent of party doctrine or the mad rigmarole of McDuffysm."

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.—We hear that a report is circulating in America, that there are very few children born here; and of the few that are born, none live. Now, this stale, wornout, hackneyed, barefaced up and down lie, which was first broached by an American ship Captain, who never told truth, but by mistake, we suppose had ceased to be circulated. But it appears we were

mistaken. It is yet said that the former habits of the people were so licentious, that none of their children live. This falsehood is too gross and unreasonable to require a serious refutation. If it were necessary, an accurate classification of the ages of the inhabitants of the Colony would give as large a number of living children born in the Colony as perhaps any other population in the world of equal number. The rice tub of many a father declares, in language the most unequivocal, that the above is the grossest slander. The first child that was born here, is now alive, and James Brander is his name, and sixteen years is his age, and a sturdier little urchin is not to be found. He has buried many a one,* and if the calumniator that vented the slander will only come out here, he will most probably do the same service for him. How abashed would the slanderer be, if he is capable of blushing, if he could only see the said James Brander baring his head to the scorching rays of a vertical sun, and throwing off the heat as indignantly as we do the slanders back in the teeth of those that attempt to heap them upon us.—*March*.

* He is grave digger.

MORTALITY AMONG COWS, &c.—A desolating mortality is at present raging among the cows, sheep, and hogs, in this settlement. The former have been dying at the fearful rate of four a day. What is most strange and unaccountable, the mortality has been almost exclusively of cows that were with calf. If they should continue to die for a few weeks more, as they have died a week or two past, we shall be reduced from the possession of more cattle than are in all the Colony besides, to a total destitution. The cows are suddenly seized, frequently without any prelusive symptoms, with a shaking similar to what the human frame experiences in the cold stage of the intermittent, when they fall down and die in about one hour. The hogs are taken with a swelling in their throat, which increases rapidly to an enormous size, when they expire as if by suffocation.—*April*.

PROSPECTS AND WANTS.—It is no less a mark of prudence than a source of pleasure to cast now and then a glance at the future, in order to prepare beforehand for the scenes of joy or sorrow which the course of events, and the general tendency of circumstances may render probable. It would indeed indicate a great degree of presumption in a man, to suppose, he has arrived at a certainty this year, of what will be the particulars of his condition the next; yet, in regulating our conduct in regard to the future, by the general tendency of present events, we are authorized by the practice of all ages and the dictates of common sense. In attempting to pierce the dark unknown of Liberia's destiny, we are agitated by the alternation of hope and despair, inspired by the different aspects under which the subject is viewed.

Glancing backwards, we are met by the tenants of a moral tomb, roused by the voice of philanthropy from the sleep of ages, to run the race of empire. But while 'bone moves to its bone, and sinew to its sinew, and the first pulsations of life throb in the heart, and a consciousness of existence beams through the quickened, what strange and unutterable scenes rise to the view. Impressed no less by the novelty, than by the magnitude of the unfolding scene, which a clear and regenerated medium enables us to discover, ramified into innumerable close and important relations, with others yet to be developed, they are contemplated with reverence and awe. The great contrast of the gloomy past, with the glowing scenes of the future, which our fancy at times so fondly paints, added to a sober consciousness of the want of strength to contend against the difficulties, and wisdom to steer through the intricacies of the great field before us, is what depresses us with fear. The growing spirit of philanthropy, the wide diffusion of liberal principles, and above all the declarations of scripture; these at some favored seasons enable us to contemplate it with the certitude of faith.

We can at such highly favored seasons behold these dense and frowning forests, whose melancholy stillness of ages has been broke only by the occasional howl of the wolf and the leopard, yielding their place to populous cities, enlivened by the cheerful occupations of the arts and sciences. The infatuated and degraded native, clothed, and in his right mind, and pursuing the peaceful callings of civilized life. The spear of the wandering Arab, and the scimitar of the murderous Moor, converted into pruning hooks and plough shares. The worship of devils, and every form of superstition and heathenism, succeeded by the peaceful rational religion

of the blessed son of God, and from the centre of the land to the circumference, the nations cemented by one common interest, refined and hallowed by the pure principles of christianity. These are some of the prospects that rise to the view when the subject is contemplated rather under the influence of our wishes, than in connexion with the means by which they are to be accomplished. But here, it is criminal to allow any indulgence to the unchastened sallies of the imagination. The subject is one of immeasurable importance, involving the destiny of millions of rational and immortal beings, and demands to be contemplated only in the light of sober reason, and in connexion with the means adequate to its accomplishment.

Seventeen years have now rolled away since the banner of civilization was unfurled on the heights of Montserrado. This period, though comparatively short, has yet been sufficiently long to correct many erroneous opinions at that time entertained. Events in which it has been prolific—difficulties which have successively presented themselves, have repressed the intemperate zeal of the ardent, repressed the false hope of the visionary, and severely tested the constancy of the friends of Colonization; but they have not wrought the smallest unfavorable impression on the minds of those who formed their opinions upon the deductions of experience, and a knowledge of human nature. That the Colony after a few years of apparent rapid progress, would experience a sudden check, or even reaction, is an event which, at the commencement, it was reasonable to expect. It would be almost a miracle if the course first adopted should be that which the experience of years would pronounce the right one. From this cause alone, (though none other existed in the want of means,) a considerable reaction would result. But when this combines with other causes, the shock must be severe. That such a revulsion has been experienced, is therefore, no argument with us against the prospects of the future. The present existence of the Colony, triumphant as it is, over all the opposition by which it has been successively assailed—opposition as novel in its character as it was unexpected in its appearance, and therefore the more difficult to be overcome, is, with us, a sure pledge of future progress, with the assistance, which at its first foundation, was confidently expected by its patrons, or with only a small portion of the subsidy which similar establishments have in all countries enjoyed.

It was never, for a moment, the idea of those that conceived the Colonization scheme, that voluntary individual aid, or private charities, could conduct the establishment to completion. The utmost object which they aimed to accomplish with such resources, was the demonstration of the practicability of establishing on the African coast, a community of colored people possessing all the attributes of a regular government. This they pledged themselves to do—and this they have done; and Liberia stands to-day a glorious monument of their labors. Numerous auspicious circumstances and coincidences, for which little hope can be longer entertained, contributed largely to their object. The subject when presented for public patronage, was invested with all the interest of novelty. It was altogether unique in its character, in the fact that its objects belonged to the African race; it was destined to exert a happy influence on American slavery and African heathenism; and there was something soul-stirring in a scheme, the scene of whose operations was the unknown of Africa. A thousand benevolent feelings and sympathies clustered around it, and a feverish liberality excited, whose charities were the result of a temporary excitement in favor of an undefined object, rather than the free-will offering of settled principles or enlightened conviction. These days have now passed away. The subject having been long before the public, is entirely divested of all the interest which novelty could give it, and if the much needed aid be at all obtained it must come from another quarter; or, at least, be conveyed through a different channel. The critical period has at length arrived; the period to which the founders of the Colony looked forward with intense anxiety, and at which, they fondly hoped to be sustained by the fostering hand of government. The source of private charity is now nearly exhausted, or at most, affords a supply altogether inadequate to the progressive enlargement of the work, and but little more is yet accomplished than a demonstration of what may be done with efficient patronage.—Shall then an untimely period be put to a work so nobly begun? Shall this glorious sun sink down in darkness at the moment that his beams are piercing the gloom that mantles Africa? Shall our hopes and our prospects be blotted forever? Is there to be no sanctuary on earth for us, from the scorn and scourge of the world. To the untold afflictions we have hitherto suffered, have we yet to add the bitter cup

of disappointment in all we hoped from this last asylum? These are thrilling questions, that ring in reverberating echoes through the soul—questions with whose decision our fate is inseparably connected, and to which, though we are almost exclusively interested in their decision, it remains entirely with others to give satisfactory answers. But this scheme cannot fail; humanity, philanthropy, religion, all are concerned in its success. If, however, Liberia now be thrown upon her own resources; if she be abandoned to her own effort; if she be left to contend with her own unaided strength, against the numerous obstacles and antagonistic influences that surround her, it will be her solitary fate alone, of all the numerous instances of modern colonization to expire in security without the consolation of a sympathetic hand. Without the assistance of foreign aid the Colony cannot maintain its moral character. We have no ground to hope that it will. If it subsist at all, it must be able to maintain an ascendant influence over the surrounding tribes, or melt away—must gradually change their moral and mental character, or insensibly yield to the influence of heathenism; it must be the agent or the subject of a powerful assimilating influence. There are numerous powerful influences at war with the moral character of the Colony, which so far from being innocuous, because they are rarely recognised, are, on that account the more banefully efficient. These influences have been rarely admitted into the list of impediments to colonial improvement, and when noticed at all, have been miserably underrated. This fact, a tendency in all small communities embosomed among heathen, to degenerate, is abundantly confirmed by the condition of the old European Colonies on this coast, many of which can now be known to be such, only by their geographical position or by a corrupt jargon of the mother tongue. This tendency, though the causes are obvious, cannot be successfully combatted by any means in our possession. The truth should not be disguised—for in spite of the utmost unaided endeavor of the Colony it will insensibly yield. This effect can be adequately resisted, only, by the presence of some definite object of a cheering character constantly before the minds of the colonists—something to excite to effort and sustain perseverance; to beget hope and engage their energies. It is the listlessness and despondency, which doubts and uncertainty of the future, and the want of present employment, never fail to produce, which give to this influence its formidable energy. Let internal improvement be going on, and the immense resources of the country be gradually unfolding; inspire, by the present state of things, the hope of future permanent prosperity, and the patriotic spirit of the Colony will rise with the emergencies that demand its energy. Every step the Colony makes towards competency; every successive enlargement of the sphere of its civilized operations, will be also an advance on the dark regions of native customs. And just in proportion as the institutions, manners, and customs of the natives give place to others of a more enlightened character, will that tendency in Colonies to degenerate, be diminished, which now is so much to be dreaded. However great the ardor and energy of a people may be, there are bounds, which their utmost energies cannot transcend. To all human effort there must necessarily be limitations. The aid we ask, and without which, we cannot exist, is by no means an extraordinary boon, to be peculiar in our case; it is only the sustenance that in modern days, has been afforded to all Colonies. If it should be demanded of us, in our weak and infantile state, to carry on, unaided, all necessary internal improvement; to develop the resources of the country; to sustain and consolidate a government; to maintain a commanding attitude in relation to the surrounding tribes; it will be most certainly requiring of us, what no other Colony has yet performed. Is there an instance on the records of modern colonization, in either the eastern or the western hemisphere, that a Colony, whatever were the moral and mental character, and pecuniary circumstances of the individuals composing it, or the resources of the country, in which it was located, sustaining itself without the patronage of the mother country? This aid has always been rendered as a matter of course. And so uniformly has it been afforded, and so necessary has it been considered, that the cost has become the first article of consideration, in contemplating the settlement of a Colony. We are aware that our circumstances have no parallel in the history of the world; and on this hinges our fear. By Americans (a majority at least,) we are regarded a political monster, whom it is no crime to abandon to its fate, as it is ejected from its unnatural womb—a political anomaly—the homeless occupants of the great commons of the civil world—detached from all, allied to none—the legal object of inflection, of indifference, of sympathy: and as such, legally entitled to no patronage from the land which gave us birth, which holds the graves of our

fathers, and in which they and we have toiled, and sweat, and bled. Thus we are thrown upon the charity of the world, and it is the prerogative of posterity alone, to determine whether we have received that countenance and support that justice, and the universal boast of philanthropy, religion, and love, authorize us to expect. Though the Colony cannot exist without the sustaining hand of some foreign friend, yet, comparatively small assistance would enable her to reach speedily the point of self-subsistence. The want of means to develop the resources of the country—to preserve friendly relations among the circumjacent tribes, and thus keep open a regular communication with the interior—to resist the blighting effects of the slave trade—to sustain good and efficient government, is what paralyzes and enervates the Colony, and must, if it continue, operate its complete downfall.—*April.*

LETTERS FROM COLONISTS.

The subjoined letters are from two of the manumitted slaves of the late Mr. Stockdell, of Madison county, Virginia, who emigrated to the Colony last winter, in the ship *Emperor*, addressed to friends in the U. States.

MILLSBURG, LIBERIA, MAY 7, 1838.

I take this opportunity of writing to you a few lines, informing you that I arrived safe on the shores of Africa. Thanks be to God for his good mercy that he has bestowed on me. I have been very sick with the country fever, but I thank God, I am nearly over it. I am in hope that this may find you in good health. I can but say to you that I have hopes that the Lord has been so good and merciful as to convert three of our children since we have been out here; that is to say, Mary Walker and Cilselst have a hope to be changed from darkness to light. I expect you are very anxious to know how I like this new country. I can only say that I am very well satisfied with the place; but my greatest grief is about you. I want to see you very much indeed; and if I cannot see you, pray let me hear from you by letters, and that will give me some satisfaction while I am in this life. Henry Jones is said to be converted also. You know that it is reported that this country is a very hot country; but I find that I can lie under as much cover here of nights, as I could in America. I find that this is a very plentiful country for both man and beast. My afflicted brother Moses, that they all thought could not hold out to cross the sea, is now enjoying good health, and has been more healthy than any of us. The children join with me in love to you and all inquiring friends.

BARBARY STOCKDELL.

MILLSBURG, LIBERIA, MAY 7, 1838.

My Dear Children: I embrace this opportunity of writing a few lines to you all, to let you all know that I arrived safe in Africa and have been very sick since I arrived with the fever of this country: but I thank God that I am now recovering again very fast; and I am in hopes that these few lines may find you all in good health. Children, your old father has been a professor of religion for a long time; and I thank God that I have a greater desire to serve him now; than ever. I have an opportunity of going to Sunday school now every Sunday; and if I never

see you all in this world, my desire is for you all to try and seek and find God precious to your souls, and then serve him faithfully all your days, and be found walking in the light of his countenance, and meet your old father in the kingdom of heaven, where parting will be no more. We are living in the town of Millsburg. We have meeting three times a week, and on the Sabbath, three times in the day. I am very well pleased with the country, and I thank God that I am sent here. If I had my children, I would feel very happy as to this life, although I have been very sick. We all have a very fine crop growing. My love to Colonel Walker and Master Benjamin Scott, and tell them I hope to meet them in the kingdom of God. Nothing more; but remain your affectionate father.

PETER JONES.

EMANCIPATION.

Since our last notice (See Afr. Rep. Vol. 13, p. 295) concerning the slaves manumitted by the will of the late Lee White of Kentucky, we learn that the legal proceedings which it had become necessary for some of them to institute, in order to recover their freedom, had terminated favorably to the petitioners, and that all the slaves manumitted by Mr. White are ready to go by the first vessel which the American Colonization Society may send to Liberia. Provision, but to what extent we are not yet apprized, will be made for defraying the cost of their transfer and settlement.

*Extract of a letter from C. W. Short, dated Lexington, (Ky.)
2d July, 1838:*

My uncle, Mr. William Short of Philadelphia, whom you may know as an able and efficient friend of the Colonization cause, has several slaves in this State, derived through his brother's (my father's) estate, whom he is anxious to liberate. Among them are two, who are willing to go to Liberia; and he has desired me to ascertain the best mode of sending them to that country from this; and I therefore now address you, and beg you to give me all necessary information on the subject—these slaves are able-bodied young men between 20 and 30 years of age—the one an excellent carpenter and *handy* and ingenious at other jobs—the other has been mostly accustomed to farm-work; but lately engaged in brick-laying and plastering, at both of which he is a tolerable workman. They have both had some little instruction in letters, and by the fall, I hope, will have acquired the elements at least of reading and writing. They are unencumbered with families; and both evince a great degree of thankfulness to their owner, and eager desire to avail themselves of his offer of their freedom, on the condition of their going to Liberia.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, (Ky.) dated
11th July, 1838.*

There are ten persons of color, in Lincoln County, Ky. (men, women and children,) who are in circumstances to go, and are very anxious to depart for Liberia, so soon as a mode of conveyance shall present

itself. One of the number, a young mulatto man of great intelligence, called on me a few days since, to know when they might expect to leave for Liberia, and all I could say or do was to promise to lay the subject before you, and advise him of the result of the inquiry. They have been hired out some four years, and their guardian or trustee is ready to pay over the funds thus realized, to any person duly authorized to take charge of them.

Please advise me as soon as it may suit your convenience as to the probable time an expedition will leave, and where they must rendezvous.

LETTER FROM MR. LATROBE.

To the Editor of the African Repository.

DEAR SIR: The following appeared in the last number of the Repository. May I ask you to republish it as explanatory of the object of the present communication:

"COMFORT FOR COLONIZATIONISTS."

An article with the above title appeared in July last, in an abolition newspaper called "Human Rights." The truth of the statement being assumed, it appears that a gentleman, who, at a meeting of the American Colonization Society, had applauded the scheme of African Colonization, listened to some remarks vituperative of that institution, made by the President of the Maryland Society, and finally abjured colonization, and became an abolitionist. What the one party has lost by this desertion, and what is the value of the acquisition to the other, we know not. But the example is worth something as illustrating the tendency of *disunion* among the friends of Colonization.

The article referred to is as follows:

"*Comfort for Colonizationists.*—A professional gentleman from the West being in Washington, on his way eastward, at the time of a meeting of the American Colonization Society, was prevailed on to make a speech. His eloquence and praise of the "heaven-born scheme" so delighted the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, that he moved on the spot that the gentleman should be appointed an agent, which was carried with great applause. The meeting being over, Mr. Latrobe, of the Maryland Colonization Society, fell in with the gentleman and cautioned him against engaging for the American Society—it was doing nothing but raising a little money to support its officers. The Maryland Society was the one for the work. On the other hand, Mr. Gurley brought objections against the Maryland scheme as sectional, &c. In this way the gentleman was led to suspect that he had not been quite so well informed about Colonization as he might have been.—He pursued his tour eastward; he saw the Colonization proceedings in Philadelphia, about the 17th of May—inquired and reflected,—and on his arrival in New York, signed the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society."

The gentleman from the West, alluded to in the article from "Human Rights," is, I presume, a Colonel Caldwell, who called upon me in June last, introduced by the agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to whom he had been introduced by a letter from yourself. He sought my acquaintance, I understood, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to Colonization. I invited him to my house, where, as well as at my office, we conversed much on the subject. Colonel Caldwell left me fully convinced, I thought, of the excellence of the plan; indeed, he had eloquently eulogised it, and was particularly emphatic in his praise. I did not seek to make him a convert; for he had

already given in his adhesion, *as he told me*, by a speech that he had *volunteered* at a Colonization meeting in Washington. I answered his inquiries fully, to the best of my power, and explained to him the plan of independent action pursued in Maryland, contending, I admit, as I have always done, and to no one more strongly than yourself, that it was the best and most efficient. That I asked Col. Caldwell to take service with the Maryland Society—or that I charged the American Colonization Society with exerting only to give salaries to its officers, is wholly untrue; and it is very difficult for me to believe that Col. Caldwell can have so stated, although the article in “Human Rights” would seem to be founded on his representations. I urged Colonel Caldwell to get up a State Colonization Society in *Ohio, where he lived*, and if I spoke of the pecuniary concerns of the American Colonization Society at all, it was only to attribute its *debt* to the insufficiency of its means to meet its expenses. In all that passed between us, there was nothing that I dwelt on more than the harmony of purpose existing between the general Society, and the State Institution.

To learn that Col. Caldwell disclaimed Colonization, and had joined the Abolition Society, did not give me much surprise; for he had stated in the course of our conversation, that he had been a lawyer, then a merchant, also a Colonel in the militia, and was now engaged in a plan for establishing some sort of literary institution, by obtaining subscribers at 200 dollars each, who would have distributed among them every other one of a certain number of lots in the village where he resided; the alternate belonging to the proprietors of the ground; and he frankly stated that he was afraid that to advocate the Colonization cause would interfere with the success of his subscription list—but that if he thought that by advocating the cause, he would help the subscription, he would readily do so. He pressed a friend who was present at the conversation in my office, and myself, to put our names to his list; which we declined. Whether he has been more successful with the friends of abolition, and whether his conversion is connected with such success, I have no means of knowing:

Although not surprised at Col. Caldwell’s change, I was surprised that he should have used my hospitality to him to drag me before the public, by name. He was introduced to me as a gentleman, and treating him as such, I spoke frankly and without reserve—though certainly not to the effect mentioned in the article in question.

In the editorial notice that you have taken of the article in “Human Rights,” you say that taking it to be true, Col. Caldwell “listened to remarks from me *vituperative* of the American Colonization Society.” There is certainly nothing in the article to justify the use of the harsh term you have employed. That we differ in opinion as to the best mode of prosecuting the Colonization plan, there is no doubt,—that I believe the prosecution of it should be exclusively in the hands of the States—and that until this is accomplished it will be a subject of fearfully dangerous political discussion, is true; but that I should descend to vituperation of the General Society, Colonel Caldwell does not seem to have asserted, and I regret that you should have imagined it.

Asking the publication of this, as an act of sheer justice, I remain,

with sentiments of the highest personal regard and esteem, most truly
ours

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

P. S. Absence from Baltimore has delayed an earlier notice of the
article in question.

Baltimore, Sept. 2d, 1838.

NOTE.—We are happy to find that the President of the Maryland Colonization Society did not, in his unfortunate dialogue with Mr. Caldwell, charge the Parent Institution with “doing nothing but raising a little money to support its officers.” But we cannot agree with him, that the charge, if made, would not be “vituperative” of that Institution. Dr. Johnson defines “vituperation” to mean “blame, censure.” Now, if a Society, professing objects of the highest moment to two races of men, and to two continents, in point of fact does nothing but levy contributions to support a few individuals, who, on that supposition, must be idlers, a graver imputation can scarcely be imagined. We regret to perceive that the worthy President seems to think lightly of it; and especially as, in the interview referred to, “there was nothing which [he] dwelt on more than the harmony of purpose existing between the institution over which he presides, and the American Colonization Society.” It is not, we apprehend, the “purpose” or the practice of either to do “nothing but raise a little money to support its officers.”

It would gratify the friends of Colonization to be able to infer from the passage just cited, of President Latrobe’s letter, that it is no longer the “purpose” of the Maryland Society that the Parent Institution should consider its “appropriate functions” as being “at an end.” Mr. Caldwell, perhaps, saw no indication of this change of purpose, in the President’s recommendation to him, after he had announced his “adhesion” to the Parent Society, to get up a State Society in Ohio, on the Maryland exclusive plan.

The degrees of “blame or censure” are so numerous, including every variety, from slight disapproval to deep reprobation, that the epithet which we applied to the alleged remarks of President Latrobe, instead of being “harsh,” appears, on re-examination, obnoxious to an opposite criticism. The word is rather feeble from its generality, when used to characterise the imputation which the worthy President was alleged to have made; but which he has, in an honorable spirit of candor promptly disavowed.—ED. A. F. REF.

TEXAS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Justice requires us to give place to the subjoined communication. The passage to which it objects, appears at p. 213 of our present volume, and in a manner, we candidly admit, calculated to produce the impression that it is an editorial original with this Journal. Such, however, is not the fact. The article of which the passage in question is a part, was copied from another Journal, which, contrarily to our general practice, we omitted to give credit for it, and of which we have forgotten the name. It was undoubtedly, a newspaper of sufficient standing to inspire us with confidence in its statements, or we should not have copied the article. The slip

has, unfortunately, not been preserved. We are, therefore, unable to give the information which Mr. Yates expects; but, as the article was taken from one of our exchange papers, the writer of it will, in all probability, see the following letter, and by promptly meeting the very reasonable expectation of Mr. Yates, enable the public to decide on the issue of fact between them:

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Sept. 4th, 1838.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Secretary American Colonization Society.

SIR: In the Christian Intelligencer of 1st September, and in a summary headed "Colonization" from the African Repository, I read the following paragraph:

"TEXAS.—Within the last twelve months, 15,000 negroes have been imported into Texas, it may be said, direct from Africa, as they were transhipped from Africa, many of them not having even been landed there."

As this is a grievous and false charge against the Government and people of Texas, implying as it does, that they were admitted there, and as is of course inferred, that the people of Texas were engaged in the horrid traffic, I feel myself called on, as a citizen of the country, who has made that very subject one of close inquiry and investigation, to ascertain from what source this information is obtained, and during what period the year mentioned, alludes to.

As I am informed you are the proper person to whom I am to apply for this information, I have taken the liberty of addressing you in relation to it, and should be happy to receive an answer from you, at your earliest convenience.

I shall also expect, in proof of the falsity of this charge, to have as full and public a denial of its truth given, as has been the charge itself. I have taken pleasure in enrolling myself among the life members of your Society in New York, and I deeply regret that any thing like misrepresentation, calculated to excite unwarrantable prejudices against an abused and injured people, should have found a place in the columns of its official periodical.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. YATES.

THE LADIES' COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The following acceptable letter, enclosing a draft for \$77.90 has been received by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I have been desired to forward to you the Constitution of the Ladies' Colonization Society of this place, with a request to be admitted as auxiliary to your Society. This Society is composed of some of our most respectable ladies, although, as yet, small in number. The above draft, after deducting the premium, is the amount which they have collected since their organization, about 14 months.

since. Out of this amount they wish to pay for two copies of the *Liberia Herald*, and the balance to be appropriated as your Society may deem best. One copy of the *Herald* to be directed to Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, and one to Mrs. Isaac N. Whiting, and sent by mail.

Very respectfully,

I. N. WHITING.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept., 4th, 1838.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

[From the *Warren News-Letter*.]

COLONIZATION MEETING AT HARTFORD, OHIO.—The 7th anniversary of the Hartford Colonization Society was celebrated at the Presbyterian Meeting House, in this place, on the 4th inst., at two o'clock. Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Rev. Mr. Steadman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was present to vindicate the principles and objects of the primary institution. The objects of the meeting being announced by the President of the Society, the exercises commenced by prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Plimpton. Mr. Steadman then proceeded to address the assembly in a most able defence of the benevolent project of colonizing free people of color, and by the pertinency and force of his arguments, he held his numerous and intelligent audience in almost breathless silence for the space of nearly an hour and twenty minutes, after having listened to two previous lectures by chosen speakers of the Anti-Slavery Society. The success with which his effort was crowned may be readily apprehended by the accession of members, and the replenishing of its funds, at the time and since the meeting; between eighty and one hundred having signed the constitution, and rising forty dollars is now in the treasury.

The Society came to order by notice from the Secretary, the President in the chair.

On motion, the committee appointed to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st, That we recommend to the friends of the colored man, to unite in memorializing Congress for a grant of certain lands suitable for planting a Colony within the territory of the United States.

Resolved 2d, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with other Societies and friends of the Colonization cause in this county upon the subject of reviving the County Society, and report to this society at a subsequent meeting.

Resolved 3d, That this Society deeply sympathize with their abolition brethren, whose measures have hitherto failed to accomplish the avowed objects of their Constitution, and that they be and are hereby sincerely and earnestly requested to abjure their present system of operations, by substituting the principles and constitution of the American Colonization Society, to guide their future steps in promoting the grand object of ultimate and universal emancipation of southern slaves.

Resolved 4th, That we recommend to the County Society, the appointment of an agent, whose business it shall be to advance the cause of Colonization by lecturing through the county and organizing auxiliaries to the County Society, the ensuing year.

Resolved 5th, That the Rev. Mr. Plimpton, G. C. Reed, Alva Hart, be the committee to carry into effect the object of the 2d resolution.

Resolved 6th, That the thanks of this Society be respectfully tendered to the Rev. Mr. Steadman, for his very efficient services on this anniversary.

Resolved 7th, That the President and Secretary sign their names to the proceedings of the Society, and be a committee to prepare copies and furnish the same to the Editors of the News Letter and the Reserve Chronicle, for publication.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned, to wit:—

Wm. Jones, *President*: T. Brockway, Esq., *Vice President*: G. C. Reed, *Secretary*: J. A. Gould, *Treasurer*: Dea. C. Andrews, Alva Hart, J. B. Buttles, *Managers*: B. T. Chase, G. W. Benton, E. Fox, J. Jones, G. Heslip, *Committee of Vigilance*.

Upon review, the Society congratulates itself with the accumulation of much honor and interest as the fruit of the meeting, and believe that, by the suffrages of an enlightened public, and the smiles of a benignant Providence, it is destined greatly to elevate the character and condition of a great mass of Africa's exiles, and ultimately to diffuse the genial and blended influence of the sun of science and righteousness through the vast expanse of Africa's moral gloom, to which, let all the people say "Amen."

ALVA HART, Chairman.

G. C. REED, Secretary.

BILLINGS O. PLIMPTON, GARRY C. REED, *Committee*.

JOHNSTOWN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—At a meeting of a number of citizens of Johnstown, held at the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Monday, the 30th July, 1838, for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society, J. Royer was appointed Chairman, and F. Leyde Sec'y.

A Constitution having been prepared and read, on motion, Samuel Kennedy and Moses Canan were appointed a committee to wait on the people present and solicit their subscriptions to the Constitution, who reported the names of thirty-six members.

Samuel Kennedy, Frederick Leyde, and George W. Kern, were, on motion, appointed a committee to solicit the subscription of the citizens generally, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place on the evening of Monday next, when the Society will be organized by the election of officers.

JOHN ROYER, Chairman.

F. LEYDE, Secretary.

[From the *Christian Intelligencer*, August 4, 1838.]

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE FROM BASSA COVE.—In a letter recently received from Edina, the Colony is represented as unusually healthy, and every thing in a highly prosperous condition. The intelligence respecting the spiritual state of the settlement is particularly interesting. During a revival of religion which occurred some time since, 47 of the inhabitants were hopefully converted, and are now not only rejoicing in their freedom from temporal bondage, but from the worst slavery of sin; and are now exulting in the light and liberty of the gospel. The frame of a Presbyterian Church has been raised in Bassa Cove, the Baptists were erecting a house for their worship at Edina, under a large tree beneath which human sacrifices were once offered to the devil; and the Episcopalians contemplate the erection of a church at Bexley, a colony recently founded on the St. John's river by the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from July 20, to Aug. 20, 1838.

Collections in Churches.

Agnew's Mills, Richland Congregation, Rev. John Glenn,	-	-	\$5
Alexandria, 1st Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. Harrison,	-	-	58 35
2d do. Rev. Dr. Hill,	-	-	21 80
Methodist do.	-	-	8 25
Concord, Mass., 1st Religious Society, Rev. E. Ripley and B. Fort,	-	-	15
Dandridge, Ten., Methodist Church, Rev. T. R. Catlett,	-	-	7
Fairfield, N. J., Presbyterian Church, Rev. Ethan Osborn,	-	-	5
Fishkill, N. Y., Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. F. M. Kip,	-	-	16
Gettysburg and Hill Congregations, (sent to enable the Society to pay debts that they had an agency in contracting.)	-	-	10
Hillsborough, Ohio, Methodist Church, Rev. J. M. D. Matthews,	-	-	11
Morgantown, Va., Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Davis,	-	-	10
Newark, Ohio, Rev. Wm. Wylie,	-	-	15
Ringoes, N. J., Rev. J. Kirkpatrick,	-	-	33
Washington City, Wm. Douglass, at Rev. Mr. M'Lain's Church,	-	-	5
Methodist Protestant Church, 9th street,	-	-	10 46

Donations.

Abingdon, Va., from a friend,	-	-	3
Alexandria, John Withers,	-	-	5
Miss E. B. Winter	-	-	1
Annapolis, John Ridout,	-	-	6
Athens, Ga., Union Sunday School Society,	-	-	6
Chester District, Lewisville, S. C., Wm. Moffatt,	-	-	30
Fredericksburg, by Friends of the Society,	-	-	6
Marietta, Ohio, George Dana,	-	-	20
D. Woodbridge,	-	-	10
Mussey, Dr. Reuben D.	-	-	10
New Orleans, S. J. Peters, (2 years subscription.)	-	-	100
J. A. Maybin, (2 years do. with interest on 1st year.)	-	-	105
Orange County, Va., from the proceeds of a Fair,	-	-	63
Washington City, Collection in 4th Ward,	-	-	54

Life Subscribers.

David Faris, Esq., Triadelphia, Ohio County, Va.,	-	-	50
Mrs. Mary Brown, do.	-	-	50
Mrs. Dorothy Hervey, Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va.,	-	-	50
(Transmitted by Adam Faris, Esq., to make his three children life subscribers of this Society.)	-	-	

Auxiliary Societies.

Crawford County Col. Soc., a collection made after a Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Crampton \$19—donation \$6	-	-	25
Fredericksburg Female Society, by Miss Susan Metcalfe, Tr., (stating that the amount had been the result of three years collections.)	-	-	240
<p>With this amount this Society returned to this Society our acknowledgement for \$160 remitted two years ago, to be appropriated to establish a school, and requested that the amount be used for general purposes.</p>			

\$1064 86

African Repository.

Ebenezer Watson, Agent, Albany, N. Y.,	-	-	\$52 43
John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	-	-	30
Wm. Moffatt, Lewisville, Chester District, S. C.,	-	-	2
John Pilson, Albemarle, Va.,	-	-	5
Athens, Geo., Union Sunday School Society,	-	-	2
Augusta, Geo., Mrs. A. A. Nisbit,	-	-	2
Mrs. Lucy Conway and Miss Agnes A. Paynter, \$2 each,	-	-	4
John Noyes, Putney, Vt.,	-	-	10
Gen. A. Rose, Bridgehampton, New York,	-	-	6
John Ridout, Annapolis, Md.,	-	-	4
Joseph F. Whitmore, Andover, Ohio,	-	-	3

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.]

OCTOBER, 1838.

[No. 10.]

REFORMS.

The readers of our Journal for March 1837 will recollect a "*Constitution of General Government for the American Settlements on the Western coast of Africa*," which appeared in that number. It was the work of some of the ablest minds whose energies had been enlisted in behalf of African Colonization, and was designed to unite the several American Colonial Settlements in Africa, on the basis of the Federative principle. It was submitted to the Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, and to the Maryland State Society; accepted by the two first of those institutions, and rejected by the last. This rejection was construed to leave the whole question open, and nothing has since been effected towards bringing it to a decision, till a few weeks ago. On a suggestion made on behalf of the Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, delegates from the Parent Board met in the city of Philadelphia delegates from those institutions and the Maryland State Society. The Maryland delegation declined acceding to any plan of union, considering such a measure as inconsistent with the relation of their constituents to the State of Maryland. All that it was found practicable to agree on was that an "Outline of a new Constitution for the American Colonization Society," should be transmitted by the Parent Institution to its several Auxiliaries throughout the Union, with a request that they would send delegates to the annual meeting to be held on the 11th of December next.

This agreement has been complied with; and in the circular of the Parent Society to its Auxiliaries, their attention has been especially called to the importance of the subject which the Outline presents for consideration. It involves, indeed, nothing less than the vital interests of the great cause of African Colonization; for any innovation based on the principle of the Outline, is not a mere partial or temporary change. It is radical, and if made, will be, to all practical purposes, irrevocable. Destined therefore to operate great good or great evil, it demands at the hands of all Colonizationists, the most patient, dispassionate consideration, and the fullest interchange of opinions. Our own views of the subject have been repeatedly exhibited in this Journal, and we have only now to say that they remain unaltered.

It is earnestly to be wished that the several Auxiliary Societies will, as request

ed by the Parent Board, send delegates to the approaching annual meeting, who will come prepared to remain in session as long as the interests of the cause may require, and to give it the full advantage of their aid and counsel.

The outline referred to is as follows :

Outline of a new Constitution for the American Colonization Society.

Art. 1. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

Art. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Colour, residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, or such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

Art. 3. This Society shall be composed of State Societies, organized for the purposes of Colonization and acting in conformity with this Constitution.

Art. 4. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of delegates from the several State Societies. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to one delegate; each Society having under its care a Colony shall be entitled to two delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony comprising at least three hundred souls, to two delegates each.

Art. 5. The Board of Directors shall meet annually at ——— and at such other times and places as they shall direct. They shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia: to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which have planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually an Executive Committee of ———, with such officers as they may deem necessary, (who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee) designate their salaries, and adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause.

Art. 6. Every State Colonization Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the colonization and care of emigrants in their respective colonies; and shall enjoy all the proprietary rights, authorities, and jurisdiction not herein expressly excepted and committed to the hands of the Board of Directors.

Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, and to negotiate treaties with the Native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of new colonies.

Art. 8. This Constitution may be modified, or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any State Society transmitted to each of the other associated Societies three months before the annual meeting of the Board of Directors: provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

Art. 9. The representatives of the State Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution, shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors until others are appointed by their Societies. The Delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board of Directors.

SLAVE TRADE.

Of all the recent practices connected with this detestable traffic, that referred to in the subjoined extract from the London Sun of 10th May, is, if the statement be true, the foulest blot on the name of a Christian nation. Inquiry is loudly demanded by the honor of, not only Spain, but our own country, which is to a certain extent, implicated in the charge:

We have been favored with a communication on the subject of that foulest of social abominations, the Slave Trade, which has startled us more than all the revelations hitherto made relative to this most inhuman trade. The substance of it may be given in a few words. It is, we believe, generally known that slavers when captured are brought to Cuba, where they are declared lawful prize, and their human cargo committed to the care of the Lieutenant Governor, whose duty it is to direct their conveyance back to their own country. The instant the slaves are landed they are placed in a hospital; slave-dealers are invited to examine them, to whom they are actually sold at the highest price, and smuggled on board vessels cruising for that purpose in the Mexican Gulf; and when a demand is subsequently made for them by our Consul, forged certificates of their death from yellow fever are produced, signed and countersigned by the Spanish authorities! This statement may seem improbable to many—yet we have evidence for it, of the truth of which we cannot permit ourselves to entertain the shadow of a doubt. We are assured that four-fifths of the slaves landed at Cuba are thus disposed of; and in this way is England made in some sort accessory to the providing a supply of slaves for the United States! Surely a question so important will not be suffered to escape unheeded the notice of Parliament. What we demand in the first place is searching inquiry into the truth of this statement; which if found correct, ought to be followed by the severest reprehension of the bad faith of the Spanish Government, whose promised anti-slavery co-operation has been purchased at a cost of about half a million sterling.

The following motion was proposed by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords relative to the Slave Trade, August 6th, and agreed to *nemine dissidente*:

“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, dutifully to submit to her Majesty that the slave trade, which the congress of Vienna most justly described as having degraded Europe, desolated Africa, and afflicted humanity, nevertheless still continues with great intensity;

that notwithstanding the various treaties and conventions which have been entered into by her Majesty and her royal predecessors, with different powers, for the suppression of this traffic, and notwithstanding all the endeavors of successive administrations at home, and of her Majesty's ministers and agents in foreign countries, and of her Majesty's naval force, employed in this service abroad, the trade has been aggravated in all its horrors; and that it is the opinion of this house, that a general concurrence of the great powers, professing Christianity, in a declaration, that the slave-trade, by whomsoever carried on, is piracy, and ought to be punished as such, is, under the blessing of God, one of the most probable means of effecting the abolition of that trade.

"That this house is further of opinion, that, in all treaties to be contracted between her Majesty, and her allies, the concession of a mutual right of search of their commercial vessels respectively, would be another of the means likely to attain that most important object, and that this house most respectfully implores her Majesty to represent these, their opinions, and wishes and hopes, in such a manner as to her Majesty shall seem most likely to be effectual to her Majesty's several allies.

"That this house cannot refrain from expressing to her Majesty the deep concern with which they have observed, from the papers which her Majesty has caused to be laid before them, that Portugal has not yet fulfilled the engagements which she has taken towards this country, by concluding with Great Britain an adequate treaty for the suppression of the slave trade."

[From the Friend.]

HAVANA—THE SLAVE TRADE.—Should the enclosed written at Havana during the last winter by a young member of the Society of Friends, be deemed worthy of an insertion in "The Friend," it is at the disposal of the editor: W.

Seventh Month, 11th, 1838.

HAVANA, 1838.

At a time when the all-engrossing subject of slavery within our own borders occupies so large a share of the public mind, it may not be inappropriate to relate a few facts drawn from personal observation during a short sojourn in the island of Cuba, and if possible to direct the attention of the philanthropist from the vexatious and delicate subject of an existing evil at home, to the more glaring and increasing traffic in human flesh, the source of so much misery, the African slave trade, which, it may not be generally known, to the disgrace of the civilized world, is at this very moment carrying on to an alarming extent, almost within sight of our own shores.

In the beautiful harbor of the Havana, the practised eye of the seaman detects at a glance, from amidst the large fleets of vessels from all quarters of the world, some half dozen or more splendid brigantines, which, for elegance and symmetry of model, breadth of beam, and lightness of rig, are unsurpassed by any vessels in the world,—sharp fore and aft, and lying low, they seem only to touch the water, and as if a zephyr would put them in motion. These beautiful vessels, which do credit

to the skill of the architect, and, as I was informed, were chiefly built at or near Baltimore, are slavers,—deceitful in appearance as the unruffled bosom of the ocean on which they glide,—their holds are the abodes of wretchedness, disease and death.

In the ports of this Island slavers are fitted out openly and without molestation, lying almost side by side with British, French, and American vessels of war; they dare not molest them unless taken on the high seas, and in the very act of carrying cargo. With the existence of slavery in these Islands, or in the southern states of our own confederacy, in making this communication, I have nothing to do; on the contrary, I can bear frequent testimony to the lenient treatment of slaves, and their apparent content on estates it was my fortune to visit. I have generally found it acknowledged an evil, but one for which it appeared difficult to devise a remedy; but that the American government should remain idle, when every year thousands upon thousands of the human family are carried into bondage, is most astonishing; while their brethren of England, with an example worthy of all praise, have for years been working, and are even now braving climate and disease almost alone, against the nefarious practice.

To the British navy alone be the honor of affording almost the only check to this inhuman traffic: their vessels are ever on the alert, both on the African coast and in the West Indian seas; and surely if any thing will open the eyes of the American people, to the magnitude with which this trade is carried on, the fact of four captures having been made within six months on the southern coast of this island, and the arrival in sight of this city, and within four days of each other, of two slavers with full cargoes of human beings ought to do it. During the latter part of December, the 'Eliza Bellita' slaver was captured by H. M. ship 'Sappho,' and carried into Port Royal, Jamaica, having on board 260 unfortunate Africans, scarcely one of them over fourteen years of age! In the harbour of St. Jago I saw a small clipper-built Guineaman, that I was informed had realized over two millions of dollars in the slave trade; she was very fleet, had been often pursued but never taken.

In company with an English naval officer, I made a visit across the bay to several of these vessels. We were permitted to walk over them, but no particular attention was paid to us; on the contrary, we were looked upon with suspicion, and received short and unsatisfactory answers to our questions; in general all attempts to enter into conversation with those on board appeared useless. With one, however, we were more successful; an old weather-beaten Spaniard was walking the deck—although an old pirate his expression of countenance was fine,—taking a seat under the awning on the quarter deck, offering him a bundle of cigaritas, and lighting one ourselves, by degrees induced him into conversation, and in course of one hour or more, I learned from him some horrid truths. He told us, that in four voyages he had brought, in the vessel upon which we then were, sixteen hundred human beings; his was a fortunate vessel, and seldom lost more than half a dozen a voyage; once, however, he told us he was not so lucky—a malignant disease broke out on board soon after leaving the coast, and of three hundred taken in Africa, but ninety-five were landed more dead than alive on the island!

The material, such as hand cuffs, chains, and even the lower decks are taken out, stowed in pieces as cargo, and are fitted up on the coast of Africa. We saw the apertures in the decks to admit the air, and as we were leaving the brig in our boat along side, the captain told us exultingly, that he knew we were officers of the British sloop of war, pointing to the "Champion," that was riding at anchor at a little distance from us; but, added he, "you are welcome; I yesterday showed your captain (meaning of the Champion) all over my trim vessel—I have nothing to conceal—you dare not touch me here, and once outside, (with an expressive shrug of the shoulders) you may catch me if you can."

About a league from the gates of Havana, situated delightfully upon a gentle eminence, shaded by groves of the palm and the cocoa, overlooking the Paseo Tacon, and the governor's Casadi Campo and gardens, is a tienda or receptacle for newly imported slaves; it is one of the many that abound on the island. In the cool of the evening we made a visit to this bazar. A newly imported cargo of two hundred and twenty human beings were here exposed for sale—they were crouched down upon their forms around a large room; during a visit of more than an hour that we were there, not a word was uttered by one of them. On entering the room, the eyes of all were turned upon us, as if to read in our countenances their fate; they were all nearly naked, being but slightly clad in a light check shirt, upon which was a mark upon the breast; with few exceptions they were but skin and bone, too weak to support their languid forms; they were reclining on the floor, their backs resting against the wall. When a purchaser came they were motioned to stand, which they obeyed, although with apparent pain; a few were old and gray, but the greater proportion were mere children of from ten to thirteen or fifteen years of age: when they stood, their legs looked as thin as reeds, and hardly capable of supporting the skeletons of their wasted forms. The keeper informed us they were of several distinct tribes, and that they did not understand one another; this was apparent from the formation of the head. While we were there, five little boys and girls were selected and bought to go into the interior; no regard is paid to relationship, and once separated they never meet again. We left the tienda, and turning through the gateway we saw some who were laying under the shade of the plantain, whose appearance told that they, at least, would soon be liberated from bondage by death,—they were those who had suffered most during the voyage,—their situation was most melancholy. I offered to one the untasted bowl of cocoa milk I was about drinking; she motioned it away with a look that even from a negress was expressive of thankfulness, and which seemed to say how unused she was to such kindness. We left this wretched abode, and in a few minutes were upon the Paseo, where all the beauty and fashion of the city were driving up and down in their volantes, as if all, far and near were happy. What a contrast!

Upon another occasion, as I was riding one evening alone, along the rocky and barren shore that extends for some miles to the eastward of Havana, covered with the cactus and prickly pear, I came suddenly upon a troop of slaves—men, women, and children. I drew up by the way side until they passed; three horsemen were driving them; they were

manacled, chained by the ancles, barefooted, and almost naked; they proceeded in silence, which was interrupted only by the rustling of their chains. Under the plea of lighting a cigar, I accosted one of the horse-men; he told me they had just landed in a small inlet on the coast, were one hundred and ninety in number, and were wending their way to one of the receptacles spoken of above. With feelings of pity for the lot of these poor wretches, I rode on for some time, when turning my horse to take a last view of the beauty of the evening sky, for the sun had sunk some time, I again saw the melancholy troop crossing the distant hills, their tall black forms strongly contrasted against the brightness of the western sky,—what were their feelings thus in a strange land and stranger language, unknowing of their fate, as they were under the shadow of night thus driven into eternal bondage?

An expression of opinion upon the subject of slavery in the Spanish islands is dangerous to a stranger; depending upon this traffic to cultivate and people the vast regions of rich and uncultivated land in the island of Cuba, and deriving as it does from the produce of this island its very existence, the Spanish government do all they can to prevent molestation of their subjects or the Portuguese in the slave trade,—and although an apparently attentive ear is given to the repeated and urgent remonstrances of the British government against this traffic, it is rather secretly fostered than frowned upon. While I was at Matanzas, a slaver from the gold coast arrived off the harbour of Havana at broad noon; and right under the guns of the Moro castle, hailed and stopped the “Almendares” steam packet as she was going in, contracted with the captain to land his cargo, which after running into the Havana and landing his passengers, he did; having come out, taken off all the slaves, put them on shore in an inlet on the coast about three miles from the harbour, and returned to the city before night.

In the nineteenth century, with the word liberty upon every tongue both in Europe and the western hemisphere, will it be believed, that the most profitable commerce is that of human flesh. Can there be no stop to the transportation from Africa of human beings? As an evidence of its extent, slaves can be had in Cuba for the small sum of \$300!—’tis true those that are acclimated and speak the language are worth more. When this is the case, it is in the power of every one to judge if the commerce is not a thriving one.

MISSIONARIES FOR WESTERN AFRICA.

MISSIONARY ROOMS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. }
 Boston, July 24, 1838. }

To the Editor of the Charlestown Observer:

DEAR SIR:—Allow me through you, to address the young men of the South, on the subject of their duty to furnish Missionaries for Western Africa. I will not say that no missionaries born and nurtured

in the Northern States ought to go to Western Africa. But their probability of health and life is so much less than that of missionaries from the low countries of the South, and the latter have so much reason to anticipate a safe (though perhaps trying) passage through the process of acclimating, and years of usefulness afterwards, that the special call of Providence for Missionaries to that part of the African continent, is manifestly to them. Why then should Mr. Wilson, one of the most devoted and efficient missionaries from the South, call, year after year, in vain, for associates? During nearly four years only one Clerical brother has offered to go to his assistance, and he was from the North, and could not endure the violence of those constitutional changes which were necessary to inure him to the climate. Should Mr. Wilson be removed who would enter into his labors, and what would become of them? It is most painful to think of the possible consequences. As it is he is overburdened with care and toil, which must inevitably shorten his days, if none goes to his help. Without more missionaries, the mission cannot grow; it cannot be extended; it cannot accomplish its grand object. The plan is to form another post, eastward, at or near Cape Coast Castle, with reference to the Ashantee nation; expecting that Providence will enable us to reach the Niger, and the salubrious upland of the interior at no distant period. But no new station, near or remote, can be taken without more missionaries. Our very footing, in that part of Africa, is now precarious; our hold upon it distressingly uncertain.

Is there no candidate for the Ministry—no young Minister in all the South, who will offer himself for this service? Shall the devoted Wilson be left to toil alone, to call for help in vain, and to die, with none to prosecute his labors, and carry out his plans? Surely the love of Christ in the Christian is stronger than the love of life. Surely it cannot be the fear of death, which deters the followers of Jesus from engaging in this service. If not, what is it? Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live. They were sick at the commencement of their life in Africa; they suffered; but they both live; and they live amid one of the most promising fields for missionary labor which the heathen world affords, and are contented and happy in their work. They have no wish to leave it and return. And why should all regard death as certain, where they live, and fear to go where they rejoice to be? The land is not one of gloom and sadness. The sun shines as brightly there and the landscape is as smiling as here; and man is the same, and the gospel is as suited to his wants, and, through divine grace, will confer upon him a salvation as blessed and glorious. The whole region too, is found to be exceedingly populous.

What shall deter new missionaries from going there? Shall parents? Shall the love of home? Shall wealth, or the love of ease, or of health? Shall aught, indeed, except the clear, imperative will of God?

I would most respectfully, but earnestly, commend this subject to the prayerful consideration of the Ministers of Christ, and the candidates for the Ministry, in the South. Let prayer be made by the church of God, that his servants may be inclined to give it due consideration, and that he would be pleased to raise up and send forth laborers into the less salubrious, but at the same time, most populous regions of the heathen world.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES.

REVIEW OF THE WHITE MAN'S LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

To the Editor of the Middletown Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR—At the close of a Colonization Meeting held in the City of New York some time in June last, a number of papers were scattered among the assembly, purporting to contain copies of certain letters from a white man then in Liberia. One of these papers fell into my possession, and notwithstanding I then felt as a lover of truth, it became me to make some effort at least, to check the evil tendency of their contents, yet the fact that these letters were anonymous, induced me to abandon the idea of spending either time or thought on such an irresponsible production. Circumstances which have occurred since, however, have led me to think otherwise. I was called upon yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, recently from Liberia, and now an authorized Agent of the A. Col. Society, with the fifth number of a paper published in Hartford, Conn., called the *Charter Oak*, in which the above letters have been published, as copied from the *Emancipator*, of New York. In conversing with the Doctor on the subject, it was natural to conclude that this said white man's letters would go the usual round of all the papers hostile to the Colonization cause, and if no attempt at a refutation of their malicious slander be made, an innocent and unoffending people might suffer greatly under their blasting influence. On whom devolved this refutation was the next question. Whether it was better to leave them in the hands of the friends of Colonization in America, or put them in those of some other 'white man,' who had been also in Liberia, and had been furnished with opportunities for judging of their claims to credibility. The latter was the course considered most judicious, and at the urgent request of the gentleman named above, I have not without some reluctance however, undertaken to review this "white man's" letters. Let me premise, sir, that this reluctance arises not from any fear as to the success of exposing this evil speaker to the contempt of all who are not of his craft, but from a uniform aversion to my leaving my more immediate and proper work, that of a Missionary to the Heathen, and engaging in the political quarrels of the day. To be silent in this case would be sin. To suffer this false witness against my neighbor to pass unheeded, and that too when my neighbor is four thousand miles from the spot where he is calumniated, and therefore cannot defend himself, would be little short of being a partaker in the crime; so that in justice to myself, I must disclaim all fellowship, all agreement or concord with such a "white man," his being '*one of the most scientific and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia—extensively known as an active and devoted Colonizationist—and a man of unquestionable integrity—and of most respectable connections in this country*'—all this notwithstanding.

My first inquiry in prosecuting the following investigation will be, who can this white man be?—this individual, who had '*been led to Africa through his zeal for the Colonization cause, to which he had been devoted for years,*' who writes under the dates of Aug. 24, 1837, and May 12, 1838, who '*is still in that country, concerning which, he tells THE TRUTH.*' He is not to be found in the list of Missionaries

laboring in Liberia at the time of the dates of those letters, for I hesitate not to challenge the world to produce any such sentiments from the pen of Wilson, Savage, Minor, Payne, Crocker, Mylne, Clarke or Barton. He is not among the White Governors or Lieutenant Governors, for such truth savors not of Skinner, Matthias, Finley, or Johnson. So that we are not furnished by the publishers of his letters with data from which to give him either a local habitation or name; we must judge of the man by his productions, as we would the tree by its fruit. Let us examine them. He says "*you have yet to learn, that the prejudices of color work backwards here, among those who suffered under them in America. You may have felt disgust, or contempt, or pity, for the degraded negroes around you in America; but here is hatred the most malignant, fear and envy constantly resting against the white race and straight hair of the Caucasian race. And it is only the influence of the second feeling, which occasionally restrains the outbreaks of the first and third. Among the natives, indeed, those feelings have no existence.*" That the 'white man's' correspondent had yet to learn what does not, nor ever existed, is by no means surprising, for in the most unqualified terms, I assert that there is no such prejudice in Liberia. If the most marked politeness and courtesy—if an undeviating readiness to befriend—if an untiring fidelity in times of sickness, affliction, bereavement—if expressions of heartfelt sympathy in deed as well as word—if all these are evidences of "prejudice," and the "most malignant hatred, fear, and envy," then do the citizens of Liberia envy and fear and hate the white man. But if among all savage, civilized and Christian communities, we take such attentions and kindnesses as marks of good feeling and friendship, then are the citizens of Liberia friends to the white man. It is nearly four years since I first landed in that country, and more than three years since my family joined me there. During this period, as is well known, my house was frequently one of affliction, of mourning, or death. I suffered in my own person from long and lingering disease. I have seen those who were dear to me, sicken and fade and die. In all this, I did not know the want of kind, attentive, christian friends, to bind up my aching head, or watch around the bed of my dying friends, and too without fee or reward.—Nay, such is the confidence which the people of Liberia have caused me to place in them, that I left a wife and three little children among them for five months, during a visit to America, and my absence was only the signal for redoubled attention and kindness on the part of the citizens to my family. That they do not and will not "cringe, fawn and flatter," because we are of "fairer skins," and have "straight hair," I admit, and why? simply because they are in Liberia, the land of the free colored man, and *there* they have no more reason to fear our frowns, or court our smiles, or care about our contempt—not so much as we have theirs.

I will admit too that as freemen, knowing and appreciating their rights and privileges, they demand from the hands of those white men who visit their country or reside among them, a reciprocity of respect and courtesy. Hence, when a white man goes among them and thinks his

"science or intelligence," or "his devotedness to the Colonization Society," or his "unquestionable integrity," or because of his "fair skin, or straight hair," or because of "his respectable connections in this country," he is thereby authorized to thrash about him like a maniac, to compliment them at every step with the terms 'black rascal,' and 'mulatto scoundrel,' to threaten ministers of the gospel with shooting rifle balls through their churches and houses, if their religious meetings are protracted so late at night as to disturb his slumbers—to treat with fusty-cuffs respectable men for fancied insults, to ridicule all law, order, and discipline among them, and boldly to question whether they have either right or capacity to enact laws, organize courts, or inflict punishments—in such case, I ask, is it a matter of surprise if such men are treated with neglect and contempt? But when did such things ever happen in Liberia, may be inquired? Did ever a white man act thus there? I answer, yes! these are facts. And I question very much whether the author of the white man's letters is not well acquainted with the individual who practised all these feats; and much more among the people of Liberia.

But to proceed. He adds: "*Distress, anguish, and want, form common scenes here, the most deplorable and hopeless, because the suffering is all due to the viciousness and laziness of the sufferers. While your folks have been falling from opulence to poverty, ours have been falling from one depth of suffering and scoundrelism to another.*"

This is not *all* true, though it may come from one of 'reputed unquestionable integrity.' Distress, anguish, and want may be felt by some, by many in Liberia; but it is not true that the suffering is all due to viciousness and laziness of the sufferers. Much of it is due to unforeseen calamities. Families emigrate—death enters their dwellings, and throws widows and fatherless children, without the means to meet a long series of subsequent affliction from disease, on the charities of their benevolent fellow citizens. What has vice to do with this? Nor is it any more due to laziness. Liberia is a new country. There are no large factories, no great internal improvements going on, affording occupation and bread to the laboring class. What are poor widows and orphans to do?—enfeebled by disease, and penniless as they are. If such as cannot procure honest employment, resort to some public asylum in the Colony, for a maintenance—if some live on private charity—why distress, anguish, and want are said to be common, and it is ascribed to laziness.—Why are there so many poor-houses in every state and county in the U. States, and why are they so well filled? Is it *all* due to the vice and laziness of their inmates? If so, why is it remarkable in Liberia? and if not, if other causes have produced some of the suffering *here*, why may they not *there*?

It is *not true* that the "folks in Liberia are falling from one depth of poverty and scoundrelism to another." It is not true of any one settlement in Liberia. Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas are decidedly making rapid advancement in respectability and wealth. This is equally true of Millsburgh and Caldwell. And in Monrovia where in '36 the prospects appeared gloomy, there is a most pleasing change for the bet-

ter. Men who had devoted their time and little capital to mercantile pursuits and had neglected the rich fertile soil around them, are discovering their error, have turned to farming and the cultivated banks of the St. Paul's are witnesses that instead of secondrelism and laziness increasing, industry and honest effort are multiplying on every side. Take the testimony of a respectable and pious anti-colonizationist, who spent three months of this year in Liberia, and visited several of the settlements.*—He was constrained by *his love of truth* to say and permit to be published as his opinion, that the 'time is not far distant when our ships will be seen returning to the United States freighted with the productions of those Colonies.' But to go on. The white man *'heartily accords with his correspondent in the decisive condemnation of Colonization, not only as concerns the relief and improvement of the colonists themselves, but also in its influence on the condition of the natives of the country. In its practical operation it has thus far been a renewal of the worst scenes of conquest, oppression, and extermination, presented in the history of the dealings of white men with the aborigines of the Southern States.'* These are high swelling words, but touch them, and like the bubble on the water, they prove to be emptiness and vanity. If Colonization is to be condemned because of its failure in the relief and improvement of the colonists themselves, who is the proper judge as to the amount of relief and improvement in question? The man who *"entertains all possible contempt for the idea that the colored man stands on the same platform of natural equality with us,"* exclaims, *"let them (the colored race) have a freeman's liberty of going where they think they can do best, but every where over them as a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race, let the rod of Justice be a rod of iron."* Is this man to be judge? or shall we appeal to the parties themselves who are the subjects of this relief and improvement? Ask them and they will say in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, 'I would rather suffer and die in Liberia, than live in America.' But where are the scenes of conquest, oppression, and extermination talked of? The lands claimed by the Colonization Societies and appropriated to the emigrants, were purchased and paid for. If subsequently, difficulties, quarrels and war ensued, and these have rarely occurred, there is not an instance known, but the natives of the country have been the first aggressors, urged by a love of plunder so legitimately connected with their savage and barbarous state. And instead of being exterminated by reason of the emigration of the American colored people, save in a case or two, where a defensive war on the part of the latter ended in the destruction of a few natives, they are improved in a temporal, moral, and religious point of view by the establishment of the colonies in Liberia. I appeal to every Gospel Minister who has ever gone to Liberia as a missionary. To every white man who has gone out as an agent for the respective Colonization Societies—to every physician,—teacher,—to every master of the several American, English, French,

*Captain W. Waters, of Salem, Mass.

Danish, and Dutch vessels that trade to those Colonies—and to the naval commanders and officers whose testimonies are before the public.

But I reject the testimony of *him* who *'entertains all possible contempt for the idea that the colored man stands on the same platform of natural equality with us,'* and who would have *'the rod of Justice a rod of iron over them.'* As to the proposition of the Abolition scheme being *'wild, speculative folly,'* I attempt not to inquire; with this I have nought to do. The white man concludes by affirming *'that Colonization has failed to fulfill its proper mission,'* and therefore *'its further existence is not needed.'*

This leads to an inquiry as to the nature of its proper mission. In prosecuting this inquiry we shall see how far it has failed. Did Colonization propose to effect the freedom and emigration to Africa of the whole colored population of the U. States in three, five, or even twenty years? Did it promise that all who emigrated to Liberia, should surely live and not die, the deleterious character of the climate notwithstanding? Did it pledge itself that every man and woman emigrating, would certainly be industrious, moral, virtuous, and become wealthy—that there should be in the colonies no disease, no death, nor poverty, nor vice? If so, then Colonization has failed. But if the object held out from the beginning was to help such free persons of color to do so, who chose of their own free will and accord to prefer Africa to America for their future homes—to protect and foster them while there—to open facilities for their intellectual and moral improvement, and for them to spread civilization and religious light over that dark country—then Colonization has thus far fulfilled its proper mission. To the people of Liberia I appeal. I ask whether in raising them from menial offices among the whites in America, from bondage and wretchedness, to become free citizens of prospering colonies in Africa, Colonization has failed in that which it proposed? Thus much for a brief review of the white man's letters.

But with himself I have not yet done. He is said to be extensively known as *'an active and devoted colonizationist,'* and was led to Africa *'through his zeal for the colonization cause, to which he had been devoted for years.'* Here is a grand mistake somewhere, to say the least of it. Did he go out in the employ of the Society, to which he had been devoted for years, and yet entertaining the views expressed in these letters? If so, he is not a colonizationist in sentiment. No genuine colonizationist *'entertains all possible contempt for the idea that the black man should stand on the same platform of mutual equality with the whites.'* Did he conceal what were his private views of colonization, while seeking an office in her employ, and going out under her banner, believing all the while that her proteges were *'a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race,'* and that *'over them the rod of Justice should be a rod of iron?'* If so, what becomes of the unquestionable integrity of this white man? It rather comes to us in a most questionable shape. But perhaps his views were changed on becoming acquainted, on the spot, with the people of Liberia, and the failure of the colonization scheme; then let his *'unquestionable integrity'* come out and

show itself in openly and candidly renouncing all connection with that Society, and giving the public his reasons for being converted from a colonizationist—i. e. a friend to the colored race, to one denouncing them as malignant, degraded and vicious, and deserving every where to be ruled with a rod of iron. I conclude by remarking, that as these letters are given as '*colonization testimony*' and '*for what they are worth*,' that in the first place it appears extremely doubtful whether the writer was ever a colonizationist in principle; that secondly his integrity is rather questionable, in aspersing and slandering a community whose general industry, morality, kind feeling to the white race, and decidedly beneficial influence on the natives of Africa, so many white men of *proved* integrity have borne testimony to, and lastly, that '*as to its worth*'—such testimony as his is just worth *all possible contempt*.

I am yours, respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

Middletown, Aug. 31, 1838.

N. B. Editors of papers who are friendly to the people of Liberia, and the Emancipator and Charter Oak, will oblige the writer by publishing the above.

AFRICAN SKETCHES—BY DR. McDOWELL.

No. 3.

Colonial Settlements.—Cape Messurado, the site of Monrovia, the first settlement fairly established by the American Colonization Society, has always been an important point of the West coast of Africa, in the estimation of all vessels visiting that coast. It makes a better land fall than Cape Mount, to the north, or any other headland to the south of it, being more easily recognized, and has always afforded supplies of wood, water, and provisions to shipping. The description given of it by the Chevalier de Marchais, in the account of his voyages to Guinea in 1725, '26, '27, is tolerably correct. He gives rather a more flattering description of the natives there, than truth would warrant at the present day; although the influence of the slave-trade may sufficiently account for their subsequent determination of character and habits. It is remarkable that he should have chosen the same spot for a French settlement, and has given a minute plan of the proposed colony, for the purposes of buying slaves and produce.

Cape Messurado is a high, bold, rocky, headland in the latitude of 6° 29' N. and in longitude 10° 50' W., covered, when not inhabited, with a dense forest growth almost impenetrable from vines and brushwood. Its highest elevated point nearly overhangs the sea, and is about 150 feet above its level. Monrovia occupies a platform about 80 feet lower, gradually lessening as it extends towards the mainland. This elevated peninsula forms the S. W. bank of a large basin of water,

formed by the junction of Messurado river, and a branch from the St. Paul's river called the Stockton creek. On its inland side is placed the greater part of the town. It was occupied by a few colored emigrants from the United States, under the care of Mr. J. Ashmun, the devoted agent of the American Colonization Society, in the year 1822.

An account of the exertions and sufferings of this little band of pilgrims to Africa and their successful defeat of the combined savage host that would have exterminated them, and so graphically and touchingly described by Mr. Ashmun himself, that for minute details, I would beg leave to refer to his memoir of the events of that interesting period, and to the life of that extraordinary man, by his biographer, the Rev. R. R. Gurley. From that period until 1824, little improvement was made in the town—either in the number and architecture of the houses, or in the extent of ground cleared, the interval being chiefly employed in reconciling the colonists to their new home, and in organizing the efficient system of Government, which being effected, prosperity and contentment speedily followed.

The whole population of Monrovia, including native residents, may be safely stated at 1200. A considerable number of its early settlers have gone for the benefit of agriculture, to the other settlements. All the houses are frame, many with stone basements; 10 or 12 large two story stone dwelling-houses, and as many very large warehouses, with stone wharves on the river, afford good evidences of industry. The stone is well adapted for building, being a sort of close grained granite, and a heavy, red, vesicular sandstone, of which the Cape is composed. The colonial schooners are built by the colonists themselves, and are very good specimens of naval architecture. They trade in palm oil, camwood, and ivory, along the coast, more particularly to Cape Mount and Grand Bassa.

There are four large churches, at present, in Monrovia, three of which are stone, and afford flattering evidence of the architectural taste of the colonists who erected them. Two very excellent stone school houses are nearly finished, one built by the Methodist Mission, the other by the Ladies' Liberian Education Society, in Richmond.

The town itself covers three square miles. The streets are laid off at right angles, and are wide, the principal one, Broadway, being 100 feet. Each block consists of four lots, each a quarter of an acre. Most of the gardens in Monrovia are abundantly supplied with fruit trees; the oranges and lemons are very fine and large, the latter unusually so. The cocoa flourishes, and bears abundantly. The pomegranate, the cashew, the fig, and grape vine, may be seen, but not in any abundance. Indeed, the gardens and farms of the colonists are yet as experiments, showing rather, what can be done, than the test of the resources of the soil and country. Yet I am sure that any colonizationist, who has given his time, his talents, or money, to advance the cause, who could be able to look on the many neat white-painted houses, with Venetian blinds, surrounded by white fence, and placed, each, so comfortably in the deep green shades of those trees, like a bird's nest in a lump of foliage, to the inmates of which, he has secured all the dignity and privileges of freemen, would consider himself more than repaid.

A court house and jail are building of stone. The library once contained some thousands of books, but from the scarcity of general readers, they have become scattered and neglected; the building, as well as books, being nearly consumed by bugabugs and other real *bookworms*. In fact, it was a supply not needed, a feast for which they had as yet no relish. Many people consider themselves sufficiently charitable in sending out as many old religious books as they have no use for, when he who gives a dollar to assist in supporting schools and teachers, does more than the mere donor of one hundred books. A Moral Friendship Society, for the suppression of vice, and encouragement of virtue, has existed for some years. They have also a Union Sisters' Charity Society, for purposes of benevolence, and a Temperance Society of 500 members.

There are two forts in Monrovia; one in the centre of the town, of a triangular form, with square towers at the angles, built by Dr. Randall. Its only use, at present, is as an arsenal. The other is placed on the summit of the Cape. It completely commands the town and roadstead. They are pretty well supplied with cannon, but are much in want of carriages, wood decaying soon in that climate. Cast metal carriages would be the most suitable. A flag staff and signal house are also stationed there to give notice of vessels in the offing.

The commerce of Monrovia has diminished considerably there of late years. The colonists became involved in heavy debts to American and English merchants, from rash and careless crediting. A spirit of trading was encouraged that gave the colony a great apparent prosperity, which was suddenly checked by the internal wars stopping the influx of native produce. This has, however, proved to them that agricultural success can be the only measure of colonial prosperity. The duties arising from imports at present, are about \$1,500.

The currency of the colony is a mixture of goods, camwood, ivory, palm oil, Spanish dollars, and Sierra Leon cut money. They have, at present bills in circulation, issued on the faith of the Colonial Government, which answer very well.

New Georgia.—This settlement of recaptured Africans sent out by the United States, is four miles from Monrovia, on the Stockton creek. The town is about half a mile square, and is inhabited by two tribes, the Eboes and Congoes. The tribes are divided from each other by a main street. It exhibits more general industry and neatness than any other settlement. They take pains to keep their streets smooth and clean. Their lots and farms are well cultivated, the former being fenced with wild plum, or the croton oil nut. They seem contented and happy, attend church regularly, and are anxious to have their children educated. Magistrates and constables are annually appointed from among themselves, the dignity of which offices they prize much, and execute the duties faithfully, as far as they are able. During elections of general officers, they may be seen attending the polls with all the bustle and activity of warm politicians. There are two schools in this settlement; one under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other is supported by the Ladies' Liberian Society, in Philadelphia. The population was 300 by the last census.

Caldwell.—This settlement is very pleasantly situated on the south bank of the St. Paul's river, which is here about a mile in width. The town extends four miles along the banks, and one on the Stockton creek. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farming. Large quantities of potatoes, arrow root, cassada, plantains, and Indian corn, are raised.—A superintendant of the settlement, magistrates, and constables are appointed by the Governor. It has two churches and two schools, supported by the same as those in New Georgia. Two large receptacles for their emigrants are erected there by the Society. The lots are laid off similar to those of Monrovia. The farms are placed around the outskirts of the town. The most of emigrants who settled Caldwell were poor from the first, and have not therefore done very great things in farming; but the comfort and independence of the inhabitants are in the exact proportion to their agricultural industry. There are many respectable men, there, who surrounded with abundance, have often declared themselves to me entirely satisfied with their new home. Caldwell numbers 600 inhabitants.

Millsburg.—Is 12 miles higher up the St. Paul's river than Caldwell. It is very pleasantly situated, and in the dry season is a very delightful residence. It is more decidedly agricultural than any of the other settlements. Many of its inhabitants have a large number of the young coffee trees and the sugar cane growing abundantly—of potatoes, cassada, plantains, indian corn, and indeed of all the vegetable necessities of life, there is no want, nor ever need be. In times of scarcity among the natives, they have applied to Millsburg for supplies. The soil is a rich clay loam, and has always been considered the best in the colony. In this settlement the emigrants occupy at once their farms, which run back from the river in strips of ten acres by one. This is, undoubtedly the best place for the promotion and encouragement of agriculture, but liable to this objection in infant settlements—that the houses being necessarily separated to a considerable distance from each other, the inhabitants are less easily concentrated in case of attacks from the natives. The population is about 500.

Marshall.—The last settlement formed by the American Colonization Society, is situated at Junk river, near its entrance into the sea.—It is composed of recaptured Africans from the United States, with some other emigrants. The chief employment of these people when I saw them, was making lime, from oyster shells, farming to some extent, and trading with the natives. One of the branches of the Junk, called the Red Junk, runs up a long distance into the country, by which a profitable trade might be established, while it offers good locations for missionary stations.

Edina.—This settlement was formed about six years ago, during Elliott Cresson's visit to Scotland as agent of the American Colonization Society, and is named after Edinburgh, in honor of the liberality of its citizens, and the country generally, to the Colonization cause. It is one of the most pleasant and promising settlements established by the Society. It is situated on a point of land forming the northwest bank of a large and beautiful expanse of water, arising from the confluence of three rivers which meet here just before the mingling of the stream into the ocean; the main branch of which is the St. John's river. Its popu-

lation numbers somewhat more than three hundred persons, and sixty houses. It has two churches, and is the principal station of the Baptist Missionaries. It has two schools, one for the colonists supported by the Ladies' Society in Philadelphia, and a school for native boys chiefly, under the care of the Baptist Missionaries. It has considerable trade in camwood and ivory; and three or four American and English vessels visit it annually. A Ladies' Liberian Education Society was organized in Edinburgh to support schools in it for the benefit of natives and colonists; but their benevolent intentions were frustrated by the opposition of the Abolition party, who industriously spread mistrust among its members, and the welfare of Africa and the colony was sacrificed to party spirit on the authority of *ex parte* statements.

I have lived two years in this settlement, and gladly bear testimony to the general industry, contentment, and morality, of its inhabitants.—They are all anxious to have their children well educated.

This settlement is now united with Bassa Cove, under the supervision of the New York City and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies.

Bassa Cove.—This settlement occupies the side of the river, opposite to Edina, about a mile distant. It was formed by the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies, and consists of the emigrants who escaped from the massacre of Port Cresson, (as the settlement was then called) the location of which was two miles further southward than the present town of Bassa Cove. Four expeditions of emigrants have been sent there since those Societies first commenced their operations, which was in December, 1834. Bassa Cove has been re-established since December, 1835, and numbers now more than 200 emigrants, exclusive of native residents. The people are industrious, more given to agriculture than in the other settlements. The sale of ardent spirits is prevented by law. There are two very fine churches built, Methodist and Baptist. A school is taught at the expense of the Ladies' Liberian Education Society, of New York. A Lyceum was established by Mr. Buchanan, for the mutual improvement of the young men of the village, and it has done considerable good. Each church has a Sunday school, with forty children in all, and fifteen natives. An excellent jail and court house have been erected, and a wind saw mill is in process of erection. It is, on the whole, one of the most promising settlements in Liberia.

A new settlement named Bexley has lately been surveyed and commenced by Lewis Sheriden. This soil is very fine and fit for any tropical produce. It is named, at the request of the British African Colonization Society, after their President, Lord Bexley. They subscribed \$500 towards its formation. It is situated about six miles up the St. John's river, and will make a beautiful residence for the industrious emigrant.

Sinou.—A settlement has lately been formed by the Colonization Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana. The location is said to be very good. It is about half way between Cape Palmas and Monrovia.

Cape Palmas.—This very prominent headland, on the west coast of Africa, has been selected by the Maryland Colonization Society for their operations. A settlement has been established there a little more than four years. It numbers 450 colonists, and extends about four miles inland. The sale of ardent spirits is forbidden by law, and all trading is

confined to the public store alone. The Presbyterian Mission, under Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, has been established there some years, and the great good which has resulted from the persevering and devoted labors of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, is highly spoken of by all who visited that colony, as well as the natives themselves, with whom I have conversed on the subject. Mr. Wilson has two schools under his care, with three colored assistants, one at Rocktown and one at Cavally, besides that more immediately at his own residence. Two churches are built, and exercises are performed regularly at Mount Vaughan, the residence of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary. There are two other schools in the town for the colonists, and another school-house is building at the expense of the Ladies' Liberian Education Society of Baltimore, for a very competent colored preacher and his wife, who went out lately. A very fine road has been made for nine miles inland, and is intended to be carried to Deh-neh, the Episcopal Mission station, in the interior about sixty miles. A very excellent law has lately been passed by Mr. Russwurm, the agent there, that eighteen months after the passing of the act, no officer should hold a commission who could not read and write; the consequence of which is, that those now in office, not possessed of the necessary qualifications, are studying hard to acquire them—also, scarcely a less important regulation, providing exemplary punishment for any one convicted of whipping his wife. Examples which the other colonies would do well to follow. There are, also, three military companies, well equipped and drilled. Indeed this may be said of all the settlements, more particularly Monrovia, for all the military arrangements of the colony are well and efficiently conducted.

R. McD.

PLAN OF COLONIZATION.

The subjoined resolution offered by RUFUS KING, was originally published in this Journal [See African Repository, Vol. 1, p. 249,] at the request of a Southern Correspondent. The opinions of it which follow, expressed by Chief Justice Marshall, and Mr. Madison, are contained in their answers written in December, 1831, to letters addressed to them by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. [See Proceedings of Am. Col. Soc., at the 15th annual meeting, p. v. and Afr. Rep., Vol. 12., p. 89, 90.]

It will strike the reflecting reader as a singular coincidence, and a persuasive argument in favor of Mr. King's plan, that two such minds as those of MARSHALL and MADISON should without concert, be turned to the same resource for colonizing colored people.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1825.

Mr. KING, of New York, rose, and said, in offering the resolution, he was about to submit, though it was a subject of great national importance, he did not desire to debate it, nor did he offer it with a view to

present consideration. He submitted it as a matter for the future consideration of the Senate, and hoped it would be received by all parts of the House, as one entitled to its serious attention. He then laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States of America, That, as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then and thenceforth, the whole of the public land of the United States, with the nett proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute and form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, within any of the United States, and to aid the removal of such slaves, and the removal of such free persons of color, in any of the said States, as by the laws of the States respectively may be allowed to be emancipated, or removed, to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

The resolution was read, and on motion of Mr. BENTON, ordered to be printed.

On this subject I have always thought, and still think, that the proposition made by Mr. KING, in the Senate, is the most unexceptionable, and the most effective that can be devised. The fund would probably operate as rapidly as would be desirable, when we take into view the other resources which might come in aid of it, and its application would be perhaps less exposed to those constitutional objections which are made in the South, than the application of money drawn from the Treasury, and raised by taxes. The lands are the property of the U. States, and have heretofore been disposed of by the Government under the idea of absolute ownership.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

In contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of such a number, to so great a distance, my thoughts and hopes have been long turned to the rich fund presented in the Western lands of the nation, which will soon entirely cease to be under a pledge for another object. The great one in question is truly of a national character, and it is known that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding states, have viewed the object in that light, and would be willing to let the national domain be a resource in effecting it.

Should it be remarked that the States, though all may be interested in relieving our country from the colored population, they are not equally so, it is but fair to recollect that the sections most to be benefitted, are those whose cessions created the fund to be disposed of.

I am aware of the constitutional obstacle which has presented itself; but if the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of the colored population, a grant to Congress of the necessary authority, would be carried with little delay through the forms of the Constitution.

EX-PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON.

COLONIZATION.

The subjoined extracts are from a series of interesting political essays, originally published in the Philadelphia National Laborer, and, it is somewhat remarkable, copied into the Washington (D. C.) Chronicle:

At the opening of our last No. (VI.) we precised **FOUR OBJECTS** which our South had henceforth to keep in view: two of which she shared in common with our North, and two of which were peculiar to herself.

The two peculiar to herself we stated to be:

The preparing her servile race for Colonization and self-government in a tropical climate; from whence they were, in the origin, forcibly brought under British authority and thrown upon the reluctant population of these then Colonies. And the enabling that servile race, during the course of that preparation, to pay its full debt for the same to its masters and guardians.

It should be entirely unnecessary at this period of time, to collect facts or present arguments in support of the imperious necessity of preparing for the removal of the slave race from our Southern States, or of the moral propriety of preparing them for self-government before removing them to their native Africa, or to other countries and climates suitable to their color and organization; or again, of the justice of rendering this preparation of the slave, and (we may add) of a now everywhere helpless, and therefore degraded race, of rendering the preparation, we say, for liberty, industry, and progressive improvement, conducive not only to their own good, but to that of their masters and guardians.

We believe the number of individuals of *sound mind*, whether appertaining to our North or our South, who will be disposed, *seriously* and *honestly* to demur to these positions *to be infinitely small*. And we shall venture to subjoin, that we do not regard as of sound mind such *Abolitionists* as may deny the absolute right, *in fact* and *in reason*, of the sovereign people of our Southern States to lay down the terms, (so that they may be fair) and to prescribe the mode, (so that it be humane,) in which the negro may aspire to *improvement* and *so to advantageous* Colonization, and *effective* emancipation. Neither do we regard as of sound mind, such *anti-Abolitionists* as may take their stand upon a *statu quo*—absolutely impossible in this age, and yet more, in these United States; and moreover, altogether *non-existent*, no less in human history than in all nature itself.

Thus, throwing, as it ought to be thrown, the question of Abolition to the winds, (taking always the word Abolition in the sense applied to it by the partisans of Arthur Tappan and Angelina E. Grimke) the question we present is one of *industrial training and general improvement prior to removal, for the negro: and of remuneration and deliverance for the planter*.

With a view to attaining these objects, the first step which our Southern Demos has to take, is to substitute his collective for his individual authority; to merge his domestic in his political sovereignty, and thus, at one and the same time, to entrench his own power, his own passions, and his own interests, within the sacred and impassable barrier of just and rigid law, and to raise his African dependant from the benumbing position of *slave to an individual*, to the elevating position of *servant and ward of a State*.

This first step being distinguished, (we shall explain it more fully;) the next is to consult the regulating principle of the nation, justice in its relative character, so as to attain the desired objects with due regard to existing circumstances, and to all existing interests, whether of the individual planter, or of our planting States.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger, for September.]

"The only hope for the African slave is in his removal from the house of bondage to the land of his forefathers. The unqualified advocates of slavery and the Abolitionists occupy the two extremes of this much vexed question. But the scheme of Colonization is the just milieu.—This is the broad platform upon which the friends of this unhappy race may meet in soberness and safety. The morals and misery of the free negroes in the northern States, the perpetual and bloody conflicts between them and the white man in New York, New England, and Philadelphia, show that to them freedom carries no healing on its wings, and liberty, that blesses all, has no blessing for them "

* * * * *

"Redeemed from slavery by the mild influence of the laws, by the generosity of their owners, or by the persuasive force of a wholesome public opinion, and translated to the shores of Africa, these men will be as superior to the native races, as the whites are to them. And the prejudice of color being thus removed, the natives may be civilized and enlightened through their agency. They can there blend their intermarriage, without the aid of Mr. Tappan. They may plant the cross amid the sterile sands of the desert, and be the heralds of salvation to a benighted people. We feel little inclination to offend the moral reader by any attempt to expose the ridiculous and revolting scheme of amalgamation; let its projectors be classed with those fanatical advocates of temperance, who would substitute buttermilk for wine in the Lord's supper.—It is by Colonization alone that the descendants of Ham can be redeemed. There are at present but few spots on the African continent settled for this purpose, and their growth is feeble and sickly, as were the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth on our own shores. But the little fountains that now well up in the desert may multiply and blend, and roll on until they sweep onward, not unlike their own Nile, in one resistless and fertilizing stream. How long was it before the early colonists of America toiled up the summit of the Alleghany, and from another Pisgah looked down from the land of promise? Yet as they descended, in little more than one generation of the children of men, empires have arisen and cities have peopled the wilderness."

COLONIZATION MEETINGS IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA.—On Sunday evening, the 29th July, a public meeting was held at the Free Church, in Newtown. The house was full to overflowing, and many were obliged to remain outside, about the doors and windows.

Mr. Buchanan was present by invitation, and addressed the meeting. After which the Rev. Greenbury Ridgely made an animated and feeling appeal in behalf of Africa, and her oppressed children in this country, and urged in strong terms, the necessity of immediate and active exertions in favor of the Colonization Society.

On Monday evening, Mr. Buchanan accompanied by Mr. Cresson, attended a meeting of the Yardleyville Colonization Society, where a very deep interest was manifested in behalf of the good cause. More than one hundred dollars is already subscribed by the members of that Society, and confident expectations are expressed of increasing this sum to one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars.

At Bristol, on Tuesday evening, a large meeting of the citizens was convened at the school-house. Mr. Buchanan gave a brief exposition of the principles and designs of the Colonization Society, and dwelt at some length on the condition and prospects of the Colony—its influence on the character of the emigrants and the natives of Africa, &c. At the close of the address, an invitation was given to the audience to propose any objections which might be entertained, or to make inquiries on any point not sufficiently explained. Questions were accordingly asked by two gentlemen, in relation to the health of the colonists—the character of those emigrants from this country—and the influence of the Colony on the slave trade. Answers being received by these inquirers, it was resolved, *unanimously*, that a Colonization Society be organized : and a committee of five were appointed to draft a resolution and procure subscriptions.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the same place, on Tuesday, the 6th August.

While in Bucks County, Mr. Buchanan received invitation from several other towns, to attend public meetings, which his official engagements compelled him to decline. In a short time, however, he will be able to renew his visit, and co-operate in a thorough organization of the County, which our friends seem determined to accomplish without delay.—*Col. Herald*.

[From the *New Orleans Observer*.]

COLONIZATION.—From numerous meetings in relation to this subject in Washington City, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, in Delaware, and indeed in almost all parts of the country, and from all the advices from Africa, the prospects of this truly Christian and philanthropic enterprise are most cheering. The situation and probable future condition of the colonies are perhaps more favorable than like colonies have ever been in a time so short, and means so limited. The moral state and prospect of them all are delightfully pleasing to every mind that has viewed them unjaundiced by misrepresentation and prejudice; the effect upon the trade and happiness of this country cannot be otherwise than beneficial, for no conceivable evil can grow out of them, while very many advantages will certainly result from the opening a new channel of extensive and profitable commerce.

But regarded as a missionary enterprise, intended to diffuse the blessings of civilization, law, and liberty, and more than all, the bland light of salvation in Christ Jesus over the dark and savage minds of millions—the subject puts on a grandeur and importance not to be estimated by the power of human computation; because upon its every successful effort is written the gospel's object, salvation—eternal salvation in Jesus Christ. Even now, says Dr. Blodgett, in our last number, “is Africa

beginning to stretch forth her hands unto God." Already have the natives been attempting to establish and sustain schools of their own, and only failed because adequate teachers are not to be obtained among them. Already have numbers of the heathen natives given up their barbarism, and united with the Churches of Christ. Already have the hopes and blessings of the gospel been communicated to many who lately sat in the shades of the thick darkness that has for ages brooded over the wretched natives of this degraded country.

Never, faithful history being witness, were foreign colonies planted and rendered more permanent with rapidity and success, than those planted by the American Colonization Society, and the State Societies which cluster around her like so many daughters around a venerated mother whose character they revere, and whose acts they sedulously imitate, and endeavor to exceed in beneficence. In no part of the world have colonies been successfully formed with less expense of money, or with as little suffering as these. And never, we are confident, were colonies planted from which greater blessings to our race perceptibly arose, than may safely be expected from the colonies now planting and extending in Africa.

It is true that the cause of colonization meets with opposition, and in some instances with bitter and vehement opposition. The most considerable and most deadly opposition, however, comes from Garrison and his coadjutors in Abolition. But is this a cause for abandoning it, or even slackening our zeal in it? What great enterprize of philanthropy was ever executed without opposition? Not one. And opposition in this as in many other cases, coming from the source it does, is one strong evidence that it is a righteous cause, and will succeed. It is of God, and its enemies cannot overthrow it.

On the evening of the 28th ult., Dr. E. Skinner, late Governor of the Colony of Liberia, delivered an address, before a full and attentive audience, in the South Baptist Church in this city. He began by remarking on the obligation he felt, as if under the solemnity of an oath, to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in relation to the points on which he might touch. And so evidently honest and candid was his manner, that we believe all his hearers were satisfied of his intention to give what he really thought the truth, fairly and fully, in relation to the state and prospects of the colony. The testimony of an eye witness, in such a case,—of a witness who has shown the depth of his interest, by corresponding action and sacrifice,—of a witness of unimpeached character as a man, a Christian, and a Christian minister, comes upon the unprejudiced mind with peculiar force. He told us what he had seen, what he had been in favorable circumstances to know, and what for aught we can conceive, he can have no motive for discoloring or misrepresenting. To be sure, he denied the truth of some late statements which have been circulated, on the authority of letters from a white resident in Liberia; but when the circumstances attending the testimony on both sides are known, and taken into the account, we think few will doubt where it is safest to rest our belief.

Dr. S. mentioned the fact which seems not to engage the notice of many philanthropists, in this country, who are eager to hasten the ex-

tion of slavery, that 50,000,000 of the inhabitants of Africa, are held in a degrading bondage. These slaves, Dr. S. said, are as distinct from the rest of the population, as the slaves in our country are from the whites; and they are marked in such a manner as to be distinguished as slaves, all over that extensive region. Each of these, we suppose, may as properly rise up and ask, "*Am I not a brother?*" as if he wore his chains on this side the Atlantic,—and may as properly demand a share of our sympathies. An enterprise that seeks their elevation to the dignity of human nature, and the enjoyments of Christian and civilized life, one would think must excite interest in the mind of every friend of that unfortunate race; and an institution that lays claim to have done something to promote these objects already, and to have strong hope and encouraging prospect of doing far more as time advances, one would think, would meet from the friend of the colored man, any other treatment than opposition, and arouse in his heart any feeling than ill will.

Dr. S. alluded to the protection given by the American flag to the slave trade,—and to that nefarious traffic, which, he said, gathered new horrors every time he looked at it. At least one half of the risk of capture is removed from the slave dealer, by means of the flag of our country.

In reference to a late statement that the result of Colonization in Africa would be the extermination of the natives,—as it was of the Indians in this country, Dr. S. denied its correctness. The natives in the territory purchased, are allowed all the rights of the Colonists, if they will draw and cultivate land. There is no barrier from color, and difference of race, as there was between the first white settlers of America, and the aborigines.

The number of emigrants to Liberia, Dr. S. estimated at 4,000,—of which three-fourths were emancipated for the express purpose of removal to Africa. Of the Colonists, a large portion are professors of religion. In the settlement of New Georgia, which is composed of native Africans that had been in America but four months, out of 375 there are 167 members of the church. Dr. S. said that in his residence of fourteen months in Liberia, he had seen and heard of only two intemperate persons,—and had heard only one profane oath.

In regard to the charges of bitter prejudice against the white man, among the Colonists, he said that the whites are treated with respect in Liberia, when they treat the inhabitants with respect.

Dr. S. allowed that there are cases of poverty and suffering in Liberia, as well as in our own, and every other country,—but so easy is it to obtain a subsistence, that none but the idle need suffer from want,—and that these suffer, he was heartily glad. Were it otherwise, the example would be of pernicious tendency. He would vote to have idlers suffer, that others might be deterred from walking in their steps.

We cannot but think that these statements will tend to remove prejudices against the enterprise of the Colonization Society, which, whatever may be said of its bearings on our country, seems certainly fraught with the richest blessing to Africa—and in this point of view alone, if no other, should unite in its favor the prayers, the contributions, and the untiring efforts of every philanthropist and Christian.—*Cor. Obs., Hartford.*

[From the *New Orleans Observer*, July 28.]

MR. EDITOR: Aware that you would be gratified to communicate to your readers any intelligence in relation to the prospects and hopes of the missionary cause, as well as that of colonization, I take the liberty to state to you a few facts not generally known, at least in this part of the South. At one of the highly respectable literary institutions of the Atlantic States, two intelligent and industrious colored young men are now pursuing their studies with a view to become missionaries to Africa. They are, if I am rightly informed, yet nominally slaves, and belong to a wealthy planter in one of the Southern States, by whom they were instructed in their primary education, and by whom they are both regarded as being hopefully pious, and possessed of respectable capacity. Not only does he thus give up his claims upon their services, but is paying the expenses of their education, in the hope that they may hereafter become the instructors in knowledge and religion of the natives of their father land.

It was my privilege not long since to read several of the letters received from them by their master. Some of these, which were written immediately upon their arrival, showed, that while yet at the South they had yet learned to write with facility, and with good sense. All the letters indicate as strong an attachment for their master, and his family, as we expect to find in youth of similar ages among the refined and intelligent of the whites. In all their letters they feelingly ask the prayers of their friends, especially when they go up to the "sanctuary;" by which I learnt upon inquiry they meant a place of worship upon the plantation where there is a Sabbath school, and regular religious instruction every Lord's day. Such a spirit of piety, gratitude and anxiety, to improve in knowledge, breathes through the whole of their letters, as must be pleasing to every one who appreciates religious excellence.

A letter from the gentleman who superintends their education, was also shown me. His inquiries in relation to their religious state and the prospects of their becoming useful to the cause of righteousness, resulted in a conviction highly favorable to them, and a pleasing trust that the labor and care bestowed would be well applied. When, however, he asked if they were perfectly contented, one of them hung down his head, and the other wept. He asked why they felt sad; they answered together, "we shall never see our dear master again." When the gentleman informed them that his sons were sent away from home to college, and when they went they wept, and that they would be permitted to visit their master again, they were comforted, and cheerfully resumed their studies, which at that time were the higher departments of geography and arithmetic.

Perhaps you will inquire, what does the master intend to do with these young men? I have already said his purpose is, so far as human instrumentality can go, to prepare them to go as missionaries to Africa. Whether he has rightly judged of their piety, or other parts of their character, cannot now be known. But that his intentions are benevolent towards them and the benighted nations of Ethiopia, no judicious man can doubt—and for the entire success of his enterprise every friend of missions will fervently pray.

Of the further views and habits of the kind owner of these young men, I have no definite knowledge, yet from some occasional remarks of those who are familiar with him, and his domestic arrangements, I am persuaded that the rest of his servants also receive much moral and religious instruction from the personal attention of their master, and others fully competent to the office. His is the silent labor of love that proclaims not its own glory, but which in due time will appear to have been guided by wisdom and benevolence.

Yours, in bonds, &c.,

A COLONIZATIONIST.

Will abolitionists condemn this course of the owner of the two lads, and endeavor to seduce the young men to leave their studies and defeat the objects of their master? We think they would do so did they know all the facts and names. Perhaps this is the reason why they are now withheld. The facts stated above, we are informed from unquestionable evidence, are true.—ED. OBS.

VOICE FROM ALABAMA.

Our August number contained an interesting communication under the above caption, from a correspondent of the *Mobile Chronicle*, in which the writer refers to some essays, signed "CANDOR," which had appeared in that paper. The subject of the essays, is Colonization, and it appears from the *Chronicle* of October 9th that that author has already published eleven numbers. We have not been fortunate enough to see any of them except the eleventh. Some portions of it are so apposite to the existing state of things, and to questions soon to be decided, that we shall copy them. The reader may infer from the opinions of the intelligent writer, what would probably be the fortunes of the colonization cause at the South, should the principle of a general central Society be abandoned, and the cause left to rely on disunited efforts, or what is sometimes called "Independent State action."

"The want of leisure (says CANDOR) and sufficient materials will prevent my giving a connected view of the progress of the colonies of Liberia after the settlement of Monrovia; but that they have continued gradually to increase in wealth, strength, and prosperity, I have ample evidence. I shall, therefore, collect such facts and incidents as may seem of interest, and tend to convey useful information in regard to them, and to colonization in general. This course, however far it may fall short of what I could desire, will perhaps assist some little in drawing public attention to this important subject, and ere long enable us to form a society in its aid. And let me assure you that if it have friends among us, no time should be lost in coming to the rescue; at least if it be thought advisable to act auxiliary to the Parent Society.—The early resources of that Society, are now to so great an extent diverted to other channels, that its ability to perform its legitimate functions is almost nominal. Thus, last year, so reduced was the state of its resources, that it was compelled to transfer a company of emigrants destined for its own colonies, to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society,

to be sent to their settlement at Bassa Cove; it is true that it had just then despatched an expedition which had contributed mainly to reduce its treasury so low; but it had hitherto possessed sufficient means to despatch two or three expeditions annually; and is it not imperative on its friends to supply the necessary funds to prolong its usefulness, at least to the extent that had previously been felt? Not that an equal number of free blacks sent off by the Pennsylvania Society is not as beneficial to the country as the same number sent off by the Parent Society,—but that the Parent Society is general in its operations, and calculated to concentrate in itself the isolated aid of thousands of individuals in the different States, where no State Societies exist, and from the aggregate of these, effect much that would otherwise be unavailable for the want of consolidation.”

“The last annual report of the Board of Managers, represents their treasury as being in the condition above stated; and they appeal to the friends of Colonization throughout the United States, to determine whether the Society shall cease, and the scheme of State Colonization alone be encouraged; or whether they will, by supplying the necessary funds, enable it to go on and accomplish, in concert with the State Societies, the great object for which they are mutually striving. It should be borne in mind that only one State (Maryland) has adopted the course of entire independence of the Parent Society; and although the State Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana, New York and Pennsylvania, receive and apply their own funds, to the support and increase of their own colonies, they are, nevertheless, willing to contribute a per centum of their receipts in aid of the Parent Society. No other states have yet attempted independent action; but from the jealousy of the tendency of the South at the South, and the rise of abolitionism at the North, the contributions are too limited to enable it to act efficiently.

There are other strong reasons in addition to those already given, why this appeal should be met in the spirit in which it is made. The Society has six colonies, or distinct settlements, at considerable distances from each other, planted by itself, and under its immediate jurisdiction, which require supervision and protection for some years to come. These, none of the separate State Societies would be disposed to take under their protection, having already as much on their hands in the management of their own colonies, as their resources will enable them to meet. Nor would the general government extend its patronage to all, on account of the connexion it has with one of them.

And further independent State action, extended to the establishment of separate colonies would prevent the formation of a national character (if I may so express myself,) by the Liberians. It would destroy their unity and individuality as a people, and render them a more easy prey to the semi-civilized and more powerful nations of the interior, should they ever deem it politic to attempt the extermination of the colonies.—It is said not to be uncommon for these warlike tribes to extend their predatory excursions, more than a thousand miles from their own territories, and a less extended radius than that, would reach several of the most powerful nations of Africa. The Ashantees on the southeast, whose power the English at Cape Coast have felt more than once, are but a few hundred miles distant; and, not to be prolix, the Timbuctoos,

whose capital is the mysterious city of that name, the centre of interior African commerce, are not more than ten or twelve hundred miles distant. But without anticipating danger from a distance, might not distinct interests among the colonies, ultimately engender rivalry, and perhaps dissensions, fatal to their influence over the surrounding natives? And might not the necessity of mutual protection, yield to the desire of individual colonial aggrandizement; and mutual jealousy arise, that would view with complacency the destruction of a rival colony? These considerations are of momentous interest in determining a question of such magnitude, and may well incline us to the opinion, that united under a common head, the colonies dispersed as they are along more than 300 miles of coast, would be more powerful, and more likely to repel successfully, any combination of native warfare that might take place, after they had taught their enemies the art of war.

The union of our own States furnishes an apt illustration of the advantages of union in Liberia; and profiting by the idea, the Parent Society has proposed to the independent State Societies, a corresponding colonial union in Liberia, to be based on similar principles, and varied in some of its details, so as to render it applicable to the situation and circumstances of the colonies. This plan of federal government has been submitted to the consideration of the Societies of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The two former have given it their sanction, but the latter dissents; the reasons given, I have never seen, but it is difficult to imagine any so cogent as those that exist in favor of its adoption; and it remains for the friends of Colonization to decide on its expediency.

SOUTH AFRICA.

POWER OF DIVINE GRACE ON SOME BOJESMENS.—I recollect of going to see a Hottentot church, consisting of 400 members; and at that time there were 70 candidates for admission, and seven of these were Bosjesmans. Their hair was in ringlets, clotted; they had on filthy sheepskin karosses; they had not, perhaps, in their lives been washed; they had just been awakened by the labors of a Bojesman, and they were now relating their Christian experience. So deeply were they affected that they could only proceed for a few moments, when we were obliged to pass by one, and listen to another. I never heard more correct views of the gospel—of the evil of sin—of the depravity of the human heart—of the necessity of salvation through Christ—and of the beauty of holiness, than I heard from the lips of these poor creatures.

When I contrasted their speech with their appearance, I could scarcely believe my own ears; it seems as if these persons had been like a certain insect with which you are acquainted, which in the spring bursts its chrysalis, and from being a caterpillar, comes forth with its beautiful wings to the sun. These men talked like experienced Christians, when at the same time, they exhibited this extraordinary appearance; from being savages,—from being the lowest grade of savages—from being in a situation where they never heard the gospel—these very men, by the

labors of a Bojesman who had received the Society's Bible, and read to them that Bible, were brought to a knowledge of the truth, and awakened to a sense of their condition.—*Rev. Dr. Philip, at British and For. Soc. An.*

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.—We have files of the Graham's Town Journal to the 17th of June, inclusive. We find very ample details respecting the massacre of the settlers by the Zoolas, in the neighborhood of Port Natal, and of the subsequent hostilities between the Zoola chief Dingaan, and the force despatched against him by the countrymen of his victims.

From these accounts it appears that on the 6th of April, a force of nearly four hundred mounted men set out for Dingann's territory, and arrived near Unkuninglove, the capital, on the 11th, where they found the Zoola army drawn up in three divisions, and advantageously posted. The attack was made by the settlers, in two divisions, one of which was quickly routed and put to flight, leaving the other to sustain the brunt of the battle. The fight was kept up with great bravery for an hour and a half, the settlers being completely hemmed in by the Zoolas; but at length they were compelled to cut their way out and fly, leaving their commander, Piet Uys, his son, aged only twelve years, and about twenty others dead upon the field.

On the same day, and very soon after this affair, a body of about 800 men from Port Natal, that had marched to co-operate with the farmers, arrived at the field of battle, and were immediately attacked by the whole of Dingann's army, stated to have been 12,000 strong. After fighting about an hour the Natal men were overwhelmed by the force of numbers and of the 800 only 230 escaped, many of them severely wounded. The loss of the Zoolas was supposed to be from 1000 to 1200.

After this victory the Zoolas marched to Port Natal and ravaged it, remaining about a week, and carrying off much plunder. A letter from Rev. F. Owen, missionary, dated May 5, states that the Zoolas also plundered the station, carrying off every thing but books, and murdering women and children. It would seem, however, that none of the missionaries or their families were killed, as Mr. Owen says that he had engaged a vessel to remove his whole circle to Delagoa Bay. He says that all the fighting men among the Europeans were killed.

The farmers were not discouraged by these disasters, but were mustering their forces for another attack on Dingaan, and were confident of ultimate success.

The number of Europeans killed was 13. The remaining inhabitants of Natal took refuge on board the vessels in the port.

The Natal forces consisted of natives, with the exception of the 13 Europeans who were killed, and one who escaped. The farmers spoken of in the accounts are Dutch boors.

It appears that after Dingaan had massacred the boors or farmers whom he had treacherously invited to visit him at his capital, he sent a large force to attack their camp, by whom all the emigrants were slain, men women, and children, to the number of about 250.

A letter from Port Natal, dated March 20, mentions the departure of all the American missionaries with their families.

In the Journal of April 26, we find an account of the execution of the two ringleaders in the mutiny of the Cape Mounted Riflemen—both Hottentots—with their confessions. From these it appears that they were excited to the mutiny by some of the Kafir chiefs, who promised to aid them and make war upon the English.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

[From the Journal of Commerce, October 10.]

JUDGE WILKESON'S PLAN.

The plan proposed of immediately purchasing a suitable vessel to be sold to such free persons of color, as will agree to man her with colored seamen and navigate her as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, on condition that payment be made for her by conveying emigrants from time to time from the United States to the colonies or settlements in that country, appears to the undersigned admirably adapted to promote the cause of African Colonization, and the enterprise, the commerce, and the elevation of the colored race. The funds that may be given for this object, will prove a double charity, first, to those who may purchase the ship, and next, to the Society, or Societies that may be engaged in the colonization of Africa. The plan will place in the hands of colored persons the means of improving their African settlements, of building up their fortunes, and of commanding respect; and it will relieve the Society or Societies from the heavy expense of removing a large body of emigrants. It will secure regular and frequent intercourse between this country and Africa, develop the resources of that land to our colored population, incline them to engage in commercial operations and in other laudable pursuits that may tend to increase the advantages of such commerce. In fine, it must, in our judgment, render far more efficient than heretofore the enterprise of Colonization, and open new and hitherto untried avenues to usefulness and prosperity to the minds of men of color, both in this country and Liberia. We cordially and earnestly recommend this plan to the aid of our generous fellow-citizens.

BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, Bishop of the Diocese of New York,

L. S. IVES, Bishop of North Carolina,

JACKSON KEMPER, Missionary Bishop for Missouri and Indiana.

GARDINER SPRING,

WM. A. DUER,

ALEX. PROUDFIT,

JAMES MILNOR,

J. C. SPENCER,

G. P. DISOSWAY,

EW. G. HIGBEE,

GILBERT S. SMITH,

THOS. LYELL,

GERARD HALLOCK,

ERSKINE MASON,

JOHN KNOX,

ANSON G. PHELPS,

J. D. BEERS,

J. BOORMAN,

N. BANGS,

FRANCIS L. HAWKS,

MANTON EASTBURN,

SPENCER H. CONE,

J. W. MULLIGAN,

WM. L. STONE,

J. M. WAINWRIGHT,

ISAAC PECK,

R. R. GURLEY,

T. MACAULEY,

THOMAS DE WITT,

RUFUS PRIME,

BENJ. HALE.

Joseph Gales, Washington City; Judge Samuel Wilkeson, N. York;
George Homan, Boston, will receive donations to the above object.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

The Presbytery of Richland, in session at Mansfield, (Ohio,) Sept. 12, 1838.

The committee on the subject of Colonization, made their report, which was accepted, adopted, and is as follows:

"The Rev. William Wallace an agent of the Am. Col. Society, having presented the subject and claims of African Colonization before Presbytery the Presbytery feeling the importance of this subject, do most cordially approve the plan, and design of colonizing the free colored people of this country, on the continent of Africa, and do recommend to the churches under our care to aid this cause, according to its importance and their ability. And for a more efficient union of effort, your committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That we will give our attendance and support with other Church judicatories and friends of African Colonization in general within the limits of our Presbyterial range at such time and place as may hereafter be specified, for the purpose of organizing a Society auxiliary to the State or United States Colonization Society.

2. That Messrs. Scott, Rowland, and Culbertson, be a committee to correspond with other judicatories and influential citizens and appoint the time, and call a meeting for the organization of a society."

A true extract from the minutes of Presbytery, JAMES ROWLAND, S. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from Aug. 20, to Sept. 20, 1838.

Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.

Gen. John H. Cocke, Virginia, his 9th instalment, - - - \$100

Collections in Churches, &c.

Bristol, Con. by Dr. E. Skinner,	-	-	25
Cazenovia, N. York, Presbyterian Church, after an address by a Methodist Episcopal Missionary recently from Liberia,	-	-	18 54
Chambersburg, Pa., Presbyterian Cong. Rev. D. Denny,	-	-	15
Darry, Dauphin Co., Pa., Rev. James R. Sharon,	-	-	12 10
Hanover, Pa., Congregation, Rev. J. Snodgrass,	-	-	3 50
Louisville, Ky., Christ Church, Rev. W. Jackson,	-	-	50
Northumberland, Pa., Unitarian Church, Rev. James Kay,	-	-	9
Paris, Ky., St. Peter's Church, Rev. Amos Cleaver,	-	-	8 50
Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., Baptist Church, Rev. B. Capron,	-	-	4
Washington City, Presbyterian do. Rev. Dr. Laurie,	-	-	6

Donations.

Newton Centre, Mass., from H. J. Ripley, 1837 and 1838,	-	-	20
Washington City, collected by Wm. Cammack,	-	-	20
from Lieut. Robt. Lee,	-	-	20

Auxiliary Society.

Columbus, Ohio, Ladies Colonization Society,	-	-	73 90
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385 54

African Repository.

John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	-	-	30
Hon. George Mitchell, Conn., for 8 copies,	-	-	6
E. Easton, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio,	-	-	23 5

Liberia Herald.

Mrs. N. H. Swayne and Mrs. J. N. Whiting, Columbus, Ohio,	-	-	4
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.]

NOVEMBER, 1838.

[No. 11.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the Brig Mail, Capt. Nowell, recently arrived at New Orleans, despatches from the Colony, up to the 8th of August last, have been received. From the following extracts of their communications it will appear that the general condition of the Colony is such as to encourage the friends of African Colonization; but that the want of resources is severely felt. All the aid which the Managers of the Am. Col. Society could give has been afforded; but circumstances have necessarily made this so little, that much remains to be done, and promptly, by the supporters generally, of the good cause.

Extracts of a letter dated Monrovia, Liberia, July 31, 1838, from the Rev. Anthony D. Williams, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony.

"On the subject of Agriculture in the Colony, I am happy to be able to repeat what I have said in former communications. The interest manifested on the subject is daily increasing, and the prospect brightening. All here feel the necessity of raising first, such articles of food as are required for our own wants and in such quantities as to supply those wants. This I conceive to be by no means a difficult matter to do.—The greatest and only difficulty is to believe that with the most abundant supply of Africa's produce, the articles to which we were accustomed in America, are not indispensable to our existence.

"The country is comparatively quiet—how long it will remain so cannot be conjectured. The elements of war and discord are always existent in African Society.

"We are again destitute of stationary, and would like, in addition to a supply of paper, to have sealing wax, wafers, and ink.

"The council at its session this month requested me to procure two seals: one for the Register's Office, and another for the office of the Clerk of the Court. I must beg your attention to this matter. I concur in the propriety of the regulation, for two reasons—first, because it is usual in other countries, and secondly, because the Colonial seal, which ought never to go out of the possession of the Secretary, is in danger of being lost in passing through so many hands. It is now ap-

plied to every official document, requiring a seal. I leave the device, motto, or inscription to the taste of the Board. There should perhaps be some little difference in them, to make them appropriate to the office for which they are designed.

"Though cotton is indigenous to this soil, or at least found growing spontaneously in some places, yet no attempts to raise it have yet been successful. Either our seed has been bad, or we have not yet learned how to cultivate it. Perhaps both of these circumstances unite. The article is a desideratum in the Colony at present. That sent out by the Board in the Emperor came very opportunely. The readiness with which it was bought up and manufactured by the people (into socks, stockings, and cloth) leads me to believe that a large supply would be of extensive benefit to the Colony, it would fasten and encourage that spirit of industry and invention that is waking up in the colony. I must beg the attention of the Board to this subject."

"The agency notes I found in the Secretary in the agency house, when I joined the agency in 1836. Having previously heard that an amount had been abducted, I concluded it would be imprudent to put them in circulation, and therefore, suffered them to remain quietly in the drawer. There is a mystery attending these notes, which I am unable to unravel. I am not allowed to suppose that Dr. Skinner, or whoever counted them before, could have been mistaken in so large an amount as has been understood to have been missing. I was therefore beyond measure astonished, when, on the Secretary's counting them to-day he reported the amount \$2300.* The bundles have evidently been opened, and some of the sheets cut apart. It would be very convenient both to the agency and the people if these notes could be put in circulation with any prospect of being redeemed with other money, whenever they might be presented. Some assurance on the part of the agency to this effect is necessary to gain them credit. But this, in the low state of the Society's funds, and the uncertainty when available means will be in hand, I do not feel warranted in hazarding. If the impression could once be generally made that the agent would redeem them when presented, and a small amount was put in circulation, there would be no difficulty with them so long as this impression should be kept up. They would readily circulate from hand to hand, and answer all the purposes of good money as a circulating medium; and though the Society's store were empty, the concurrence and co-operation of a few of the merchants would sustain their character and give them credit.—The plan, which at present appears most eligible, is to put a few hundred dollars of them in circulation with the pledge that any amount presented to the agent over \$50 shall be exchanged for a draft on the Board. But this cannot be done until drafts are negotiable. I wait with anxiety for some plan from the Board by which this desirable and important regulation may be made. The copper coin was put in circulation before I joined the agency.

"Your suggestions in regard to the propriety of amending and altering the constitution, I have thought best to submit to the consideration of the people at large. For this purpose I called a meeting in each set-

* The whole amount sent to the Colony.

tlement, in order to ascertain the public sentiment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and ten persons were appointed who now have the subject under consideration. These persons are authorized to suggest such alterations and amendments to any extent that they may think adapted to our present state, and submit them to the Board. I cannot say to what extent they may extend their labors, and shall, therefore, be unable to make any remarks on the subject until the work is completed.

"We are very much in want of animals for draught work on farms. Jacks are too light—a supply of them only, would be expense without profit. If the Society could manage to have us brought from the Cape de Verds a few Jacks and mares, we could soon have mules, which are the best and most laborious animals for hard service in this country."

Extract of a letter, dated Millsburg, Aug. 4, 1838, from Dr. Wm. H. Taylor.

"Palm oil is still scarce—fresh meat very much so—salt also. In consequence of the scarcity of the latter article, the people suffer very much in the intestinal canals. Very little improvement in building, mentally less. I have the mortification also, to inform the Board, that another very promising youth, brother to the girl that was drowned last fall was turned out of a canoe, about three weeks since, within three hundred yards of the place where she was drowned, and has not yet been found. The St. Paul's is a very dangerous river. With regard to the last emigration, it must be said they have done wonderfully well, considering the situation of most of them. They are all at work, with very few exceptions. I hope and pray that the Society may soon raise her head—that her coffers may be filled to overflowing. I think that if the bitter opponents of the Colonization scheme, would only come to Millsburg, and look at the prospect, and see that all that is wanting to make this a splendid place, and the people independent, is means, they could but say, I will give my support to this enterprise; though I advocate the elevation of the man of color in America, I am now convinced that this is the place where the man of color is freed from restraint."

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

The following letter has been received from the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who is at present on an excursion to New England, giving some account of his progress. He will visit Massachusetts, and then return to attend the approaching annual meeting of the Society, to be held in this city on the 11th of December.

HARTFORD, (Ct.) Nov. 7, 1838.

"I have now been more than a month in New England. That the Abolitionists have made some progress here during the last three years is unquestionable. Still I believe they are but a small minority of the entire population. They have labored with a zeal worthy of the best of causes. In their ranks are found many persons of intelligence, in-

tegrity, and piety. Females constitute, I presume, a large majority of their number. Their active and zealous lectures have been everywhere, depicting before their eyes, evils and crimes the most revolting to humanity, and exciting their passions against the peculiar institutions of the South. I am ready to interpret charitably the motives of men, and certainly believe that very false and dangerous opinions are often entertained through ignorance, misinformation, or very partial views of our nature, and of the relations and circumstances of human society.

"In New London I found a number of warm and generous friends to the Colonization Society, and received several handsome donations.—Owing to an excited state of the public mind on anti-slavery, and for peace sake, it was deemed best to call no public meeting in behalf of the Colonization Society.

"At Norwich I had the opportunity of addressing, in two instances, the citizens, and found several persons ready to contribute to the cause. A very general and ardent desire was manifested to ascertain the principles, condition, and prospects of the settlements of Liberia; and of the Colonization Society. No philanthropic object, it was said, would have drawn together a larger audience; and at the second meeting, an able and judicious committee was appointed to consider what measures might best be devised for promoting the cause of the Society.

"In several of the interior towns of the State, at Lebanon, at the Willimantic village, in Windham, and at Mansfield, I enjoyed opportunities of presenting the scheme of the Society to many intelligent auditors.

"After an interview, on my arrival at Hartford, with a number of the early, steadfast, and liberal friends of the Society, there appeared reason to doubt whether any efforts to secure aid to the Society, would, at this time, be successful. The anti-slavery societies and their host of lecturers have there made great and repeated exertions to win the public regards to their scheme, and do not conceal their want of confidence in the Colonization Society, even if they fail to express their decided hostility to its principles and movements. One or two of the leading clergy of Hartford are opposed to the Society, and others, owing to a divided state of opinion in their churches, probably give it too little countenance or support. Distrust of the Society exists doubtless where there is no opposition. The most intelligent, able, and distinguished of its friends have lost none of their zeal or hope. The great majority of the citizens of Hartford regard it with favor, and I have no doubt both they and the people of New England generally will, at no remote day, sustain it powerfully, and with generous donations. A friend has said New England will yet contribute \$25,000 annually to the funds of the Society, and my opinion is that it is more probable she will annually give \$50,000. Confidence (of slow but sure growth in the mind of the New England population) in the practicable and benevolent policy of the institution must produce this result.

"I addressed a respectable congregation in the Fourth Congregational Church on Tuesday evening of last week, and at the close of the meeting a committee, comprising several prominent citizens, was chosen to determine upon the best mode of increasing the influence and funds of the Society. They decided promptly to call another meeting, and to

take up a subscription and collection. On Tuesday evening last this meeting was held in Centre Church, when Chief Justice Williams presided over a large audience, and on taking the chair, presented in a brief, but lucid, impressive, and very comprehensive speech, the views, hopes, and prospects of the Society. He was followed by other gentlemen, particularly by the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudett, (whose disinterested and most efficient exertions not only in this, but in nearly every other department of philanthropy are known throughout the land) in an address at once convincing, persuasive and powerful—and by Francis Parsons, Esq., in a brief but heart-stirring appeal. The effects of these eloquent speeches must be permanent. A brief account of this meeting, the most animating and promising for the cause that has for years assembled in that city, with the resolutions adopted, will be found in the Connecticut Observer. Several hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot, and the amount has since been considerably increased.

"The last Sabbath I spent in the beautiful town of Springfield, (Mass.) to which place I return, with the permission of Providence, to-morrow, to attend a second public meeting in behalf of the Colonization Society.

"I trust opposition to the designs of this Society has reached its full growth, and that henceforth its decline will be far more rapid than its rise. Let every friend of the cause at the South as well as the North, act immediately and with his might.

"I believe Judge Wilkeson is exerting himself very successfully in New York, for his project of obtaining a suitable vessel, to be owned and manned by men of color, and run as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, and paid for by conveying emigrants to that colony. I hope another month will not pass before ample means are given for the purchase and outfit of this vessel, a sign to Africa of her future commerce on every sea and to all nations of the world."

[From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* of Nov. 17.]

COLONIZATION MEETING.—The friends of Colonization held a meeting Wednesday evening at the Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. Milnor presided. The Rev. Spencer Cone opened the meeting by reading the 60th chapter, of Isaiah, after which the Rev. Dr. De Witt made a prayer.—The Rev. John Seyes, Missionary to Africa, then addressed the meeting, and said that a resolution had been given him, with a request to propose and say something in support of it. He then read the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That it is our opinion that a ship sent to Africa, manned and navigated by colored men, would tend to elevate the colored man, and give additional confidence to the friends of benevolence."

He had this object in view long before the present moment. And he would now point out the beneficial objects likely to arise from it. It would tend to cause respectable colored men to go to Africa. Many of this description had already gone there, but they were obliged to suffer many inconveniences and indignities on the voyage. But a ship navigated and manned by colored men, would enable respectable colored men to go to Africa and see the country and judge for themselves. A

vessel of this kind would also greatly benefit the commerce of the Colony. A respectable merchant of this city had this day reminded him, that some time back, he received from a colored merchant of Monrovia, a consignment of camwood to the amount of \$7000. This was a pretty good proof that trade was not extinct in Liberia, or that the people were deteriorating into poverty or scoundrelism, as some persons would have it believed. He appealed to those who traded on that Coast if they were not obliged to employ Africans to work their vessels on the Coast, as the climate was so deleterious to white men, that it prevented them from exercising their physical energies, and hence he considered a vessel navigated by colored men could be worked cheaper and more efficiently than a vessel navigated by white men. There were also, many of the Colonists who understood navigation, and were often employed to pilot vessels from one part of the coast to another. If this enterprise was once set afloat, he anticipated that instead of a single ship, there would by and by be a fleet navigated by Africans, and that such a fleet would be employed in carrying hundreds and hundreds of Africans to the land of their forefathers, and bring back the produce of the rich soil of Africa in return. The resolution had well said, that this enterprise would tend to elevate the colored man in the estimation of the white man, and he had no doubt of it, for it would give colored men an opportunity to develop their talents, and show their white brethren that they were not formed only for the lowest and most debased offices of life, but were capable of filling the very highest, if they had the same opportunities and facilities as the white man. This enterprise would undoubtedly tend to elevate the colored man, and what effect would it have on the native African? When he saw a ship navigated and brought across the waters by black men, it would give him ideas of his own capabilities, which would have the happiest effect, and be a powerful incentive to make him endeavor to break through the yoke of ignorance which now bound down his energies. No man was more susceptible of education or civilization than the native African, and he would mention an incident in illustration of it. A few months before he left Africa there was a marriage of a native African who had been reared by a colored emigrant, and this young man, instead of being the same savage as his forefathers, was as civilized as any of the American colored people in this country, and could read and write. The young woman whom he married was also a native African, who had been educated and instructed in Christianity. Thus a little leaven would leaven the whole lump. One of the greatest matters to be achieved, was to give the native African a more elevated opinion of his own capability, and impress him with the conviction that if he applied himself he could learn all that was known to the white man, and he thought no means were more likely to effect such an object than the enterprise in question.

Some persons feared that the effect of colonizing Africa with colored men from America, would have the same effect as the Colonization of Europe had on this continent, namely, the destruction of the aborigines; but there was no analogy between the two cases. In the one instance, the two people differed in color; and in every other particular so widely that it was impossible they could ever unite or amalgamate. But the colored colonists who went to Africa, would there meet people of their

own race, and there, and there only could or should amalgamation take place.

To show how far example incited the African, he would mention what had lately occurred there. Batro, a powerful African King, said he could not live any longer in a thatched house, but must have a house like the American man, and he came up to Cape Palmas, and got mechanics to build one for him, and he also erected a school-house.

This enterprise would also constrain men to take away the bandage which they had so long worn over their eyes; for when they saw this ship going to Liberia, and coming back freighted with its produce, they must acknowledge that there was such a place as Liberia, and that every one that went there did not die the moment they reached it, which some people were led to believe, while others believed that there was no such place.

In relation to the disbelief that there was such a place as Liberia, he would relate an anecdote. A captain who some time back sailed with emigrants for Liberia, determined to abandon the usual track of going there; and sail *straight* to Liberia, and after being out two months they were glad to put into Barbadoes on their way to Liberia. Here they were kindly treated, and the captain again put to sea, and again sailed *straight* for Liberia. Two months more, however, passed before he got there, and his colored passengers, finding themselves so long on the voyage, said, "the fact is, there is no such place as Liberia, and it will be very well for us if every two months we meet such a grand port as Barbadoes." And thus it is with the enemies of Colonization. Because the whole of Africa has not been already colonized and christianized, they say the fact is, there is no such place as Liberia. After some further remarks he proposed the resolution. Judge Wilkeson seconded the resolution, and said that it was intended to purchase the vessel and sell her to some American blacks and give them ample time to pay for her.

Colonel Stone (of the Commercial) said that the Society was in immediate want of \$5000 to meet the present emergency, and he had been authorized to say that three gentlemen would give \$500 each, so that the sum requisite for the present week, was thus reduced to \$3,500.—But as they had not the faculty of getting eight or \$10,000 at a time, or if they had, they had too much honesty to procure it, in the way some of their Abolition friends did lately, they must trust for it to their friends and he relied upon not being disappointed. He did not intend to inflict a speech upon them, and would merely remark that he had always upheld and supported the Colonization cause to the very best of his ability, and had long thought that the measure which was now proposed would be a most effectual one for promoting it, and that when, by means of it, our deceived colored brethren were convinced that there was really such a place as Liberia, they would spontaneously rush to the shore and embark for that better country which was ready to receive them, Colonization, he knew, was bitterly opposed by some, but so, also, were other attempts at Colonization. When Moses proposed his mighty scheme of Colonization, the magicians of Pharoah laughed him to scorn, and said they could work mightier miracles than he did. And so also, some magicians have started up here, and promised that the chains of every slave should snap asunder, and all the colored people of this country be-

come free. But the result has been with them as it was with the magicians of Egypt, when the rod of Aaron swallowed up their serpents. All their efforts to impede and discourage Colonization have proved abortive, and we may see by the glorious account we have heard to night, that we have only to make the cause of Colonization a national one—and national we will make it—and force our Legislature to take it up, and the African will regain his home and heritage, and return to that country and kindred to whom God intended he should return.

The resolution was then adopted, a collection was made, and the meeting adjourned.

[From the Newark, (N. J.) Advertiser.]

The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held in the City Hall at Trenton, on Tuesday evening, 13th Nov. In the absence of the President, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who we are happy in being able to say, is convalescent, though still confined to his room, the Hon. Samuel Bayard of Princeton, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, Mr. S. G. Potts, being Secretary. The Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, a devoted friend of the cause, being present by invitation, addressed the meeting at some length on the project of furnishing a ship to be owned and manned by colored men, and employed in trade with the Colonies. He mentioned several interesting particulars concerning the natural and physical resources of the Colonies—referred to the practicability of a lucrative trade in palm oil, from which English commerce is now reaping handsome profits, camwood, ivory, &c.—spoke of the importance of confederating the Colonies under some federal head, and giving them something like a national character, and enlarged with much force of reasoning upon the utter impracticability of elevating the condition of the colored race in this country by any other means than Colonization.

Judge Wilkeson's statements were listened to with great interest, and when he closed, Mr. J. P. Jackson, of Newark, offered resolutions approving the project presented to the Society, and pledging the sum of \$1,000 towards its accomplishment. The resolutions were earnestly advocated by Mr. L. Q. C. Elmer of Cumberland county, and the Rev. Mr. Yeoman of Trenton, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Wm. Halsey of Newark, made a verbal report from the executive committee and stated, among other things, that the sum of \$1,200 had been subscribed in Newark and elsewhere to the funds of the Society.

The Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, together with Mr. Halsey, and other gentlemen, were constituted delegates to the National Convention at Washington in December.

The officers of the Society were re-elected, Mr. J. S. Halsted, of Sussex county, being elected a Vice President in the place of the late Judge Ryerson, and R. H. McCarter, being added to the Board of Managers.

EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION.—Edward Curd, Jr., recently deceased, (of Logan Co., Ky.,) by his will emancipated 15 slaves, two of them unconditionally, and the others on condition that they emigrated to Liberia and remained there. He left them \$50 each, to defray their expenses to that country. They have determined to go.—*Vt. Chron.*

EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 249.]

No. 4.

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1817.

To Mr. E. B. Caldwell, Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

SIR :—On the opposite page of this sheet you will find some reasons stated, which may induce the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to contemplate sending an agent to England, perhaps to Africa.

A young gentleman, an acquaintance of mine, lately informed me that he had been requested by President Monroe to go to England for the purpose. * * * He expects to sail soon. His expenses are to be defrayed going out and returning. He expects to receive in addition a considerable compensation for his services.

It is possible the President may wish to employ some one to execute some other commission in England before a long time. Should the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society approve of an agent being sent out, would it not be well for them to be early in their application to the Executive, should they wish for any aid from that quarter.

Your obedient and humble servant,
SAMUEL J. MILLS,
Agent for the Board of Directors of the African School.

Some of the reasons in favor of an agent being sent to England by the American Colonization Society.

1. For the purpose of making known their object, and to interest, as far as he had ability, the liberal and the religious people of that Island in their favor, particularly the members of the African Institution.

2. To obtain the printed Reports of that Institution, together with an accurate history of the Sierra Leone labors.

3. To ascertain as far as practicable, the state of the west coast of Africa, and what situation would, in the opinion of the best judges, be the most eligible station for a Colony.

4. To open a correspondence with some of the best informed men in the Sierra Leone Colony, by the way of England, with the Society.

5. Perhaps to go from England to Sierra Leone for further information, this to depend on the future instructions of the Board.

6. Perhaps to visit the island of St. Domingo, for the purpose of learning the condition on which free people of color might be received there.

7. To make exertions to collect funds for the African School, and to give the object of the Society additional importance in the estimation of the public at home.

NOTE. The African school here referred to, was established at Parseppany, N. J., under the care of the Presbyterian Synods of New York and New Jersey, and especially aided by the benevolent efforts of the Rev. D. Griffin, and the Rev. Robert Finley. We regret that it had but a short-lived existence.

BALTIMORE, July 3d, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this city on Monday. I have seen Col. Howard and Gen. Smith: these gentlemen have concluded to call a meeting for the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society.

The following notice was handed me to-day, by Gen. Smith, to be communicated to the editors of the papers.

“The citizens of Baltimore who are desirous of promoting the objects contemplated by the “American Society for Colonizing Free People of Color,” are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 6 o’clock P. M., for the purpose of forming an auxiliary Colonization Society, and adopting a Constitution for such Society.

J. E. HOWARD, }
S. SMITH, } *Vice Presidents.*

July 3, 1817.”

The place of meeting will probably be the Court House. You will observe that the time of meeting is next Tuesday evening.

I think it is very desirable that Mr. Key and yourself, should be here on Monday next; you will then have an opportunity of consulting with certain persons of influence, and obtaining their aid. There ought to be particular care taken in the selection of officers for such a society: I am a stranger and can give but little assistance any way. You will bear in mind that this subject has been already agitated once; if it fails now, it will probably be a long time before the citizens of this place will be brought to take an active part in aid of it.

But I have no fear of a failure if proper assistance is rendered from your quarter. I hope both of you will be on the ground. Bishop Kemp, and Col. Howard, are acquainted with Mr. Key, they expressed their wish that he might be present at the meeting. Mr. Harper is at present out of the city; it is doubtful whether he will be here on Tuesday next; this circumstance is an additional reason why yourself and Mr. K. should attend.

Were a Colonization Society formed here, I would hope one might be formed at Philadelphia too; perhaps you would come prepared to go there for the purpose of aiding such a design.

I am your friend,
SAMUEL J. MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23d, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received, with those enclosed, which have been delivered. A number of gentlemen of respectability met this afternoon, to consider the expediency of calling a second meeting, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Colonization Society. Bishop White was chosen the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Ralston read the letter from your Committee. Those present unanimously agreed to call a second meeting. A Committee was appointed to take whatever preparatory steps were necessary, in order to effect the formation of the contemplated Society. Mr. Ralston, Dr. Sargeant, and Jonah Thompson are the Committee. Dr. S. is a Methodist and a man of influence in his Society; Mr. Thompson is a leading character be-

longing to the Society of Friends. The meeting is to be held on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A number of citizens will expect Mr. Mercer and you in the city at that time; I hope neither of you will disappoint them. It would be a very happy circumstance if Mr. Key could be present. The citizens of this place require that an impulse should be given to their feelings on this subject. I am informed that the members of the Abolition Society meet on the Tuesday preceding Wednesday the 6th of next month.—Delegates will attend that meeting from a number of the different States; some of them, I know, are opposed to the Colonization effort. I expect, however, that in most cases, their opposition arises from a want of correct information relative to the views of the Board of Managers of the American Society.

Were the members of the Abolition Society disposed, they could, no doubt, exert an influence, unfavorable to the formation of a Society in this place. As circumstances are, you will perceive that there are peculiar reasons why you should be here at the time proposed.

With respect to the proper time for the agent to go out, the Board of Managers will determine. I should hope were he to leave this country as early as the 1st of September, he might still go by the way of England, and then to the coast of Africa, so early as to obtain important information, and forward it before the close of the next session of Congress. Would it not be well to keep awake the public attention by encouraging that sentiment? Would they not be apt, more readily to lend their assistance with this prospect in view. I hope, since there will probably be some delay in going out, that means may be provided for the support of two agents; great advantages might result from such a determination. I doubt not I could find a suitable companion were I at liberty to engage one. It is much to be desired that Congress would take active measures to put a stop to the Slave trade, at least so far as American citizens are concerned in that traffic. Probably information might be obtained in England, which would be calculated to lead the General Government to act with decision in their attempts to suppress this impious violation of the laws of God and man. Wherever the slave trade is put down on the coast of Africa, there the way is prepared for Colonies to be introduced with a prospect of extensive utility. The natives deprived of trade from one source will seek it from another, and readily encourage their civilized brethren to settle on their shores from the simple but powerful motive, self-interest. Should the Sherbro District be occupied as a place for a Colony in our first attempt, still it will be perceived, when we consider the number of free people of color, and those who will probably be emancipated in no long time hence, that other sections of country will be required, and may we not hope that in the course of 20 years, Colonies will be extended down the Coast to the Congo, and even below that point. But in order to effect this, the slave trade must be annihilated.

It is probable that I shall be in this place until the 6th of August.—If I should be here at that time, I shall expect to see you. I wish you would write and direct to this city. If a sketch of the addresses made by Mr. Key and yourself, could be forwarded to this place and published in the papers, I think the effect would be fortunate. Will you think of

this suggestion, and solicit Mr. Key to give a part of his address delivered at Baltimore to the public, either as I propose or in some other way? Will you do the same?

I remain your sincere friend,
SAMUEL J. MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived in this city on Tuesday of this week. I have conversed with Mr. Ralston, and a number of others on the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society. The general sentiment, as far as I can learn, is much in favor of calling a meeting of the citizens for this purpose.

There is one objection against calling the meeting, that arises from the circumstance that a number of the citizens of influence and wealth, are at the present time absent from the city.

It is the prevailing opinion, however, that an effort had best be made now to form the Society. Should the meeting be called, it will most likely be held on Tuesday or Wednesday of the week after next. Mr. Ralston approves of the object most cordially. Had it not been for the variety of business in which he is engaged, and which has occupied his attention for some time past, he informed me he should have written on, either to Judge Washington or yourself, and forwarded his donation in aid of the object. I do not know that I have seen a man who enters so fully into your views, and the views of the Society as he does.—He approves of the course the Society has taken, and proposes to take. He is particularly anxious that the agent should go out immediately.—He told me to-day that he did not think that the Board of Managers ought to delay sending out the agent for fear of the want of money to defray the necessary expense.

He thought it very desirable that I should have a companion should I go out, as there might be very important advantages to be derived (as circumstances might be) should an agent remain a considerable time on the African coast. Should two persons go out, one might return with the information which could be obtained, while the other remained to prosecute his inquiries. For other reasons which will occur to you, I have wished that a companion might be found to go with me; but the increased expense which would attend the mission, has prevented my urging this point. I believe I might find a proper person very readily, if the Society was provided with funds sufficient to permit me to engage him. I hope this may yet be the case. However this may be, I wish to know as speedily as possible whether I go out. I shall be detained probably but a few days after this point is settled, should the result be favorable.

I regret that Mr. Ralston has not received a letter agreeably to agreement, when we were at Baltimore. I should be glad if I had the letter which was sent to Colonel Howard and General Smith. Should a meeting be appointed for forming a Society, I shall write to you again soon.

Your sincere friend,
SAMUEL J. MILLS.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL.

LONDON, March 18th, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of the 27th of December last, and I rejoice to find that so many persons are interesting themselves in behalf of the free negroes, and particularly in your part of the world, which is just on the confines of the land of slavery.

I wish I could give you what would prove to be sound advice, as to what would be the best destination for the poor people, who have fallen under your charitable cognizance. Of the three plans, I like *least of all*, that of colonizing them on the opposite coast of your continent.—All remarks, however, on this part of your plan, as well as on one of the others, which you communicate, would now be superfluous, as you say that a large majority of the Virginia legislature prefer the plan of sending them to Africa.

As you wish for some advice from me on this part of the subject, I will begin with observing that you cannot settle your free negroes in Africa, just where you please, or where you may think it most eligible. The French, the English, the Dutch, the Danes, and the Portuguese, hold different parts of that continent, and (what is worse) lay claim, I fear, to even more than they possess, under pretence of former cessions, or purchases. Of the different parts, however, to which, I think, neither the law of possession, nor of claim, in consequence of any former purchases, attaches, I should vastly prefer the country called Sherbro, which, by consulting the map, you would find at no very great distance from Sierra Leone. I should prefer it for the following reasons:

1st. Because it is one of the *most fertile soils in all Africa*, and would, therefore, repay the laborer with the greatest interest for his trouble.

2d. It has the advantage of good water and rivers.

3d. The natives are reputed to be of a kind and friendly disposition, and not ferocious.

4th. They are broken into very small elective governments, so that no one tribe or nation would be powerful enough to do any great injury, if it were so disposed, to a colony upon a proper scale. How far its vicinity to Sierra Leone would be favorable or not; would depend upon circumstances; but I should hope there could be no danger of political misunderstandings, either between the two Colonies themselves, or the two governments to which they would severally belong. But be this as it may, I am of opinion from all I have heard from persons who have visited the Sherbro and other parts, that the Sherbro offers the most advantages to settlers. I am sure that Capt. Paul Cuffe, who is now in America, must have heard a great deal about this country, while he lay in Sierra Leone river; and, if he did, he would give you a faithful report concerning it.

In case then of fixing upon Africa as the place for the free negroes, I must observe that Congress should send some trustworthy person or persons there, who should see what parts of it are free from any pledges or claims, so as to be bought without the probability of any subsequent dispute; which of these again the natives would consent to sell; and which of these again was, in all respects, the most eligible for the purpose in question. The land should be bought before the settlers left America. They should be left to no hazard as to the spot to which they were to

go. Such a voyage of observation by the order of Congress, might be very useful, because if manumission were to go on rapidly, other parts of the Coast might be wanted for the Colonization of others. There must, I suppose, be some thousands of free blacks in the United States, and in a few years there may be as many thousands more. Such a voyage, therefore, might provide for the whole at once.

I take it then for granted, that before any attempt can be made to settle the free negroes in Africa, that continent must be visited, and that land there must be previously selected, and agreed for (if not purchased) with the natives, and that a full explanation must take place between the contracting parties as to the numbers, views, &c., of the new comers. This being done, permit me just to add the following observations:—The free negroes going to Africa must be furnished with provisions, (over and above those for the voyage) for *at least one whole year*.—They must be provided with proper seeds for gardens, and with proper instruments for horticulture and husbandry. They must be provided also, with clothes for two years, suitable to the climate. They should be provided also, for the use of the *community*, with a *saw mill*, and also with a few *wheel carriages*. All these might go out in frame. Machines on a very small scale for husking rice and cleaning cotton, might be sent them afterwards as they might be wanted.

I must earnestly advise you either to write to, or to visit, or to send for Capt. Paul Cuffe. No man can be better qualified than himself to give you advice in every department of the business. Having been at Sierra Leone, he has seen the wants and the nature of the wants of an African Colony. I believe he can give you information about the Sherbro, and even other places; and if I am not mistaken, he would be the very man to send to Africa (if he had no objection to go there,) to find out eligible settlements, but more particularly, to purchase land in Sherbro. He knows several of the settlers at Sierra Leone, who are intimately acquainted with Sherbro people, their lands, customs, language, &c. J. Kizell would be a very proper person for him to employ.—The Sherbro people esteem him. They have a confidence in him.—He would be a very proper person to negotiate for land. He has often gone there on little embassies from the Governor of Sierra Leone, and I believe resides as much in Sherbro as in the former mentioned place. If J. Kizell could be made to have an interest in promoting the welfare of an American Colony there, (being himself an American negro,) all would be well. J. Kizell knows at once whether the Sherbro land is free from claims by the British, or any other government. I think if he had an interest in the undertaking he would engage to live, and to die there, and speaking the Sherbro language, he would be of eminent use to the new Colony, in explaining matters, in doing away misunderstandings, &c.

I have now said all that appears to me to be necessary, in the present state of the question, and with my best wishes, and a hope that Providence may assist you in your noble effort, I am, with esteem, your friend,

THOMAS CLARKSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of July 26th. I am somewhat surprised that you did not mention the receipt of my letter giving you an account of a meeting attended by a number of gentlemen of respectability for the purpose of considering the expediency of calling a second and general meeting for the formation of an auxiliary Colonization Society. The time appointed for the second meeting, is the 6th inst., next Wednesday. It will be expected that yourself and Mr. Mercer will attend. It is hoped that Mr. ——— will also be here. It is highly important that you should be present, as the expectation of your attending, already exists in the minds of a considerable number. Do not permit any circumstances to forbid it, if not confined to a sick bed. A number of the ministers of the different religious societies will give their people notice of the meeting on the coming Sabbath. It is to be held at the court-house, at 4 o'clock, P. M., next Wednesday. The meeting will probably be very respectable for numbers. I hope we shall be able to determine in the course of the next, whether I shall be permitted to engage a companion or not. It is unquestionably very desirable that two persons should be sent out by the Board.

I have received no letter authorizing me to receive collections for the Board. I should not like to become a solicitor, as I am to act as the agent. It would be too much like soliciting for myself. I should, however, be pleased to have a letter of the character proposed, as I shall see more or less of my particular friends in different parts of the country, to whom I could with freedom propose the subject, and should no doubt receive some aid.

I have written to your brother in New York, requesting him to use his influence in the formation of an auxiliary Society in that city. Mr. Ralston thought it very important that the citizens of that place should move forward in aid of the object at this time.

There has lately been formed in New York what is called the Union Foreign Missionary Society. Perhaps some might object to the formation of another Society at this time, but I hope it will be effected.

I remain your friend,

SAML. J. MILLS.

Remember me to the family.

Yours,

S. J. M.

E. B. CALDWELL.

BOSTON, 25th August, 1817.

DEAR SIR:—After leaving Philadelphia, I came on to New York, and remained there but two or three days. I conversed with a number of persons of influence, and found those I saw uniformly in favor of the plan of Colonization. I presume a Colonization Society will be formed in that city in the course of the coming fall, probably in the month of September. Since I left New York, I have conversed with many persons on the subject of settling the free blacks by themselves in Africa. The object is highly approved by gentlemen in New Haven, Hartford, Salem, and this city.

I became acquainted with Capt. Riley, who was cast away on the African coast. He said he should aid the effort in every possible way,

as far as he had ability. The subject has been thought of for years past, by many of the citizens of this place. The greater part of those who went out with Capt. Cuffee, in 1815, went from this city, and many of the citizens have felt, and still feel an interest in their welfare and wish that those who are now here may go out.

I have not been able to obtain an interview with Governor Phillips, but if I should not see him, other gentlemen who feel much interested on this subject will, and the prospect is, that exertions will soon be made for the formation of an auxiliary Society. Such Society I think will most certainly be formed here. Indeed, from what I have seen and heard, I have no doubt but that the liberal and religious public of New England, will aid the contemplated effort in different ways. By increasing their exertion to give these people instruction, and by their contributions in aid of the object, &c.

In one of the reports of the African Institution which I received from Mr. Ralston, there is an interesting account of the Sherbro country, given by John Kizell, the man to whom the Board were referred by Mr. Clarkson, for information. Kizell in a communication made to the Governor of Sierra Leone, asserts that there are millions of acres of good land on that part of the coast, and that it needs only cultivation to produce all those articles raised between the tropics. He requested of the chiefs of the different tribes, land to build a town. He informed the chiefs that the slave trade had ceased on that part of the coast, and they must begin to cultivate the ground. They generally replied to him by saying that the information he gave them was good, and they would give him land to build a town. The population in that district around for a great distance is very thin. I think there is reason to believe that if it is claimed by any European power, it belongs to England. But it is very doubtful whether that nation embraces it within their limits. It is no doubt, the country, above any other part of the coast, most suitable for the purpose we have in view; and I am anxious that the agents should be in England as speedily as possible for the purpose of obtaining the aid of men of respectability there in forwarding the design of the Board. The sooner they are on the coast of Africa the better. But the more I contemplate the object in view the more important it seems; and I should be almost overwhelmed with the idea of going out alone, and having to sustain the responsibility of such a station. If the Board have not money enough raised, I hope they will trust in God, and give me leave to recommend a companion who shall be a fellow laborer in this arduous work. He would probably be able to supply my deficiencies, and would certainly render the prospect of success more fair.

I expect to go to Westport from this place, for the purpose of seeing Paul Cuffee. I shall most likely be in Connecticut the 1st of September, and in New York, probably by the 10th inst. Do not fail to write me immediately upon receiving this, and direct to Torrington, Conn. I shall expect a letter likewise from you, when I arrive in New York, before the middle of next month.

I am your sincere friend,

SAML. J. MILLS.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL.

AFRICAN SKETCHES.

No. IV.

Native Population in the vicinity of Liberia—Character and relations to the Colony.

The colony of Liberia is understood to comprehend that portion of the western coast of Africa reaching from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of near 400 miles, and extending inland from fifty to sixty miles from the sea. Not that the Colonization Societies have any claim by purchase to the whole of that territory, or exercise any immediate jurisdiction over all its numerous tribes: but merely claim that no other nation shall purchase territory within their limits, without the consent of the Society. An implied agreement, which it is hoped no Christian nation would wish to disregard in consideration of the benevolent objects of the Society.

The native tribes more immediately inhabiting the sea-coast throughout the extent of this territory are, therefore, in various degrees of proximity with the colonial settlements, and upon them its first influences are to be looked for. From their long and continued intercourse with the vessels of civilized nations, they have obtained more required information, but they have also, from the same source and to a much greater extent, become vitiated and depraved by the degrading traffic in slaves and ardent spirits; the bad effects of which must be removed before elevating moral influences will be at all strongly effective and appreciable.

The first tribe inhabiting and occupying the immediate vicinity of Cape Mount, is the Vey tribe, numbering about twenty thousand.—They are represented by the colonists, who carry on a considerable trade in camwood and ivory with them at Cape Mount, as being very active, shrewd, warlike people, possessing much more determined courage and intelligence, than any other tribe near the colony; very expert at making a bargain, and conducting their exchanges not in bars consisting of a definite amount of goods like the Bassas and other tribes, but valuing their articles according to their weight and value in dollars and cents, showing in many instances as much correctness of arithmetic in their calculations as most of the colonists themselves. They are rather treacherous and deceitful, often robbing the factories of the colonists, after they have been established there by their permission, and with a promise of protection. Their chief employments are slave traffic and predatory warfare. Six or seven of the principal Spanish slave factories on the coast are placed within the limits of this tribe, between Cape Mount and the river Gallinas. There are also living among them a number of the descendants of European slave merchants and native women, who, after having received an excellent education in England, have returned, adopted the native costume and habits, and have thereby become more accomplished rogues, and inveterate slave dealers. To their influence, I understand, it was chiefly owing, that Cape Mount could not be obtained for a settlement. Their intercourse with the whites has been great and long continued; some of them speak very good English. They have been engaged for several years in a war with a number of their do.

mestic slaves, who took possession of a fortified town, and set all attempts to subdue them at defiance.

The space between Cape Mount and Messurado is occupied by the tribe next to the last, called the Veys. They are less warlike, more given to agriculture, but still equally deceitful and cruel to their enemies when wholly in their possession, with the Veys, and with less force of character. Both these tribes, however, have more inventive and mechanical genius than the tribes more immediate to the settlements. They make cloth from their own cotton and dye it; also mats and figures and colors. Their domestic and warlike instruments are more neatly, as well as skilfully shaped and executed, than those of the Bassa tribe, for instance. They also trade to a considerable extent in hides and gold dust, as the Veys.

The next tribe is the *Bassas*, commences at the Messurado river, and extends as far South as the Kreo Setra, beyond Sinou. All the Colonial settlements with the exception of that at Cape Palmas, are within the territories of this tribe. With this tribe, therefore the colonists are best acquainted, having daily and hourly intercourse with them, nearly all the resident natives in the settlements being members of this large tribe, which cannot number less than one hundred thousand, all speaking the same language, with but very little variation,—their physical conformations, pursuits, manners, architecture, superstitions, and productions of the country, presenting a striking uniformity. This tribe, like the others, is divided into a great many small subdivisions, under petty chiefs, of from fifteen to twenty miles square, but forming combinations to more or less extent, by general customs and superstitious laws, continually harrassing each other by family quarrels and petty jealousies. They are, nevertheless, very peaceful and industrious in their habits, not fond of wandering far from their homes, imitative, and desirous of improvement. Wars occasionally take place between two or more of the subdivisions, but when they do occur, the slave trade is generally the exciting cause. They are, upon the whole, more likely to be rapidly improved by missionary and moral influence, than any other tribe known to the colony. The Dey and Vey languages appear to have a strong affinity between them; but little or none at all with the neighboring dialects. Every town and village has its "headman," who is subject to a king, as he is termed, and styles himself in English, who is generally an old man, to whom they pay great respect and reverence, as they would do to age generally. They do not appear to exercise any despotic authority; any one accused is tried by the ordeal of drinking sapwood water, or by a general palavar, which decides on the punishment.

Their towns are assemblages of small conical huts, placed without any order, sometimes open on the banks of a river, but most frequently hid by the surrounding woods, to which they retreat when attacked by an enemy. These towns exhibit much pleasing harmony and good nature, having altogether the order and features of one great family. Polygamy is universal, the number of wives being the measure of a man's wealth; yet nothing like indiscriminate licentiousness is to be seen. The men perform no servile labor, but pass most of the year in careless indolence, except in the months of February, March, and April, when the towns appear to be deserted by the men, except one or two hoary-headed patriarchs, who are all busy cleaning and burning off their farms. At this

time, the whole line of coast presents an interesting spectacle to the eye at sea—numerous blazing fires at night, and volumes of smoke in the day. The planting of rice and cassada is then left to the women, to whom all further labor is resigned, until the crops are safely stored in their houses. The men then betake themselves to their usual amusements and pursuits. They often come to seek employment among the colonists, in order to get a supply of tobacco and cloth for themselves, and beads for the women; when they have any thing to sell in the colony, the women carry the articles on their heads, and their children on their backs, while their lordly husbands walk on before, carrying only a knife or a gun.

The children, soon after their birth, are exposed naked to the rays of the sun, and their mode of nursing the little creatures is any thing but gentle. The first time that I saw the process performed, I was alarmed for the safety of the child, and excited much laughter among the men when I stated to them my fears that the mother would kill the child by such rough treatment. The mother was sitting on a low stool, with the child laid on its back across her knees: with one hand she held the screaming child down, while with the other she crammed its mouth full of what proved to be rice, biting hot with red pepper, and then pressed its nose until it was swallowed—the child raving lustily whenever it was able to breathe. The children are very healthy, and few die in infancy. The boys, when eleven or twelve years old, completely throw off all maternal restraint, deeming it unmanly to be longer controlled by a woman. Nothing will make a native boy, in the service of the colonists, run away sooner, than being struck by a woman.

Their mechanical and agricultural instruments are as simple as may well be; the latter being merely a small hatchet for the men to cut down the trees, and a small hoe with the blade about three inches broad for the women to plant the rice with, which, when ripe is cut with a small pocket knife. They cook rice admirably, and all their peculiar dishes, highly seasoned with pepper, as they always are, were they a little more cleanly, require little self-denial to enjoy. They live chiefly on vegetable food, but are, nevertheless, fond of animal food; snakes, monkeys, and guanias, are among their highest luxuries; but rats, dogs, and cats, would not be refused—although they rather avoid eating them when in the colony. Smoking and drinking palm wine or rum, when it can be had, is the *summum bonum* of their lives. Intemperance is not, however, a very prevalent vice among them, at least, in the shape of drunkenness. They are fond of games of hazard, played with large beans.

The greater part of these remarks on the Bassas, will apply to the next tribe, the Greybo, being around Cape Palmas. They speak a different language from the Bassas, but have some points of resemblance and affinity. They are estimated at twenty thousand, and are represented by the missionaries at that station as being kind, docile, and industrious, but, like all the natives, great thieves, although I was told by one of the missionaries, lately from that colony, that they do not steal from the missionaries—certainly an important feature and endeavor of missionary influence. These people also act as Kroemen, or boatmen to vessels, and engage in fishing. Mr. Wilson has succeeded in reduc-

ing their language into a systematic form—using it in his schools, and Greybo hymns in his religious exercises.

Our information in relation to the tribes interior to those mentioned, is scanty and indefinite. The tribes on the seaboard have their language as well as character modified by European intercourse. Those more remote must be unmixed and peculiar. We have had strong proofs, however, of their capacity in ingenuity and mechanics. The frequent trade between the former and vessels, supplies a great many of their wants, without increasing much their inventive faculties, which necessity does for the latter. Between the sea-coast tribes and the more interior, is a belt of forest of some days journey. Their trade is through the former, who exercise a sort of monopoly. The beach people as they are called, affect to despise the 'bush people,' as being ignorant. I happened to be at Little Bassa, when some of those bush people first obtained a sight of the sea, and shall never forget the mute look of astonishment with which they beheld the heaving, boundless ocean, and when after the intense emotion which it excited had somewhat subsided, they dipped their fingers in its waters, and tasted it to be salt, they set up a loud shout of wonder. They seemed at once to have acquired two new and overpowering ideas of water and of wealth. "To say," says Park, the African wanderer "that a man eats salt, is to say he is rich."

Relations to the Colony.—In estimating the extent and influence of the Colonies over the natives around them, there is no feature more prominent than that where the slave trade exists, that influence is much lessened and obstructed; each exercising entirely opposite tendencies.—In exact proportion, therefore, to the destruction of that abominable traffic, and the institution of Colonies and missionary stations, will be the advancement of African Colonization and moral regeneration. In this respect the Colony and missions of Cape Palmas are more favorably situated than any other. There is no slave in its vicinity. Slave vessels to be sure, purchase rice in large quantities, of the natives there for their own purposes, but no slaves. It is then clearly the duty of all who take an interest in Africa, to lend their utmost aid and influence to the suppression of that traffic, and the support of the missionary enterprise.

A large number of the natives of the different tribes have bound themselves to be subject to the authority of the Colonial Government, and not to deal in slaves, but wherever the slave vessels are allowed to land goods, that submission is more nominal than otherwise. This obstacle, it is the duty of every christian nation to strive to remove, either by assisting Colonization, or maintaining an effective naval force along the shores of Africa, or by both together.

R. McD.

COLONIZATION.—During the past week, Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the projector and founder of the Bassa Cove Colony in Africa, delivered a course of lectures on the subject of Colonization, occupying three evenings. The lectures were well attended, and listened to with much interest. In a future number, as we may have room and leisure, we intend to notice more at length, those able and interesting lectures.—*Montpelier Watchman*, Nov. 1838.

COLONY OF MISSISSIPPI IN AFRICA.

[From the *N. O. Observer*.]

We have been favored with the privilege of reading several letters from the Rev. J. F. C. Finley, the Governor of this Colony, and one from Dr. Blodgett, surgeon of the same, giving interesting accounts of the state and prosperity of this important enterprise. The letters from Mr. Finley partake much of the nature of a journal, and hence give many incidental circumstances not necessarily affecting the questions most interesting to our readers. From what is written in the several letters, we readily gather the following facts:

The colony has been from the first, quite healthy. That this must be the case was the decided opinion of Dr. Blodgett, upon his first examination of the situation. The health of both the Governor and surgeon have suffered in some degree in consequence of the severe and unremitting labors which their situation imposed; but the colonists have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

The fitness of the land for agricultural pursuits fully equals the most sanguine anticipations that have been expressed concerning it. All the crops which had been committed to the earth exhibited prospects quite as favorable as any of the kind in the United States. A sufficient quantity of rice, corn, and African peas was in store for a considerable time, and as the season advanced, from their own territory an increased quantity was expected, together with at least one thousand bushels of Cassada, and a large amount of sweet potatoes.

The productiveness of the soil is strongly evinced by the fact, that along this coast the slave vessels obtain the most of their provisions.—Two or three of these ships are sometimes present in the harbor of Sinoe to purchase rice, bullocks, &c. Still, though the slavers carry off large portions of these productions, the Governor thinks an ample supply for the colony, of sheep, goats, and bullocks, can be obtained cheap for all the purposes of the colony.

The articles of trade among the natives, besides the animals above named, consist principally of rice, camwood, ivory, and palm oil, all of which find very ready markets both in Europe and in our eastern cities at a fair profit. Indeed by obtaining these of the natives, and having them on hand, purchases may be made from trading ships, and thus most articles of necessity from abroad be obtained.

Of the wants of the colony, (and no colony was ever without them,) the Governor mentions three as the most pressing; these are wheaten flour, soap, and lastly, and most important of all, *emigrants*. For the first of the above he could substitute rice flour and corn meal—for the second luxury he could find no equivalent, and for the last they were looking with longing anxiety. Of the importance which they attach to the last, some judgment can be formed by the fact that in almost every paragraph, the Governor urges the forwarding of emigrants, and says that preparations are completed for the reception of as many as the Society can forward this year. By the 1st of July inst., he assures the Society at least 200 are necessary in order to the best interest of the colony and 400 could be advantageously received.

Among the reasons for so greatly desiring the arrival of emigrants, one of course is, that the labor of civilized men is much more valuable

than that of native Africans, especially when the natives have no civilized superintendant. Another is, the respect which a large colony impresses upon the minds of the natives, and the consequent security of the property of the Society from the disposition of the savages to pilfer every thing on which they can lay their hands. A third is, the more rapid developement of the advantages and resources of the colony, and a release from the necessity of depending upon laborers whose objects are merely mercenary.

The river Sinoe abounds in fish, many of which are believed to be fine for the table, to rake which, a seine was sent out by the last expedition. Under all these circumstances, the colony seems certainly to possess all the necessary elements of success, and even of prosperity. Nothing seems now to be wanting but perseverance in the Society, and energy in the colonists, to give to that establishment not merely success, but abiding prosperity, and an influence among the natives of the most propitious character.

Dr. Blodgett, who has returned to New England, to take out his family, has, by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Colonization Society, been requested immediately to come to this city, and in person communicate definite information to all who desire it, on all subjects relating to the colony. It is hoped that in the course of little more than a month, he will be with us, and gratify the minds of numbers, by giving the results of his accurate and discriminating observations.

From the allusions in the letters of both these gentlemen, it is evident that they have forwarded other letters, which have not come to hand. This makes us the more anxious to see Dr. Blodgett, as we are confident that from him we shall obtain much valuable and interesting information. We are also beginning to look for the return of the brig Mail, which carried out an expedition to Sinoe last spring.

LETTER FROM DR. BLODGETT.

The following letter from the surgeon of the Mississippi Colonial Settlement in Africa, has been received by the Editor of the New Orleans Observer, and appeared in that paper, on the 14th of July last:

GREENVILLE, (W. AFRICA,) Dec. 1st, 1837.

Rev. A. B. Lawrence :

It is not often that we have an opportunity of sending letters to America, an apology which I offer for sending so few. Nothing of importance has transpired since I wrote by the Oriental. As yet, I know little of the country, except in the immediate vicinity of this place, and, therefore, until I become better acquainted, cannot write a full description. Passing back from the beach, for the distance of a mile, the soil is almost entirely composed of silicious sand, that has the appearance of having been gradually rescued from the ocean, and offers no inducements to cultivation. Leaving this, the country becomes hilly, and the soil is principally made up of clay and vegetable mould, which is extremely productive. The Sinoe comes down to us through intervals of rich alluvion, much resembling those of the Ohio, and other western rivers of the States. On the banks of this river, about three miles from the ocean, is situated the principal Sinoe town, beyond which, relying on the accounts of the natives, the country, for the space of four days journey in the interior, is an entire wilderness, without inhabitants. I intend making a tour up the river, through this tract to ascertain its resources, and its

capability of being occupied for the purposes of colonization as soon as I can make it compatible with other duties.

The forests of this country are more impenetrable than those of the States, owing to the immense variety of climbing shrubs and trees. Some species enlarge their trunks to more than a foot in diameter; but still too weak to stand erect, they throw off their branches, twisting and fastening upon every object capable of yielding support, until they seem to tie the whole forest together. These, with climbing ferns of dense foliage weaving and interlocking, form tangles and thickets quite impervious to man or beast. Obstacles of this kind are unfavorable to an expeditious survey or clearing of lands for cultivation. The timber of this country is generally harder and more dense than that of temperate climates; much of it will sink in water after it has been seasoned. We have all the varieties necessary in the construction of houses, utensils, furniture and for ship building. Indeed, for the two latter purposes much timber is exported from this coast to Europe. Camwood comes from the interior in billets of fifteen or eighteen inches in length; it is transported on the backs of the natives. At present it forms a lawful currency of the colony of Monrovia and its dependencies, its value being fixed at sixty dollars per ton.

Of cattle, we have both wild and domesticated. Neat cattle are plenty but small, they do not ordinarily exceed half the size of American breeds; the natives take little pains in rearing them. There is a wild breed much larger; they live in the woods, and are fond of bathing in the water: Their horns are short, and their skin nearly destitute of hair. One of our laborers shot a cow a few days ago, which weighed after being dressed, exclusive of hide or tallow, more than five hundred pounds. The meat was tender, and had nothing in its taste or flavor to distinguish it from that of the domesticated animal. We have abundance of deer; leopards are rarely seen; their skins are occasionally offered for sale by the natives; lions have never shown themselves in this vicinity. The elephant range is more inferior; the forest is too close for this animal near the sea-coast; their tusks are offered almost every day; most of them are of second quality, showing that more of these animals die of disease or old age, than are destroyed by the natives. The largest of these tusks weigh fifty and sometimes exceed eighty pounds. Reptiles, in general, are not so numerous as in America. Chamelions and lizards are common. Serpents are rarely found; none of the venomous kinds are known to exist on this part of the coast.

Our agricultural concerns, you will be delighted to hear, are in a prosperous condition. We have an opening of sixty or seventy acres on the banks of the river, about two miles from town, part of which is already, and the remainder in course of being planted. Sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, plantains, corn and sugar cane flourish exceedingly. Of most of these articles we have the prospect of a speedy and abundant supply.

My health continues good. No sickness of consequence has appeared in the colony. Fevers are light, they commonly yield in three or four days.

A description of the Native Africans who inhabit this vicinity, although they are considered the most peaceable and industrious of any on the coast, would be disgusting. They are of an agricultural disposition, producing large quantities of rice for exportation. It is no uncommon thing to see three or four slaving vessels taking this article, at the same time within sight of our establishment. They even land and carry their goods by our door. With a good assortment of trade articles, they are able at times to purchase five hundred bushels of rice per day. The slavers are a great annoyance to us in this respect, and we wait impatiently for strength to forbid their intrusion. The natives are much addicted to theft, fond of muskets and warlike instruments, and great smokers of tobacco. The climate being warm, light clothing is all that is requisite; unfortunately, however, fashion is quite in the extreme in this respect; and still worse, there are some here as in civilized countries, who are mere devotees of fashion. They are fond of ornaments, such as beads, rings and chains—to be in taste the rings must be a full half-inch in thickness, and the chains such as would be used to chain a bear or leopard, of brass or iron, it does not seem particular which. I have seen persons so loaded with these articles that they could not walk without much exertion. To the rings are sometimes attached a multitude of little bells, so that you have notice of the approach of persons of distinction.

Though these natives are degraded and vicious beyond the conception of persons who have never stepped from the circle of civilization, yet they possess some qualities which will facilitate their advancement in the scale of existence, and which will serve as an encouragement to efforts for their improvement. A strong feeling

of curiosity may be observed in their actions when any thing novel is presented to their view. Our buildings, our implements, our carpenter and smith work and our mode of agriculture, all engage their attention, and excite their admiration. Country man be fool—white man know every thing—with other expressions, of similar import, show that they are not insensible to the superior advantages which we enjoy; nor are their minds so stupified or moulded by prejudice or habit, as not to be desirous of obtaining the blessings of civilization for themselves. A spirit for improvement is evidently at work among them. They are very anxious to obtain a knowledge of the English language—to learn to write, or to learn to make book, as their expression runs. It is not unusual for persons to offer themselves as laborers if they can be in a situation favorable to learning our language, with the prospect of little or no other remuneration. Our mode of transacting business they are anxious to imitate. If you hire one of them to labor by the week or month, or if you purchase any thing of them on credit, or if they make any agreement with you, or leave any thing in your charge, although neither they nor their friends can read, yet you must give them a book or an agreement in writing, (a piece of paper with writing upon it, as they do not know the difference, is just as good) with which they are always satisfied.

A school was lately commenced in a village near us, which only failed for want of common ability in the teacher. The natives hired him without our knowledge, and at their own expense. For a few of the first days the school was attended by about 40 boys. This circumstance alone is sufficient to show that schools might be commenced under the most favorable circumstances. There is room for at least half a dozen teachers within five miles of our settlement, at places where it may be said the people are waiting for schools. I believe that that part of the coast is a rich field for missionary effort. The people are neither Mahomedans nor idolaters. Indeed I cannot ascertain that they have religion of any kind. There are therefore, no structures of superstition and error to demolish, but the field is entirely unoccupied—a waste—a blank, waiting to be sketched by the hand of christian benevolence. In fact, in a literal sense, Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. After a long period of debasement, after the most powerful nations of the world have unsuccessfully attempted to rescue her from the degradation in which she has been sinking deeper and deeper, she is now extending her arms to lay hold on the benefits which civilization and christian philanthropy are offering as her last hope.

The slave trade is carried, this season, to an almost unparalleled degree. Scarce a day passes but one or more slaving vessels are in sight. One establishment at the mouth of the Gallenas, it is supposed, will ship this season alone from five to six thousand slaves.

Yours truly,

J. L. BLODGETT.

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION.

Two essays under the above title appeared in the Maryland Colonization Journal of the 18th November, introduced by the editor with a strong expression of applause. In this opinion we fully concur. The essays are worthy the effort of a thoughtful and comprehensive mind, and cannot fail, if continued in the same spirit, to work much practical good. We take much pleasure in transferring them to our pages.

ESSAY, No. 1.—The division of land into small tracts in the first establishment of civil states, seems to be necessary as a foundation of future liberty. To go no further back than the feudal system of Europe, the barbarians who overturned the Roman empire, divided the lands among the military chiefs, upon condition of their furnishing proportional means for the common defence. The cultivators of these lands became the peasantry and this was the origin of the lordships and ma-

nors: few advances beyond this have been made up to this time, except in the large renters, who lease the land and employ poor laborers. The great landholders of Europe constitute the body of the aristocracy; there is no prospect of any change in this manner of holding the titles to the lands in any part of Europe. The wealthy tenantry seldom if ever become proprietors by mere purchases, without government promotion.

In the southern colonies of this country the division of the land was generally into large tracts, and the slave trade, by furnishing slave labor in the place of peasants, extended and perpetuated the usage; it is confirmed by the cultivation of all the staples of the south. In Texas the Spanish grants were in leagues, or 4,444 acres, these are confirmed by the present government. The foundation is thus laid for slavery or the labor of peasantry,—it seems to be a law, that the first division of land into large tracts should be perpetuated. The colored race in the slaveholding states, were they immediately emancipated, would have no title to the land, and they could not purchase it in small farms or plantations, in suitable proportions of rich and poor soils. Will the abolitionists demand an agrarian law? The citizens of the slaveholding states cannot but know that the emancipated slave cannot go into the non-slaveholding states and buy small farms. Will the abolitionists come south and teach them the northern mode of culture? Can any one doubt who understands southern habits, that if emancipated slaves had the entire control of the lands in the south, the titles would devolve upon the few, and that the many would not rise above the peasantry of Europe.

But one of the peculiarities of the African Colonization system, is its agrarian law, or division of the lands into small tracts with a fee simple title, for the benefit of the first colonists. Behold! the equality which lays the sure foundation of liberty. The first cultivators of the land will be the proprietors of the land. This division of the lands in Africa will be more secure to the colonists, than it is to our citizens in our eastern, northern, and western States. There will be no land speculators.

It should be borne in mind that none of the American revolutions have made any change in the land titles, and abolition can make none without extermination. Not an emancipated man will have acquired a fee simple to a single acre of land. But every colonist who is transported to Africa, and settled there by the Colonization Society, gets from the society a legal title for his land, he sits and stands, and walks upon his own territory and plants and builds upon it. A foundation is thus laid for freedom in colonization: a peaceful foundation which may continue while water runs and grass grows. Liberty thus planted, has its seed in itself seeding seed; thus freemen's charter to their freedom in their title to their lands; as well as in their right of suffrage, how can they be made slaves, or make slaves? Have not the Colonization societies done this thing? Have they they not done it for the first time on the western coast of Africa, if not on the continent itself? In all high antiquity, it appears that the right to the soil was regarded as in the sovereigns. The colonists become the sovereigns of the soil, to which, their ancestors never could claim a title. What changes must there not be in men and things, before the freed people of color, were the abolitionists to carry out their wildest schemes, could divide and sub-divide the great

cotton and sugar plantations of the south, and cultivate them after the manner of Pennsylvania farmers? May not the colonists say, we are not to be expatriated, we are going to inherit the land where our fathers were born, but had no inheritance. King Joe and Jim, and Jack now sell the land to the colonization societies, and the societies give the titles to it to the colonists. Now law for the first time makes these titles sure. The game of Indian land, and Texian land is not to be acted over in Africa. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres are not to be procured for speculation, or to form future manors or lordships. The thing being thus well begun, is half done; the colonists have where to stand—they have a fulcrum on which to rest their lever; their motto is free and equal. No treaty can be negotiated to sign away their title—each man must sign away his own right, and each man's wife too.

Political and civil liberty are easy to be begun by those who know how, but hard to be gained by the most knowing and powerful. In ages to come the people on the western coast of Africa, may have cause to bless the colonization societies for setting the colonists right in the very first step. These white men will be to them as the gods of the ancient poets. But the story will not need the imagination of the poets, it will make one of the fairest pages in history. Let history point posterity to the peaceful triumphs of benevolence and of science, in the colonization of the free people of color on the western coast of Africa, with their own consent.

ESSAY No. 2.—It is a maxim in morality, that when men yield to their passions, it is through ignorance, weakness or interest. In the judgment of abolitionists, the great cause of slavery, is interest. But they do not seem to suspect, that the absence of this interest gives room or opportunity for the display of their zeal against slavery. Principles or elements, produce effects or change results negatively, as well as positively. Ignorance and poverty are not to be regarded as the negative of knowledge and riches; merely in a state of human action, they become causes. It is never found to be safe to confide matters of knowledge to ignorance; nor riches, or matters pertaining to them, to the judgment of the poor. There is an adage, that bachelors' wives and maidens' children are well managed; so slaves in free states will all be free. The citizens of non-slaveholding states have no interests involved in the question of abolition. Do they therefore infer their incompetency to act and decide upon it? Just the reverse, and yet they would condemn the ignorant for deciding upon questions of knowledge, and the poor for deciding in cases of riches, forgetting or overlooking the fact, that sympathy or interest in all cases is necessary to the correct operations of the human judgment. Trial by jurors, or judgment by peers is founded upon this principle. We could not trust angels to judge us unless we were assured they were infallible.

Native Europeans, but just located in our free states, are among the most zealous abolitionists. What fellow-feelings can they possibly have with the citizens of slaveholding states? does their disinterestedness qualify them in a peculiar manner, as exclusive judges? Practically considered what is their disinterestedness but ignorance? They know nothing by experience; they will admit of no experiment. Nothing short of abolition will be listened to. All must be committed to one irreversibl

movement, not that these disinterested abolitionists anticipate no evils, or are at all deficient in theories to remedy them. They would furnish plans to meet every emergency most gratuitously, if those already offered should happen to fail. Nothing gives greater offence to abolitionists than the old homely question 'what do you know about it?' The very formation of societies pre-supposes that they know all about it.

It was wisely judged by the slaveholding states, that the non-slaveholding states are not their peers; that having no interests in common, they would, to say the least, be as apt to be interested against them as for them. One of the causes of complaint against the mother government by the then colonies, was the transporting the colonists beyond the seas to be tried. Now, every abolitionist newspaper in the free states is, in effect a tribunal, before which the people in the slaveholding states are called upon to appear and to be tried, having been of course, first prejudged.

The most disinterested men may be the most prejudiced men. Abolition societies are not philosophical societies, their object is not the discovery of the truth; but to resolve or command. They have resolved or commanded immediate abolition. Can they unresolve it or countermand it! They have resolved that it ought to be. Can they resolve that it ought not to be? To go back, is to admit that they were mistaken, or had erred, and so bring their resolutions into contempt.

But it is argued, that which is morally wrong cannot be politically right; meaning that an immediate wrong ought to be immediately remedied. This may all seem very plain and very practicable to a disinterested theorist, or an immediate abolitionist, who excludes all idea of a remedy worse than a disease. Interest is among the rules which will work both ways upon the human mind, and in both ways may mislead the judgment. It would be too disparaging to tell an abolitionist, that he is too good to judge correctly about the manner in which abolition should be effected, though it might be only intended as a deduction from his own position, that slavery is a moral evil. But why should abolitionists of the immediate sort be made to account to themselves for that kind of disinterestedness, which takes on the mode of selfishness vulgarly called 'being busy-bodies in other men's matters?' Is it not quite as dangerous in political, as in private matters? Who are more disinterested than universal conquerors? What country was ever invaded in which there were not some great evil to make the invasion an imperious duty? A colonization society in a slaveholding state, or in a free state, to colonize the free people of color, with their own consent, is a very different subject from an immediate abolition society in a non-slaveholding state, to resolve what slave-holding states ought to do; not to advise or assist them. The very extreme of this last position ought to wake up reflection in every mind at all acquainted with the operation of the laws of the human heart, knowing the tendency of extremes to meet. The British abolitionists differed from our abolitionists, say about twenty millions pounds sterling; but our abolitionists do not differ at all from them, in dogmatism or in resolutions. No abolitionists are more resolute than ours, but none are less disposed to consult the interests of the slave-holding states. American abolitionists are not redemptionists—they offer no price to redeem this great republic from dreaded vengeance.

One word about colonization, in comparison with emancipation without expatriation. What has the latter done, and in how many years?

Will colonization do no more in the same number of years? Must not these be the true points of comparison? Say emancipation has been in progress half a century. What will colonization have done in half a century, in regard to education and property? Who will have the most learning and the most land at the end of fifty years, the free colored people in this country or those in Africa? that is, if the abolitionists will let the free people of color with their own consent go to Africa.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALLACE, an agent of the American Colonization Society, has been active and successful in arousing public attention to the cause, in portions of Ohio, and in augmenting the interest in it, previously felt in other parts of that great State. He has addressed the people on several occasions, and has formed the three following auxiliary Societies:

The Colonization Society of Martinsburg, Knox County—*President* the Rev. H. HERVEY. *Secretary*, Dr. L. DYER.

The Knox County Colonization Society—*President*, the Rev. JAMES SCOTT. *Secretary*, ROBERT HICKMAN.

The Licking County Colonization Society, (at Newark.) *President* the Rev. ISRAEL DILLE. *Secretary*, SAMUEL ENGLISH.

Officers of the Zanesville and Putnam Colonization Societies for the ensuing year.

President, Rev. JAMES CULBERTSON. *Vice Presidents*, Rev. W. A. SMALLWOOD, Rev. W. SEDWICK. *Secretary and Treasurer*, N. SAFFORD. *Managers*, SAML. J. COX, GEORGE JAMES, J. C. GUTHIN, C. MOORE, A. SULLIVAN, J. A. TURNER, J. RAMMAGE, J. CHAPMAN.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

The "Vermont Colonization Society held its anniversary, Oct. 18.— Judge Paine, the President, took the chair. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Thatcher, late of Barre, having removed during the year, no Annual Report could be made. The President remarked, that in general, the Colony had been prosperous during the year. Remarks were made by Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock. He was present at Washington, at the organization of the Am. Col. Society, and he entertained the highest confidence in the motives of those who formed it. He had confidence then, that this would be the means of freeing the country from slavery.

Receipts for the year,	\$153 72
In the treasury at the commencement of the year,	127 17
Making,	276 89
Expenditures,	127 95
Now in the treasury,	\$150 94

Remarks were made by Prof. Hough, Judge Loomis, and Col. Washburn.

Officers for the coming year: Hon. Elijah Paine, *President*; Hon. Joseph Howes, Hon. S. Clark, *Vice Presidents*; Willard Child, John K. Converse, John Richards, Phineas White, Israel P. Dana, Daniel Kellogg, James Bell, Sylvanus Chapin, Thomas A. Merrill, A. W. Hyde, B. W. Smith, John Hough, *Managers*; D. Baldwin, *Treasurer*; J. Loomis, *Auditor*; Daniel Wild, *Secretary*; Austin Hazen, *Corresponding Secretary*.

COLONIZATION.

The plan of purchasing a ship to be sold to such free colored men as are qualified to navigate her, and who will run her as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, and pay for her by conveying emigrants from time to time from the United States to our Colonies in that Country has been recommended by many of the most distinguished citizens of our country. They believe it will be the means of developing the resources of Africa to our colored population; incline them to engage in commercial operations; secure a regular intercourse with Liberia; and open new avenues to usefulness and prosperity in the minds of colored men, and tend greatly to their elevation both in this country and Liberia, and that the plan ought immediately to be carried into operation.

Concurring in these views, and encouraged by the cordial co-operation of the officers of the New York Colonization Society, and the warm support of the friends of colonization throughout the country, a ship has been purchased, although but a small part of the necessary funds have been collected. Relying on the liberality of the friends of the colored man, I now offer the ship *Saluda*, of 384 tons burden, live-oak frame—a fast sailer—new sails and newly coppered—in every respect in good condition for a voyage—well furnished—good accommodations for 150 passengers. If application is made by free colored men of respectable character, capable of navigating the ship, and who will remove to and hail from Liberia, the vessel will be sold to them on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years if required. Payments to be made in conveying emigrants from this country to Liberia, to be furnished by the American Colonization Society or the Philadelphia and New York Society.

If the purchasers shall require assistance in navigating the vessel the first voyage, an experienced navigator will be furnished at usual wages, who will instruct the colored officers in navigation and the use of nautical instruments.

If applications for the purchase of the ship are not made by the 15th of Dec., the ship will be manned by a colored crew and make a voyage to Liberia, under command of Captain Waters, who will be authorized to sell her to enterprising colonists who are desirous to engage in commerce.

Respectable colored persons desiring to emigrate to Monrovia will be furnished with good accommodations. Those wishing passage to Bassa Cove may apply to the New York Colonization Society.

S. WILKESON,

General Agent of the A. C. S.

In addition to the above article copied from the Albany Evening Journal, we have received for publication, a copy of the following letter from Judge Wilkeson to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society in this city:

"ALBANY, November 21, 1838.

"SIR: Unable to purchase a vessel, pursuant to the plan proposed to the American Colonization Society at their meeting in Washington in May last, until now, I fear the season is so far advanced that the vessel cannot put into Norfolk for emigrants. This I regret the more, as her accommodations are large and very convenient for passengers. If, however, any considerable number can be got ready by the 25th of December, and provisions made for defraying their expenses, other than their passage, the vessel will touch at Norfolk and receive them. But if our friends in Virginia and North Carolina (not being earlier apprized of this opportunity) shall not be prepared to send many emigrants so soon, it is expected another opportunity will be offered to them by this vessel in the ensuing Spring. And should

there be a few emigrants desirous of going out in December, the expense of sending them to New York, where they will be received on board, will not be great.

"Please to make the necessary inquiries on this subject, and inform me of the result in due time.

"S. WILKESON.

"General Agent A. C. Society.

"J. GALES, Treasurer A. C. Society "

Any number of persons of color, or single persons at the South desiring to go to Africa in the vessel, will please to make known their wishes immediately to J. GALES, Treasurer of the A. C. Society, at Washington city.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

The Brig Mail, by which we received despatches, already referred to from the colony, also brought the Liberia Herald for May, June, and July, of the present year. The following extracts from those papers, are all that we can make room for in the present number:

[From the Liberia Herald for July.]

A few weeks ago a number of natives armed with muskets and cutlasses, were observed loitering in and about the settlement of Millsburg, without any ostensible design, either for trade or residence. After a lapse of a few days, it transpired that the object of their visit was to procure slaves. Rev. Mr. Wilson, with praiseworthy energy, had them immediately arrested, in order, if possible, to ascertain the truth of the report. The investigation resulted in a general conviction, that they had come to procure slaves. They appear to be agents for the slave factory at Digbey, and sent out with money to purchase slaves—for they acknowledged in Court that they had *four slave money*. The truth is, these men had been credited with goods to the amount of four slaves to be paid at a certain time. Their object in loitering about Millsburg, was to surprise some of those poor unoffending and unsuspecting natives, who have put themselves under the protection of the Americans, and thus liquidate their debt, by a method less expensive than that of paying slaves they had purchased. As no direct act could be proved upon them, they were of course discharged, but their goods were seized and confiscated, under the act of the Legislature, which forbids any goods, wares or merchandizes, to be introduced into the colony, unless under the inspection of the officers, regularly authorized for that purpose.

On the 8th inst. Brig Mail, Captain Nowell, from New Orleans, with emigrants for Mississippi, in Africa, arrived in our harbor. By this vessel, we received a few letters and papers. The latter are filled with wars, rumors of wars, Seminoles, hard times and Sub-treasury bill. We are of very pacific disposition ourselves, and have an unconquerable aversion to war, unless we have ten chances against our adversary. We have no sympathy with *Semi*-noles. In consequence of some circumstances connected with *pay*, the word *semi* has become exceedingly odious. Our treasury here, is all *sub*, and for reason of these things, the papers are not very interesting to us. The contest between those intellectual giants Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, reported in these papers, has however, given rise to some little moral musing. All the papers that have reached the Colony, seem pretty unanimous in the opinion, that the contest has resulted rather unhappily for the gentleman from the South. Indeed, to use a down east expression, Webster has rowed him "up salt river." So say the papers. Now the speculation to which this has given rise, has afforded us no little pleasure. Our South Carolina and Georgia friends here, seem to think that the papers we have seen are the organs of a party and their opinion, merely the echo of a party feeling. It is impossible, they say, for northern men to do any thing with the southerners, and that there are men at the South superior to Calhoun, who should they enter the lists with Webster, would fully sustain the character of the South. We know but very little about it ourselves, but it reminds us of a boy who, when about to receive the reward of his

waywardness at the hand of another, exclaimed, if you can beat me, you can't beat uncle Bob. We have never seen Webster, we have been hearing of him ever once we heard of ourselves, and we know of no men at whom we are more anxious to have a peep, than at Messrs. Webster and Clay. To us there is something in intellectual superiority, the ability to think with closeness and clearness, and the facility to clothe these thoughts in elegant, lucid, and forcible language, and all devoted to the interest of one's country, infinitely more attractive than all the soul-stirring, but ferocious greatness that clustered around the car of the victor, or all the pomp and unmeaning pageantry, lavished upon the person of royalty.

Since the above went to press, the schooner *Columbia* has arrived, on her return home, from Maryland, in Liberia, whither she had carried emigrants. The captain merely called to put a few passengers on shore, and unceremoniously left the same day, so that we had no opportunity of writing by him. By this vessel, we received papers, a few letters, three numbers of the *African Repository*, (February, March, and April,) and one case of garden seeds, presented by a lady in the State of Ohio, for which as they came very opportunely, we present her in the name of the Colony, our sincere and hearty acknowledgements. The character of the Colony, and of Colonization, is fully sustained by the splendid speeches made before the Society at its last anniversary, so far at least as speech making is concerned: and if brilliant speeches and noisy declamation will drive a cause ahead, Colonization will outstrip at the south every enterprise of the day. One scarcely knows which most to admire, the chaste eloquence and apparent irresistible force of colonization speeches, or the tameness with which they are received, and the facility with which not only the speeches, but their object pass away from the mind. The text of every colonization speech should be *patriotism*. Let the speaker dwell long and loud on this:—show in colors bright as heaven's sun the advantages which would result to the country from the removal of the anomalous class—and then considerations of philanthropy might be advantageously lugged in, to fill up chinks, to embellish and adorn the piece, and to make the whole, as Jack Downing would probably say, long enough in the middle and not too short at both ends.

DR. GOHEEN'S LETTER.—In the *African Repository* for March, we have seen a letter from Dr. Goheen, which contains an able refutation of the numerous slanders circulated about the Colony. The document is alike creditable to the heart and head of the writer, and the method of confutation the very best that could have been adopted; which is by the simple statement of facts.

The article of leather is beginning to be very extensively manufactured in the Colony. We were lately admiring an excellent pair of shoes, which a gentleman, had on, when he told us that he raised the animal of whose skin his shoes were made. He added that he eat the meat and tanned the hide. We felt a little grieved however, when, to our enquiry (which, as he is a shoe maker, we thought quite pertinent) whether he made the shoes, he replied, he did not. We think, if we had carried the process so far as to make the hide into the perfect leather, we should have felt our pride concerned to complete the whole by making the shoes. We were shown a few days ago a piece of leather manufactured from the skin of a sheep, which is pronounced by one of our knights of the last, to be excellently done. Now may we not ask what hinders us from having shoes.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from Sept. 20, to Oct. 20, 1838.

Collections in Churches,

Augusta, Va., Church, by Rev. Elias Harrison,	-	-	-	\$6
Cambridge, Ohio, after a lecture, by Rev. W. Wallace,	-	-	-	1 75
Cumberland, do do do	-	-	-	14 28
Danville, Ken., Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. S. Hopkins,	-	-	-	30

Carried forward, \$ 52 08

	Brought forward,	\$ 52 03
Enfield, Con., Rev. Francis Robbins,	-	6 26
Harmony, Rev. Robert Love,	-	5
Indianapolis, Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. W. M'Kennon,	-	24 12
Methodist do Rev. John C. Smith,	-	24 12
Episcopal do Rev. James Britton,	-	8 06
Oxford Congregation, Rev. Robert Love,	-	5
Utica, Ohio, after a lecture, Rev. William Wallace,	-	2 83
West Hanover, Pa., Rev. James Snodgrass	-	10
4th July collection,	-	7 77
Lyceum and Debating Society,	-	2 35

Donations.

Connecticut, obtained by Dr. E. Skinner,	-	23 07
Darien, Con., from Gilbert G. Waterbury,	-	4
Durham, do Horation N. Fowler,	-	2
Franklin, do Rev. Dr. Nott,	-	4
Hartford, do Gavin Lyman, Esq.	-	5
A Friend, do	-	6
New London, do three friends to the Col. cause, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	-	155
Rocky Mount, N. C., from Amos J. Battle,	-	6
St. Johnsbury Plains, Vt., from E. & F. Fairbanks,	-	50
Washington City, from Wm. Cammack, Collector of donations,	-	120 13
Received by Walter Booth, agent, at		
Wilmington, Del.,	-	21
Subscriptions,	-	34
Middleton, Con.,	-	62 45
Springfield, Mass.,	-	20
Northampton, do,	-	6 75
Amherst, do,	-	3 91
Bridgeport, Con.,	-	25 25
Stamford do,	-	12
Norwalk, do,	-	12 87
Newtown, do,	-	8 13
New Canaan do,	-	6 50
Saratoga, New York,	-	3 50
Albany, do,	-	11
Hartford, Conn.,	-	20
New Haven, do,	-	11
Donations from Lockwood Deforest, Bridgeport,	-	50
do do William Deforest	-	8
do do George Gordon, East Hartford	-	12

Auxiliary Societies.

Indiana State Colonization Society,	-	42 69
Martinsburg, Ohio, Society,	-	4
Putnam and Zanesville Auxiliary Society, by H. Safford, (partly contributed by the Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist Congregations, and partly by the citizens,)	-	165
Rich Hill Auxiliary Society,	-	5
Vermont State Colonization Society,	-	100

Legacies.

From John Bruce, Esq., for a legacy left to this Society by the late Mr. Williamson, of Front Royal	300
From Seth Terry, Ex'r of the will of Mrs. Hannah Ellery, late of Hartford,	219 23
	<u>\$1698 17</u>

African Repository.

C. Moore, Zanesville,	-	2
David A. Sherman, Suffield, Conn.,	-	2
Rev. Amos J. Battle, Rocky Mount, N. C.,	-	4
Isaac Foote, Jr., Smyrna, N. Y.,	-	10

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.]

DECEMBER, 1838.

[No. 12.

WASHINGTON AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

THE regular readers of this Journal may recollect an article copied into it from the Vermont Chronicle of May 24, 1833,* in which the character of Washington was portrayed according to the polemical principles of the Abolitionists. The portrait so offended the sentiment of affectionate veneration with which every true American regards the memory of that best and greatest of men, that the prominent Abolition editors and agents endeavoured to divert the storm of public indignation from their own heads to the head of Mr. Tracy, the author of the article. The device for this purpose was notable enough. They denied that they had ever applied to Washington by *name* the opprobrious epithets contained in the article, and wished the public to infer that Mr. Tracy had committed forgery in quoting such epithets from their writings. The answer was obvious. Mr. Tracy had never pretended to make such quotations. He referred to passages in Abolition writings, defining or describing the character of a slaveholder, in the most intense terms of reproach; and showed that, as Washington lived and died a slaveholder, he came, by a palpable *sequitur*, within the scope of the denunciation. Such too seems to have been the impression on the public mind. Attempts have been occasionally, but unsuccessfully, made to weaken this impression. In a recent controversy between the editor of the Emancipator and the editor of the New York Observer, the latter places the subject in a point of view which must, we think, seem conclusive to every candid mind. "Shall we acknowledge," he inquires, "that anti-slavery leaders do not maintain that the slaveholder—that every slaveholder—is a thief, a kidnapper, and the like;—that they do not protest against making any exception; that they do not urge the application of their doctrine to every slaveholder who comes among us, insisting on their exclusion from pulpits and communion tables, and denouncing every one who is permitted to preach, as a "Southern man-thief in a Northern pulpit"? All their writings, all their speeches, their whole history would give us the lie.

"Must we say that Washington was not a slaveholder? His "last will and testament," in which he bequeaths freedom to his slaves, after the death of his wife, would convict us of falsehood.

"Shall we say that what is asserted of every man of a certain class, without exception, is not said of each individual of that class? Will that do? If we say that

* Afr. Rep., Vol. 9, p. 118.

all Anti-Slavery editors are liars; that every one of them is a liar; that there cannot be an exception to this rule; that he who makes an exception, is an apologist for lying; do we not thereby say, as plainly as if we called him by name, that Joshua Leavitt is a liar? If such an assertion should bring us into trouble, and we should endeavor to escape from it by saying that we never had brought that charge against Joshua Leavitt *by name*, should we escape the reputation of quibbling? If we should say, for the purpose of exciting people to abolish Presbyterianism in this city, that every Presbyterian minister in New York is a hypocrite, and should urge every man to treat every one of them with whom he comes in contact as a hypocrite; should we not be guilty of describing Dr. Spring, and Dr. McAuley, and Dr. Skinner, as hypocrites? And if their congregations should call us to account for abusing their ministers, could we escape by saying that we had not called their pastors hypocrites *by name*? A man must be in distress for an evasion, who thinks such a one tolerable.

"This is a point of no small practical importance, aside from its bearing on the present case, or we would not spend so many words upon it. We maintain, it is not right,—it is not telling the truth,—to bring an unqualified accusation against a whole class of men,—insisting that it be received as true of them all without exception,—which is not true of every individual of that class *by name*; and which is not allowable for any one to apply to every individual of that class *by name*. The accusation injures each individual, just as much as if he were named. If men are led to regard me as a criminal, what is it to me that the charge was fixed upon me by description and not by name? Or what is it to me that others are included in the same description? And if the charge is not true of me *by name*, the author is not guiltless of slander because he contrived to fasten the charge upon me without using my name; nor is he innocent, because, at the moment, he was only thinking of others, whom the same description includes. These remarks apply to many of the reform excitements that we have had; and an observance of just principles would prevent much of the party asperity with which the churches are now distracted.—Censuring men by classes, irrespective of their individual characters, may be a very convenient, labor-saving process; but it is full of injustice and falsehood.—Those who obstinately use it, must take the consequences."

When the abolition leaders made the awkward attempts to which we have referred, to show that their denunciations of slaveholders in mass were inapplicable to the Father of his country, they were probably unacquainted with a letter from him to Robert Morris, written shortly after the American Revolution, and before the unfortunate owners of slaves had acquired the guaranty of their right of property from the present Constitution of the United States. In that letter, practices similar to those of modern Abolitionists are rebuked in the tone of dignity and mildness which characterized the writer. A knowledge of it on their part would probably have prompted an attack on his memory, just as severe as the American people could be expected to tolerate, though not quite so atrocious as that made by Daniel O'Connell, who respects public opinion in this country as little as he admires the character of Washington. An extract of the letter just referred to, appeared in a former number of this work, vol. 12, p. 48. We now republish the whole of it, from the 9th volume of Mr. Sparks's invaluable edition of the writings of Washington:

MOUNT VERNON, 12 APRIL, 1786.

Dear Sir, I give you the trouble of this letter at the instance of Mr. Dalby of Alexandria, who is called to Philadelphia to attend what he

conceives to be a vexatious lawsuit respecting a slave of his, whom a society of Quakers in the city, formed for such purposes, have attempted to liberate. The merits of this case will no doubt appear upon trial. From Mr. Dalby's statement of the matter, it should seem that this society is not only acting repugnantly to justice, so far as its conduct concerns strangers, but in my opinion impolitically with respect to the State, the city in particular, without being able, except by acts of tyranny and oppression, to accomplish its own ends. He says the conduct of this society is not sanctioned by law. Had the case been otherwise, whatever my opinion of the law might have been, my respect for the policy of the State would on this occasion have appeared in my silence; because, against the penalties of promulgated laws one may guard, but there is no avoiding the snares of individuals, or of private societies. If the practice of this society, of which Mr. Dalby speaks, is not discountenanced, none of those, whose *misfortune* it is to have slaves as attendants, will visit the city if they can possibly avoid it; because by so doing they hazard their property, or they must be at the expense (and this will not always succeed) of providing servants of another description.

I hope it will not be conceived from these observations, that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people, who are the subject of this letter, in slavery. I can only say, that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting. But when slaves, who are happy and contented with their present masters, are tampered with and seduced to leave them; when masters are taken unawares by these practices; when a conduct of this kind begets discontent on one side and resentment on the other; and when it happens to fall on a man, whose purse will not measure with that of the society, and he loses his property for want of means to defend it; it is oppression in such a case, and not humanity in any, because it introduces more evils than it can cure.

I will make no apology for writing to you on the subject, for, if Mr. Dalby has not misconceived the matter, an evil exists which requires a remedy; if he has, my intentions have been good, though I may have been too precipitate in this address. Mrs. Washington joins me in every good and kind wish for Mrs. Morris and your family, and I am, &c.*

It appears from the foregoing letter that Washington, though a stern opponent of the Abolitionists of his day, was as decided in his hostility to slavery as an institution. This hostility is further manifested in other passages of his writings. In a letter to Mr. John F. Mercer, dated September 9, 1786, he says: "I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."†

The following extract is from a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, dated 14th May, 1786:

The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous upon all occasions, that I never wonder at any fresh proofs of it; but

*Sparks' edit. of Washington's writings, Vol. 9, p. 153.

†Sparks' edit. of Washington's writings, Vol. 9, p. 159. n.

your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country. But I despair of seeing it. Some petitions were presented to the Assembly, at its last session, for the abolition of slavery, but they could scarcely obtain a reading.—To set the slaves afloat at once would, I really believe, be productive of much inconvenience and mischief; but by degrees it certainly might and assuredly ought to be effected; and that too by legislative authority.*

In a letter to Sir John Sinclair, dated Philadelphia, 11th December, 1786, General Washington assigns several reasons why the prices of lands in Pennsylvania are higher than in Maryland and Virginia, though the lands are not of superior quality. One of the reasons, is that "there are laws here [i.e. in Pennsylvania] for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the States above mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."†

In a letter to Charles Pinckney, Governor of South Carolina, dated Philadelphia, 17 March, 1792, Gen. Washington says:

"I must say that I lament the decision of your Legislature upon the question of importing slaves after March, 1793. I was in hopes, that, motives of policy as well as other good reasons, supported by the direful effects of slavery, which at this moment are presented, would have operated to produce a total prohibition of the importation of slaves whenever the question came to be agitated in any State, that might be interested in the measure."‡

Extract from Washington's Will, July 9, 1799:

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves, whom I hold by my own right, shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor; it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas, among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some, who, from old age or bodily infirmity, and others who on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire that all who come under the first and second descriptions shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs, while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the Court until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-five years: and in cases where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgment of the court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and to be brought up to

*Sparks' edit. of Washington's writings, Vol. 9, p. 163.

†Sparks' edit. of Washington's writings, Vol. 12, p. 326.

‡Sparks' edit. of Washington's writings, Vol. 10, p. 224.

some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, providing for the support of orphan and other poor children.— And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretence whatsoever. And I do, moreover, most positively, and most solemnly enjoin it upon my executors hereafter named, or the survivors of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be rigorously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be in the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm, seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision to be made by individuals.”*

*Sparks' edit. of Washington's writings, Vol. 1, p. 569, 570.

COLONEL GALINDO'S PLAN.

In our 11th volume, p. 232, some account was given of Col. Juan Galindo's plan of colonizing 5000 free colored emigrants on a tract of land belonging to him, and situated in the Central American State of Guatemala, bordering on the western boundary of the British settlement in the bay of Honduras. His offer to emigrants was to assign to each of them in full property twenty acres of land; to invest them immediately on their arrival with all the rights of free citizens; and to exempt them from taxes for the first seven years, and from military duty always. Col. Galindo was informed that the American Colonization Society had no constitutional power to participate in his enterprise. Though entertaining the decided opinion that colonization in Africa was on many accounts the proper destination of colored emigrants from the United States, we gave publicity to Col. Galindo's plan, as one contemplating a melioration of their condition. For this reason also we now publish, a letter from that gentleman on the same subject to a friend in this country.

SAN SALVADOR, 24 March, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been anxiously waiting communications from you relative to my plan of colonization first announced to the world in the "African Repository and Colonial Journal" for August, 1835. I can always have the advantage of hearing from you through Messrs. Sheil & Carmichael, Belize, Honduras. I have been so engaged since my return home from Europe as to have had little leisure to exert myself with respect to the colonizing my lands in Verapas, notwithstanding the project continues to be nearest my heart.

Your powerful and enlightened confederacy, in the lapse of time, will naturally extend over the whole North American continent from the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Arctic ocean, and West to East, from the Pacific to the Atlantic. I also calculate upon the full development of Central America to her natural boundaries, i. e., from the narrowest part of the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the narrowest part of the isthmus of Panama. The West India Islands will doubtless fall into independent communities of blacks. Though the climate of our interior be deligh-

fully temperate, our sea-coasts can only be advantageously inhabited by the African race. With respect to myself I fully repeat and guarantee my offer, published in the before mentioned African Repository, granting 20 acres to each individual of the colored race who may settle permanently on my property. Emigrants from New Orleans had better belanded at Campeachy, and those from North Carolina and the adjoining Atlantic States, at Belize, on the Western shores of the bay of Honduras. To my property (the Banda Espanola in Verapas) the journey is easy from either port, and each is but a few days sail from the United States. Should this plan be embraced on a large scale in the United States, the whole of your African race could be located in Verapas, as the department contains at this day fourteen millions of acres of waste lands of the greatest fertility, besides they might extend farther into the interior of Guatemala.

On my part I offer the land as I have stated, and expect your philanthropists to provide for the expenses of the vyage and comfortable settlement of the immigrants.

Your ever sincere friend,
JUAN GALINDO.

AFRICAN SKETCHES.

No. V.

Missions in Liberia.—The first mission established in Liberia, after the occupation of Cape Messurado by the settlement of Monrovia, was the Swiss Mission, consisting of five persons, viz: the Rev. T. C. S. Handz, T. F. Sessing, C. G. Hezele, H. H. Wolf, and S. A. Kissling, sent out by the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, the venerable president of the Basle Missionary Society. All of these missionaries showed an early attachment for Liberia, and Africa, with a devotion that ought never to be forgotten. They arrived in the Colony in the year 1827, and commenced their labors by teaching a considerable number of young men, and such natives as they could find in the settlement. They do not appear to have succeeded in opening a station among the natives themselves. After remaining some years in the Colony, undergoing sufferings and privations incident to the state of the Colony at that early period, one of their number died, and another, from the effects of a *coup de soleil*, was obliged to return to Europe. The mission was transferred to Sierra Leone. Yet the beneficial influence of their labors is still felt in the Colony. The young men who had the advantage of their teaching, are among the most intelligent, honorable, enterprising citizens there. It is gratifying to know that they speak in the most grateful and affectionate terms of the benefits they derived from the assistance of these amiable men. The Rev. Mr. Sessing in one of his letters, written with some expectation of being obliged to give up the mission, writes as follows: "To the natives the door is not yet opened, and many obstacles are in the way, which must first be removed. And to work among the Colonists, we never had a calling, nor did we receive any authority, without which you can do little." This is the more to be regretted, as

the Colonists regarded their talents and piety with confidence and affection. Their labors and sufferings have not, however, gone unblest.

There are at present four missions in Liberia, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist, Presbyterian, and the Protestant Episcopal, missions from the United States.

Methodist Mission.—The commencement of the Methodist Episcopal Mission has been consecrated by the labors and death of the ardent, devoted Cox. Since then, it has gone on, steadily increasing in strength and importance, under the superintendence and untiring zeal of the Rev. Mr. Seys. The greater number of the Colonists are of that denomination, and its influence among the natives has been considerable, although, as yet, no station has been placed for the separate and exclusive use of the natives.

It appears from Mr. Seys's report for the year 1837, that there are 578 members of the M. E. Church in Liberia. Seven day-schools with 221 pupils, and six Sabbath schools with 303 pupils. So far to all these children a tolerably good elementary education is secured.—The necessity of an institution to teach the higher branches to young men and females, so as to equip them thoroughly to become teachers and enlightened preachers, is urgently stated by Mr. Seys. About 20 native children, living in pious families, have, Mr. Seys thinks, been converted. The number may be expected to increase, in proportion as religion becomes, among the Colonists, more a matter of practice, and less a mere emotion of the mind. For further details I would beg to refer to the Report itself.

Baptist Mission.—The principal station of the Baptist mission is at Edina, in the Colony of Bassa Cove. It was commenced by the Rev. Messrs. Mylne and Crocker, nearly three years ago. They have devoted themselves to its advancement with untiring assiduity. The School in the Mission station at Edina, is for native boys chiefly, although a limited number of Colonists are admitted. It has hitherto been conducted chiefly by Mr. Mylne, assisted by Mr. Day, a very worthy Colonist and Baptist preacher. Mr. M. remained most of the time at Edina, while Mr. Crocker took up his residence among the natives about 30 miles up the N. branch of the St. John's river, in order to acquire a more correct knowledge of the language and habits of the Bassa tribe. In the former he has succeeded very satisfactorily, although he found it a work of no small philological difficulty to reduce it to any sort of system. Their last Report states that the number of native boys were small, owing to the scarcity of rice to be obtained for their support; being 11 in number, with 12 of the Colonists. "They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The progress of the natives thus far has been quite gratifying." To this I can gladly testify, having frequently admired their progress in writing and arithmetic. They read in Bassa and English very fluently, and could write in either with equal ease. Important results may be expected to flow from Mr. Crocker's labors. He and his colleague have gained the esteem and affection of both natives and Colonists.

The Baptist Church does not number so many members as the Methodist. The piety and intelligence of its members are equal to that of the other. It is to be hoped that they will both go on, merging all sectarian feelings, in the studied effort to avoid doctrinal discussion,

and preach alone the great truths of the Gospel in which all agree. The baptisms of converts, which frequently take place in the quiet waters of the Messurado and St. John's rivers, are among the most interesting spectacles I have seen there. It is gratifying to reflect that this Christian ceremony is now performed, amid the singing of hymns, and inquiring natives, on spots where, not long ago, slaves were shipped off in great numbers. This fact cannot fail to excite the gladness of all who love Christianity and freedom.

Presbyterian Mission.—This mission has been established for some years. Many of its Missionaries are buried at Monrovia, painful evidences of its devotion to the cause. It has, at present, no Missionary at Monrovia. The Rev. Mr. Titler is entrusted with a station at a native town called Boblee, selected by the Rev. Mr. Pinney, about 30 miles up the N. branch of the St. John's river. Nothing of any consequence has been yet accomplished. It will, however, prepare the natives for future action. The principal station is at Cape Palmas, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wilson. He and Mrs. W. have labored assiduously, and with much success. Though their plans have, of late, been much retarded and contracted for want of funds, and further missionary assistance, this cannot be the case long. The lamented and early death of the Rev. Mr. White, was clearly the consequence of imprudent zeal, an opinion in which Dr. Savage and the Surgeon of the United States' sloop of war Dolphin, who saw him, both agree. We find Spanish and French slavers living for years on the coast, braving all for money. Is he who seeks to lay up treasures in heaven, afraid of losing life in the cause of duty? Assuredly if Missionaries have fallen in greater numbers, it can only be that the "children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Mr. and Mrs. W. have succeeded in teaching a large number of both native boys and girls, the latter amounting to 12 or 15 in number. In other parts of the coast, the natives do not readily yield the girls for instruction. Mr. W's success in this is a strong evidence that he possesses the confidence of the natives. Much, no doubt, is owing to the kind, conciliating manner of Mrs. W. The sacrifices and zeal of this lady in the cause, afford a beautiful example of Christian excellence and principle. Let not those ladies who are living in ease and affluence at home, forget the cause, which, by so many similar examples, has added so much dignity to the female character. Mr. Wilson has succeeded in reducing the Greybo language to a written form, using it in his schools, and hymns in his religious exercises with the natives. His suggestion to form a mission up the Niger, it is to be hoped, will not be overlooked.

* *Protestant Episcopal Mission.*—This mission was commenced about two years and a half ago, at Cape Palmas, by Dr. Savage, who went out as pioneer. Fifteen acres, of what was then a part of the woody wilderness, has been cleared and kept under good cultivation by the mission family and school. The mission dwellings occupy a very beautiful mount, about 100 feet high in the centre of the grounds. The whole being enclosed and planted with tropical fruit trees and plants. The mount has received the name of "Vaughan," after the Secretary of the P. E. Board of Foreign Missions, and is at the distance of three miles from the Cape.

There are at present connected with this mission three missionaries and three assistants, together with the lady of one of the missionaries, besides three colored assistants.

The number received into the native schools is limited to twenty-five, deeming it wiser to instruct a few thoroughly, rather than run the risk of acting imperfectly on many. Agriculture is made a prominent point in the course of instruction. Religious services are held alternately on the Mission premises, and in a school house, halfway between Mount Vaughan and the Cape, for the benefit of the Colonists. The chief aim of this Mission is to act directly and exclusively on the native population, by which its influence will be more permanently and firmly based, than dividing the efforts indefinitely among Colonists and natives. The wisdom of this arrangement has been already made apparent by its obvious effects on the natives. It has gained their confidence, leading them to view the missionaries as identified with their own interests alone. A native chief assured Dr. Savage that in the event of any quarrel arising between his people and the Colony, it would not affect the missionaries dwelling among them. Dr. S. also informed me that the natives, although in the habit of stealing from the Colonists, did not disturb the missionary property, even though exposed. The influence which has already produced this restraining effect on such a powerful propensity, and the feeling of gratefulness from which it must have arisen, cannot fail to accomplish great and unexpected changes in their whole habits.

Preaching and Sabbath school instruction have been commenced in a native village, three miles distant, under circumstances of great encouragement; so much so, that its inhabitants have, of their own accord, proposed to erect a "God palaver house." Another station has also been opened at a native town, called Deh-neh, forty miles up the Cavalry river; the chief of which has proposed and promised to supply all the necessary timber for building a mission house, and the requisite native laborers.

It is the design of this mission to penetrate into the interior, as rapidly as circumstances will permit. And by extending stations forward, the influence of which will gradually prepare the tribes beyond to desire and welcome such efforts among themselves. There is, besides, every probability that a spot will be reached, which, from its high elevation, and absence from local causes of disease, will prove a healthful resort for those missionaries whose energies may be exhausted by their labors in less favorable situations.

A number of native boys under tuition have made such good progress, as to be able to read any where in the Bible, and write well. They appear to be susceptible of religious impressions, and Dr. Savage thinks that they possess a native capacity for mental exertion and improvement not inferior to the whites. From my own experience they have proved themselves certainly equal to that of the Colonists.*

* In the facts of the above account of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, I am indebted to Dr. Savage, by whom this mission has been so successfully founded. His being also a physician, has been of signal service to the cause, and as he and his colleagues are all graduates of Collegiate institutions, they intend, and it is much to be hoped they will succeed, in throwing much light on the natural resources of the interesting field that has been so favorably opened to their labors.

There is no country whose condition and relation to the civilized world, has a stronger claim on the sympathy and benevolence of Christians, than Africa. For purposes known only to Him "whose ways are not as our ways," her children have been slaves for ages to the most civilized nations. The increasing light of religion, and more correct views of a moral duty, point out in language not to be misinterpreted, the obligations resting on those who have been enriched by her sufferings, nor can any enlightened mind, by the most ingenious sophistry, allay the voice of conscience and reason, which tells how that obligation ought to be repaid. Nations which have been the instruments of her continued degradation, can only avert the consequences necessarily resulting from such flagrant violations of God's moral laws, by becoming instrumental in her spiritual regeneration. It is not enough that they endeavor to restore her stolen children to the dignity of freemen, on the soil of their first subjection. It is not enough even should they abolish the horrors of the slave trade. Africa and her degraded millions, must not be forgotten. That "Ethiopia shall yet stretch forth her hands unto God" in the light and joy of Christian redemption, is as true as that Jerusalem hath fallen, and Israel is a wanderer over the earth. But that very assurance ought to strengthen our hands and redouble our efforts, in her behalf. "Europe," says Burkhardt the African traveller, "will have done but little for the blacks if the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, which is trifling, compared with the slavery of the interior, is not followed up by some wise and grand plan, tending to the civilization of the Continent." Colonization and Missions are fully adequate to effect this object, but both are on a small scale compared to the importance of the object, and the amount of means at the disposal of Christian nations. The success already obtained in Colonization and Missions, is abundantly sufficient for encouragement and perseverance. The great obstacles to African civilization are two, 1st. the internal and external slave trade; 2d. the superstitions of the natives, Christian Colonies will arrest the one, and the Gospel cannot fail to remove the other.

R. McD.

ANOTHER COLORED COLONIAL PHYSICIAN.—A very promising young man, named SAMUEL F. M'GILL, (son of the Rev. George M'Gill, who some years ago filled the office of Vice-Agent of the Colony,) has for nearly three years past been a Student of Medicine at Dartmouth College, Massachusetts, where he received a diploma of M. D., took passage for Liberia, in the brig Oberon, which sailed from Baltimore the 23d ult. On his arrival in the Colony, he says his father intends to send another of his sons to be educated at the same seminary of learning. In this way a class of colored men will be raised by degrees in the Colony, capable of managing all their concerns without the aid of white men.

The Oberon is chartered by the Maryland State Colonization Society, and also takes out Dr. McDowell, and fifty emigrants, about thirty of whom are liberated slaves, equipped for this expedition by their former owners.

LETTER FROM DR. GOHEEN:

The March number of our journal for the present year contained a letter on the condition of Liberia, from Dr. S. M. E. Goheen, the intelligent and successful physician to the African Mission under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church. We have now the gratification of presenting to our readers another communication from the pen of the same gentleman. It is addressed to Dr. David M. Reese, of New York, and deserves the especial attention of the opponents of the American Colonization Society, as well as of its friends. It fixes the seal of condemnation on a host of misrepresentations, and is pregnant with encouragement to all who feel interested in the fortunes of our infant settlements on the coast of Western Africa.

MONROVIA, WEST AFRICA, August 8, 1838.

The announcement of a vessel about to sail from this port to the U. States is hailed by us all as the signal to commence and wear pens to the pith, in giving to our friends at home the nineteenth edition of the old stereotyped form, "the flourishing condition of Liberia," and what seem to be the oft-repeated versions of the same truths. This can only be accounted for by the fact that we see and hear so little of the doings of the great world, that we become inflated with the idea that the orbit which we circumscribe is the world. Happy for mankind if they all enjoyed the domestic peace and quiet that are experienced in our community's circle; happy indeed if the world was possessed of the industry and contentment which here pervade every breast, and are seen to beam forth in the cheerful countenances of the free citizens of Liberia. Our growing republic is not convulsed by the factions of deep and designing political demagogues; nor are our agricultural and commercial operations paralyzed by "the removal of deposits," or the "suspension of specie payments." Our circulating medium, gold, silver, and ivory, floats freely throughout the land, and we have a sufficiency of each, *without discount*. So much for the "home of the oppressed" not having been located in the suburbs of, or next neighbor to, the American States.

It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to inform you that all the colonies are in a prosperous condition. The vigorous exertions and anxious devotedness which characterize the efforts of the citizens to elevate and establish themselves permanently in the possession of privileges, moral and political, almost amount to enthusiasm.

The people are industrious and persevering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life.

It is a mistaken idea that among the colonists there are contentious and dissatisfied spirits who long "for the flesh-pots of Egypt," and desire to turn back and enjoy "the proud man's contumely" in America. No, no; there are here no restless persons, nor any who would give up their possessions in Africa for any station, no matter however elevated, in the country where they cannot have equal rights, but must ever be looked upon as the dark and degraded sons of Ham. Many to whom I have put the question—Would you prefer to return to America, and live bondmen as you have been? have replied in substance, No, sir; we would rather remain *here*, possessed of half the privileges and happiness we *now* have than go back and be *reported* free men in any of the States.

I have inquired diligently, and I have yet the first man to find who would leave Liberia for a residence in America on any terms.

This account you will find fully corroborated in the numerous letters written by the colonists, and sent to their afflicted brethren throughout the Union. I am aware that it is not credited by some; but if men are not themselves the best judges of their own enjoyments and feelings, and are not to be believed when they thus publicly testify of the blessings and comforts which they possess, I ask, what portion of the community is it that is better qualified to decide? An enlightened and intelligent public will hear and believe, when the different papers and periodicals are daily teeming with the very conclusive letters from the citizens here, describing their happy condition, returning thanks to a generous and benevolent people for having placed them in this country, and praying and beseeching their fellows to come and enjoy with them the sweets of freedom in its broadest acceptance. But if there are any whose perceptive faculties are so very opaque as not to permit them to see and understand how these things can be, there are only such who, *believing*, would stamp the fact with uncertainty.

The colonization scheme is one of the noblest benevolent institutions now in operation. It contemplates the entire annihilation of slavery in America and the Christianizing of Africa. It is an institution that engages the energies and united efforts of the patriot, the philanthropist and divine; it is no other than giving liberty to the captive, and salvation to the heathen.

It is utterly impossible for you to form a correct estimate of the good that has resulted from the means thus far expended, unless you were here to observe with your own eyes the changes wrought. The man who was a slave in America is here a free citizen; the plebeian and servant there, the lord of the soil here; there the degraded child of affliction, here the claimant and occupant of the highest office in the gift of a free people. Here there are colonists of all professions and trades; governors, divines, lawyers, physicians and mechanics. Here are those who possess wealth and live at ease: here the inhabitants enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a soil the most fertile, well watered, and best timbered that I have ever seen. And here permit me to ask, why do you colonization folks, in every address that you make, speak of the burning sands and barren shores of Africa? Because, in the vast continent of Africa, the Zahara desert is found? Where is the continent that has no desert? Is there not a great desert within the territory of the U. States? England and other European nations, get all their ship-building and other timber from Africa. The coast from Senegambia, southward, presents an almost impregnable forest, which contains a much greater variety of trees than you have in the States, and also a sufficiency to supply the world for centuries. But to return. There is here every possible inducement to prompt and stimulate the emigrant to action; a rich soil, a great variety of vegetables, and a ready market. The authorities of this town have recently established a daily market, which overflows with the products of the country. The comforts possessed by the farmers, mechanics, and merchants, far surpass the opinion that you would form of them, unless you could be present, to be received into houses as splendidly furnished and well provided with all the luxuries that are usually found in possession of citizens of refined and populous towns.

The moral and religious state of Society is very good; this is emphatically a church-going community. In this town we have a "moral friendship society," a "union sisters of charity society," a "female benevolent society," a "missionary society," a flourishing "temperance society," and to the above list we have recently added a "Liberia Lyceum." The Lyceum is well attended, and promises to bestow much lasting good upon the citizens.

From the above facts it is evident that your cause is a good one, and has been blessed and prospered by Heaven's hand; it has found favor in the sight of God and man; it is fraught with considerations the most ennobling; it demands from every well-wisher of the human family his suffrage, and appeals directly for assistance to all Christian believers in the coming millennium.

Will the time not shortly arrive when you can successfully petition the Congress of the United States for an American vessel to be sent here, that the slave trade may be effectually broken up along the coast of Liberia? Such a force is greatly needed to protect the Liberia coast trade, and to put a speedy check to the invasions of the slaver. The community here is too young and weak to put down the evil, and being so, for want of sufficient aid, is obliged to regard with seeming indifference the numerous Baltimore clippers and other vessels that are frequently seen on our borders, and known to be slave ships. Any indignities offered to the slaver and his vessels would be revenged upon our colonial traders, perhaps to the total destruction of all the trading schooners, which would at once entirely destroy the trafficking carried on by our small craft—cut off the communication, by sea, with the seaboard settlements, and thus stop one of the principal sources of wealth to the colony.

As I am not *personally* engaged in any department of the colonization cause, but only an observer in a part of its wide field of operations, permit me to take the liberty of making a few suggestions that have occurred to me. As the society's object can only be accomplished by efficient men, and at a considerable expenditure of means, it should be careful to send in all cases, emigrants who can appreciate the privileges and advantages here offered to them. They should, if possible (for several years to come,) be men of intelligence and personal property, and in every instance, those of industrious and temperate habits. Individuals who will not work at home should not be sent here to be a charge on the Public.

It is vitally important to the growth of the colonies that attention be given to these particulars. Send men of intelligence, industrious men, healthy and wealthy men, and you need have no fears about the final success of your undertaking. Ten persons combining in themselves these qualifications are worth more to the colony than one hundred who scarcely "know their right hand from the left." I urge these matters because when they land here they are their own masters, and if they lack ambition, they suffer themselves to become a public charge in a few months.

Again, the different benevolent societies, whether, colonization, missionary, or educational, all being supported by the gratuitous donations of the people, should require that *all* their officers give to the public, through their several Boards of Managers, an account of their respective societies. This, I think, would have a salutary effect in several ways.

The agents and officers sent here by the different societies should be men who would stamp indelibly upon this embryo nation a character for temperance and morality, and be the first to lead it upward to high attainments in the arts, sciences, and all that pertains to advancing the people, and preparing them for an exalted station among the nations of the earth.

Since my residence in Africa, my eyes have been compelled to view things differently to what they did in America. Having been educated in a non-slaveholding State, I was daily taught to look upon the man who held slaves as a monster scarcely human, and at all times to regard those engaged in or holding slaves as participating in crimes of the deepest dye; and notwithstanding I have resided in one, and travelled in several slave States, and *never* beheld the shade of a shadow of an attempt at the cruelties said to be practised (daily) upon the slaves, yet it was impossible for me to overcome early prejudices, or to believe any thing else than that slavery as there practised, was the greatest evil in the States, or in the world, which I *now* very much doubt. That slavery, as it exists in some parts of the universe, is an evil unparalleled by any other, is most true; but that it is burdened in the United States with all the cruelties and barbarities that the race is subject to, is very far from the fact.

Slavery in the United States, in its worst form, and under the lash, is not as bad as slavery in Africa in its mildest form. It is a well-known truth that in Western Africa nine-tenths of the whole population are in a state of slavery. The females are all sold at an early age, to be, when they grow up, wives or *beasts of burden*, as their proprietors may require. If the majority here were not slaves, how would they ever get into the foreign slave-dealers' hands? Where do the Portuguese and Americo-Spaniards get their cargoes of slaves? By plundering and ravishing the country? No. By seizing and tearing them from their habitations along the coast? No. Nor yet by hunting them from place to place with dogs, but they are obtained from the kings of the country, who send and bring them from the far interior in droves, and sell them as cattle to the highest bidder. They are sent in hundreds from the interior to the "slave factories," and sold for tobacco, powder, guns, cloth, and whiskey.—Our coast is thickly settled by natives, who dwell secure from molestation by the slavers; they are not stolen and gathered promiscuously by every and any means; nor are they deprived of their liberty when they are forced to leave these shores—they only change masters. Slaves they are, and such they have been to the most savage rulers, who inflict upon them the severest punishments, and feel free to kill, to eat, or to throw them alive upon the funeral pile, at pleasure. Slavery in the States, though an evil, cannot possibly be as great a one as it is *here*. There thousands hear the word of God, and become soundly converted to the Christian faith; here, hitherto, they have had no such opportunities, and it appears evident that God is about to overrule, through the instrumentality of the Colonization Society, this, as he did Joseph's slavery in Egypt, and thereby bring about a great and lasting blessing to this whole country. I have heard men* who have been taken from this

*Several of these individuals are now preaching the Gospel to the Heathen and others.

country in slave-ships, and returned by the Colonization Society, bless God that ever they were bought by the slaver and carried to the States, where they heard the gospel preached, and had their dark understandings illuminated by Divine grace.

Gentlemen in America may say the cruel atrocities heaped upon the colored man in the South are not paralleled in any country; but if they will only come abroad and suffer themselves to fall into the hands of a native king, or even a "headman," they will experience to their sorrow punishments equally unheard of, nay, in a thousand degrees more painful than any of the "torturing inventions of the southern planters."—Colored men may also talk of the wrongs which they sustain, of the privations they endure, and of the inferior ranks they are compelled to fill in society, and point the listener to the degraded station that they occupy in the public mind in consequence of some of their brethren being slaves in the South, when, if it had not been for that "same hell-deserving practice," they themselves would *now* (if in existence at all) be prowling *these* African forests, with the thousands of untaught heathens who inhabit them, as naked as when the light first dawned upon them. They would be here bondmen, the slaves of slaves, used as beasts of burden, and at all times liable to decapitation; they would be without any knowledge of a God or a hereafter, and suffering all the barbarities of *savage* invention. I say without any knowledge of a God or a hereafter, because I have seen them examined before the courts of justice by an interpreter, and they say their "gree grees" are only of service during life, that "when they die they die," and that no part of them continues to live—they laugh to scorn the idea. They say they know nothing about what becomes of them after death, that if they do wrong their gree grees will kill them, and that "they all die, and all rot and that be the end." Such are the privileges and enjoyments from which they are *torn*, when sold to slavers, and forced to leave "their happy homes and peaceful country" for a life of slavery with Christian privileges, in another hemisphere.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating slavery. I am firmly set in opposition to it; but, as a Christian man, who desires to see his fellow-man in the most comfortable condition, and enjoying Christian liberty and Gospel privileges, I do say, that if the colonization cause is to go down, and not to be further prosecuted—if the colored men in the United States are not to be established here in colonies to assist the Christian missionary in his efforts to bring this people to the knowledge of truth; then slavery in America is a glorious blessing to Africa, and the means overruled by Providence to lead some few of the perishing millions of this land from darkness to light—from idolatry to the true and living God.

This assertion is conscientiously made, because I believe it impossible for the missionary ever to succeed in winning these tribes to the Christian faith unless aided by colonies of the free people of color.

Here is the country where slavery with all its legitimate and concomitant horrors exists. Africa is the mother that clings to it as her only, her dearest offspring: here is the land for the "Friend of Man" to commence operations, and the believer in "equal rights" and the "Liberator" to begin their work of charity. And here is the country so deeply dyed in the sin and blood of slavery as to require all the abolitionists and co-

lunizationists, and their united means and labors for centuries, in clearing its skirts and removing the foul stains that make her the prize-money of other nations.

The members of a certain society in the United States, who are much opposed to the Colonization Society and equally so to the giving of their means for benevolent purposes, and also to the dealing in human flesh and blood, but who are *very anxious that the native African should be taught*, if they were here, (of which there is no likelihood,) would find their way to usefulness completely closed up; for, in order to be *permitted* to teach females, your missionaries are under the necessity of purchasing them when children, and paying for them as we pay for other animals.

But, sir, I have filled my sheet with matter foreign to what I intended when I commenced. My object in writing to you was to give you a short history of my course of practice since here, and the result; but my letter is now nearly completed, and I have only room to say that my mind concerning the climate of Africa, and particularly this *notorious Cape*, is the same now that it was years before I set foot upon it; I have had no reasons nor just grounds for changing my opinion in any one respect. The diseases in this climate are very manageable, provided the practitioner does not *manufacture* them. The fevers are positively of a simple grade, and, as I said above, if not *tortured* into complexed forms are easily subdued.

It is better than a year since my arrival here; in that time I have fully acclimated white men and white women, young and old, married and single, and there is not now a diseased or implicated organ in any of them. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the influences of this climate are not dangerous—not at all; I only say that judicious persons, with proper attention and care, may completely rise above them all. Your missionaries are all in good health; those sent out by the ship *Emperor* have not had fever enough at any time to require regular attention, nor *any* for several months.

Among the colonists I have been practising daily, since a short time after my arrival; and to the present I have lost only two patients (children,) who were regularly mine.

My own case is still a rare one. I have been up rivers day and night, out in the woods, and in almost every degree and variety of exposure, and have had no fever for four or five months, and then only a touch of a half-day's duration.

Three dollars would purchase at any drug store the full amount of all the medicines that I have taken since my residence in the colony.

LEGACY.—The Treasurer of the American Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of a Legacy of two hundred dollars, bequeathed to that Society by the late Miss MARY PLATT, of Fishkill, in Dutchess county, New York, from her executors, Messrs. Jeremiah and Daniel W. Platt, through the medium of G. Sherwood, Esq. of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

[From *New Orleans Observer*, November 20.]

MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We had the happiness on the evening of the 26th of the last month, to attend a meeting of the friends of this society, holden in the Presbyterian Church at Vicksburg. At an early hour the house was filled by an expectant and most respectable audience. Soon after our arrival the meeting was organized by calling W. F. Markham, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Richards Barnett, Esq., Secretary. Not having received the paper in which the proceedings were published, nor having received a copy of the resolutions adopted, we shall be compelled to give our statements from memory, and a very few imperfect notes made at the meeting.

As soon as the Secretary had taken his seat, prayer was offered by Rev. A. R. Banks of Spring Hill, Arkansas. The chairman then called upon the Rev. R. S. Finley, the agent of the society, to state the objects of the meeting. Upon this call Mr. F. rose and remarked, that the call upon the citizens to attend this meeting had been made in order to present to their consideration the character, situation, prospects and claims of the Mississippi Colonization Society. He proceeded in a brief and simple manner to state the origin, aims, progress, success, and prospects of the Society. Whatever might be the opinions or feelings of individuals in relation to other associations, no doubt could exist in any judicious mind, but that the founders and patrons of this Society were acting for the interest and well-being of the South generally, as well as for the best good of this State in particular. Of this the character of the individuals composing its executive committee, their well-known wisdom and prudence, their stations and interest in the community, and their wealth in slaves as well as other property, gives the most indubitable proof. So far then as the foundation and origin of the Society, and the character of its directors and patrons are concerned, the public have the very best grounds of confidence in its objects, and the manner in which they are to be achieved.

The object, for it has but one, said the speaker, is simply "to colonize with their own consent, upon the coast of Africa, the free people of color of this State." This was the object of its founders in their first action on the subject; for this purpose they prosecuted the scheme till a Society was organized, and this object still guides their counsels, and marks out their course of action.

Subsidiary to, and connected with this one great object, other and incidental advantages are seen and appreciated, and will exercise a due share of influence upon the minds of the benevolent friends of Colonization. They see, and rejoice in the fact, that by success in their great and worthy enterprise, the whole western coast of Africa will soon be dotted with prosperous, civilized, and christian communities, where perennial ignorance and barbarism have so long reigned. They see with joy the opening prospect, that through these colonies the missionaries of the cross will find access to the vast and as yet little known interior of Africa, and carrying with them the moral sun of the universe, the word of God, and accompanied by the Holy Spirit, will regenerate the wild,

untutored savages of the wilderness, and give them to enjoy the blessings of knowledge, freedom and religion. They are by no means insensible of the advantages our own country will derive from the removal from among us of a population, who, while here, are of necessity deprived of most of those privileges which give dignity to character, and awaken hope and ardor in the pursuit of virtues in common life, and who, when they may become numerous, will be found actuated by interests differing essentially from our own. In looking over the effects to be expected from success in this great and blessed enterprise, they rejoice to discover no one possible evil that can arise to themselves, their posterity, or their country; while from it naturally, as from a fountain, flow numerous and indefinitely increasing blessings to millions in Africa, if not in two continents of our globe.

Having showed, from clear facts, the practicability and certain success of the scheme of African Colonization in general, Mr. F. proceeded to show that what had been done by the whole American Colonization Society in many years, amounted to a smaller portion of property than had been granted to it by one single individual in Mississippi; that in one county, through the exertions of a single individual, more than twenty-five thousand dollars had been raised for this object; that many other citizens, in various parts of the State, were anxious to aid the Society in its operation, and were making arrangements for the purpose; that a late devise conferred upon the Society another large estate; and that a new expedition would sail for Africa in the course of the month of January next, with about one hundred emigrants, and that the Society now possessed on the coast of Africa a territory called Mississippi in Africa, where these emigrants would find on their arrival lands and houses fully prepared, not only for their reception, but yielding the fruits of industry and abundant means of subsistence.

Thus the Society possessed not only evidence of the entire practicability of their scheme; but also have the means both here and in Africa, requisite for accomplishing their objects. They have also, as they confidently believe, the cordial good wishes and co-operation of the wise and generous citizens of Mississippi, who have examined the subject in its political as well as moral and religious tendencies; and they rejoice especially in having enlisted in behalf of their enterprise the hearts and active exertions of the benevolent, and the fervent prayers of Christians of all denominations. With so many and such well founded grounds of hope, they approach their fellow citizens with confidence, and ask their aid in prosecuting a great, a philanthropic, and a wise endeavor to disseminate the blessings of liberty and religion abroad, and at the same time to give the highest security against possible injury from insurrections or otherwise at home.

In addition to other reasons for united exertions in this great and religious cause, the speaker urged that these colonies would be continued, even should they be abandoned by the friends of colonization in this country. The interest of slave traders would lead them, if possible, to obtain possession of the influence of these enlightened little colonies, by which more extensively to carry on their traffic in the blood and sinews of the children of the crushed and peeled land. The cupidity of commercial speculation would induce traders to take hold of and sustain

them, for purposes of profit and gain; and even abolitionists have, it is said, so far discovered the importance of these positions, as to have commenced arrangements for establishing, on the coast of Africa, some sort of business for profit, if not for philanthropic objects. But shall the bloody avarice of slave traders, and the mercenary hope of gain, be more successful and more persevering in sustaining African Colonization than the benevolent and patriotic sons of Mississippi? Forbid it honor—forbid it every patriotic emotion of the hearts of a noble people.

After Mr. Finley sat down resolutions were offered and sustained by able speeches by the Rev. Professor S. V. Marshall, of Oakland College, Rev. Z. Butler, of Port Gibson, (who in the course of his remarks related many touching incidents connected with the grants to the Society of two large estates, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars,) Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Rev. J. Gallaher, of Missouri, Rev. S. G. Winchester, of Natchez, and Rev. Jas. Smylie, of Amite county, Miss. For the excellent and persuasive speeches of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, we have no space, were they before us in the language of the speakers. Much less could we pretend to do them justice by any abstract we could give of their contents.

The united testimony of all was equally in favor of the course of the Society, and opposed to the strange and infatuated schemes of the abolitionists. The object of the agent being not to gain subscriptions or contributions, but to present the subject to the calm consideration of the people for their future reflection and deliberation, the meeting was closed by singing an appropriate hymn. From the whole, we doubt not the impression was highly favorable to the cause of colonization.

[From the *National Intelligencer*, December 13, 1838.]

The *American Colonization Society* held its twenty-second annual meeting on Tuesday evening last, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. In the absence of Mr. CLAY, President of the Society, Gen. MERCER, of Virginia, presided. The audience, we were pleased to see, was unusually large, especially of ladies, who filled nearly all the seats within the body of the Hall. We know not that we have ever been more gratified at any former anniversary of this interesting institution, than we were on this occasion—whether we regard the condition and prospects of the several colonies, as disclosed by the report of the Board of Managers, the interest and importance of the questions discussed, or the number, the earnestness and the eloquence of the addresses delivered. The reader will appreciate the interest of the occasion, when we mention that among those who addressed the meeting were Messrs. WISE and GARLAND, of Virginia, Mr. Z. C. LEE, of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. SPRING, Dr. REESE, and Col. STONE, of New York, the Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, Mr. KEY, and the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, of Washington. The Society remained in session until past 10 o'clock, and then adjourned to 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning. A more particular account of its proceedings will be obtained for a future paper.

[From the *New Hampshire Observer*.]

COLONIZATION.

It is, a matter of surprise what different views are often gained of the same subject; and upon no subject do the views differ more than upon colonization. Some speak of it as if it were the work of demons, while others style it the child of heaven-born benevolence. Those who condemn it, look at it merely as a forcing measure, designed to drive away the colored man from this to another country; and this for the purpose of binding the slaves more securely in hopeless bondage. While those who approve, regard it as a benevolent project, calculated to give freedom and equal rights to many of those who otherwise would have remained in slavery; and never have risen from their degraded condition. Those who approve, extend their views further than simply to the removal of a few hundreds or a few thousands of Africans to another land: were this the whole of the project; did they embrace no more in their field of vision, than what could be achieved by the removal of the comparatively small number transported by the Society, then, indeed, would their plans be limited; and their purposes futile.

But they have larger projects: they regard the plantation of colonies on the shores of Africa, as connected with the highest welfare of Africa itself. These colonies established and fostered there, produce great effect in checking the slave trade. The very spot where the colonies are planted, was once the seat of the slave factories: but now for nearly three hundred miles on the coast, the slaver does not dare enter to transact his inhuman business. And every effort made in Africa to arrest the cruel traffic, operates both on slavery there and here. The natives here are induced to think of the enormity of the transaction, and eventually they will array themselves against it. And while these things are done there, the report strikes upon the ear and touches the conscience of the slaveholder here.

And such, too, is the influence of every cargo of emigrants sent from this land to that. Attention is awakened to the subject. Slaves are acknowledged to be men and are made free. They go there to assume a rank denied them here. And when the slaveholder sees what is done he feels that more should be done; that he too should do something in favor of the men, a part of whom thus sail from a country of slavery to one of freedom. This effect must be produced, because slaveholders have consciences which speak out at such a time; and the effect is greater on them than it would be for a thousand persons to rise up and call them thieves, robbers, and the like. Against these attacks he is fortified; but against the influence of that he has no shield.

But the benevolent colonizationist has another and more exalted object in view—he seeks the moral, mental, and religious elevation of Africa itself, and of the descendants of Africa. From all accounts, the infant colonies of Africa have taken a stand above the natives; and though the elevation of any degraded people is a work of time, still these colonies are rising much above the Africans here, as well as above the Africans there. The line of distinction, drawn so tight against the colored man here, is broken there. It is not denied but he may rise here; but he rises against mountains of obstacles. There, these obstacles are removed—and he is a freeman as truly as we are freemen on this soil.

But, however much we may desire to see him as free and blessed in this land, it will not soon be done. The obstacles in the way will not be removed for a long time.

But the religious condition of Africa is to be improved by this enterprise. We would by no means intimate that the emigrants or the colonists can effect this desirable object: but the planting of the Colony there becomes a medium for the introduction of the missionary to the natives; and, in this way, the Colony becomes a spiritual blessing to Africa. Moreover, the Colony itself presents as religious and consistent an example as is to be found in this land. Few vices are prevalent. And the natives are beginning to feel the influence of these things. The latest accounts from persons qualified to give information are highly favorable to the prosperity and prospects of the Colony.

The friends of the cause in this country perceive fresh inducements to use exertions to promote it: they believe that all efforts of this kind are tending to the elevation and liberation of the slaves; and for that reason they favor it. Their motives are good: their acts like those of the good Samaritan, taking up the crushed and wounded, and imparting needful assistance. If others differ from them, they probably differ honestly: both are aiming at the same results: both desire the elevation of the African race, and universal freedom.

[From the *New Orleans Observer*.]

COLONIZATION.

MR. EDITOR: At one of the highly respectable literary institutions of one of the Atlantic States, two intelligent and industrious colored young men are now pursuing their studies with a view to become missionaries to Africa. They are, if I am rightly informed, yet nominally slaves, and belong to a wealthy planter in one of the Southern States, by whom they were instructed in their primary education, and by whom they are both regarded as being hopefully pious, and possessed of a respectable capacity. Not only does he thus give up his claims upon their services, but is paying the expenses of their education, in the hope that they may hereafter become the instructors in knowledge and religion of the natives of their father land.

It was my privilege not long since to read several of the letters received from them by their master. Some of these which were written immediately upon their arrival, showed, that while yet at the South they had learned to write with facility, and with good sense. All the letters indicate as strong an attachment for their master and his family, as we expect to find in youth of similar ages among the refined and intelligent of the whites. In all their letters they feelingly ask the prayers of their friends, especially when they go up to the 'sanctuary;' by which I learnt upon inquiry, they meant a place of worship upon the plantation, where there is a Sabbath school, and regular religious instruction every Lord's day. Such a spirit of piety, gratitude and anxiety, to improve in knowledge, breathes through the whole of their letters, as must be pleasing to every one who appreciates religious excellence.

A letter from a gentleman who superintends their education, was also shown me. His inquiries in relation to their religious state and the prospects of their becoming useful to the cause of righteousness,

resulted in a conviction highly favorable to them and a pleasing trust that the labor and care bestowed would be well applied. When, however, he asked if they were perfectly contented, one of them hung down his head and the other wept. He asked why they felt sad; they answered together, 'we shall never see our dear master again.' When the gentleman informed them that his sons were sent away from home to college, and when they went they wept, and that they would be permitted to visit their master again, they were comforted and cheerfully resumed their studies, which at that time were the higher departments of geography and arithmetic.

Perhaps you will inquire what does the master intend to do with these young men? I have already said, his purpose is, as far as human instrumentality can go, to prepare them to go as missionaries to Africa. Whether he has rightly judged of their piety, or other parts of their character, cannot now be known. But that his intentions are benevolent towards them, and the benighted nations of Ethiopia, no judicious man can doubt—and for the entire success of the enterprise, every friend of missions will fervently pray.

Of the further views and habits of the kind owner of these young men, I have no definite knowledge, yet from some occasional remarks of those who are familiar with him, and his domestic arrangements, I am persuaded that the rest of his servants also receive much moral and religious instruction from the personal attention of their master, and others fully competent to the office. His, the silent labor of love, that proclaims not his own glory, but which in due time will appear to have been guided by wisdom and benevolence.

Yours, in bonds, &c.

A COLONIZATIONIST.

AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

Prospectus of a paper to be denominated "*Africa's Luminary*," and published semi-monthly at the office of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Press, Monrovia, Liberia.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having at last succeeded in obtaining a printer, to be connected with the Liberia mission, and having resolved at their meeting on the 14th inst., that on the superintendent of that mission shall devolve the editorial department of such publications as may be issued from their press at Monrovia, I take the liberty of requesting a place in one of the columns of the *Christian Advocate* for the purpose of informing our friends throughout the U. States, that Providence permitting, as soon after our return to Africa as practicable, we design publishing on the first and third Fridays of every month, a paper of the medium size, neatly printed, to be entitled '*AFRICA'S LUMINARY*,' to be devoted to religious intelligence, researches into the manners and customs of the tribes in Western Africa, some accounts of the geology, mineralogy, and botany of the country, as well as its natural history, and especially the prospects and success of the Liberia mission. To this, it is considered, may be profitably added, from time to time, some account of the different settlements in Liberia, their climate, population, agriculture, commerce. &c.

I feel confident that but little need be said to recommend such a periodical to the patronage of the friends of Africa. It must appear evident

that a great deal, useful and interesting, may be constantly gathering in a field like that, which we can neither communicate in our private correspondence, nor yet embody in our annual report of the Liberia mission. How interesting, then, to have such a messenger from Africa, bringing occasionally news of her degraded children, and of the success of the Gospel among them; exhibiting her claims on the Christian community of the U. States, and thus constantly reminding them of the great field which invites their cultivation. As we anticipate, with good grounds too, that we shall have many subscribers among the citizens of Liberia, a department of our paper will be devoted to foreign intelligence, in which selected extracts from the American periodicals will be published for their accommodation. Thus we trust a mutual interest will be felt at home and abroad.

It will be impossible for us to secure a punctual delivery of the *Luminary*, inasmuch as opportunities to this country are not very regular. But we promise, with divine aid, to let slip no opportunity of forwarding the numbers on hand, in which case our friends here will be similarly situated with us in reference to the receipts of our American papers. It is highly gratifying to us to add that in this respect, however, there will be in future increasing facilities, as a regular packet between New-York and Liberia is about to be established.

TERMS.—The *Luminary* will be published at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. American subscribers will please pay to the Rev. Thomas Mason, to whom all the papers will be sent, carefully marked and boxed up. As our printing establishment will greatly increase the expenditures for the Liberia mission, we must charge \$2 50 for our paper, if not paid for within six months, and \$3, if not paid till the close of the year.

A number of surplus papers will be generally on hand at No. 200 Mulberry street, New York, care of Mr. T. Mason, to whom application can be made.

In presenting this subject to our friends we wish those who intend to patronise our paper to send in the names of subscribers, post-offices, towns, counties, and states, in a line to the subscriber, (remember, *post-paid*.) at 200 Mulberry street, New York, and on the receipt of the first number of the paper we shall consider the subscription to commence.

New York, November 15, 1838.

JOHN SEYS.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Col. Society from Oct. 20, to Nov, 20, 1838.

Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription.

E. F. Backus, Philadelphia, his 8th instalment,	\$100
Jasper Corning, do. his 10th instalment,	100
Female Auxiliary Society, Georgetown, D. C., its 9th instalment,	100

Collections from Churches, &c.

Leesburg, Va., Episcopal Church, Rev. Geo. Adie,	12 25
Episcopal Methodist do., Rev. Samuel Keppler,	10
Northampton, Mass., by Rev. R. R. Gurley,	24 12
Norwich, Conn., Methodist Church, by do.	10 60
Xenia, Ohio, Associate Church, Rev. A. Herron,	6 25
Episcopal Methodist do., Rev. Sol Howard,	6 20
Associate Reformed do., Rev. Jas. R. Bonner,	7 05

Donations.

Lebanon, Conn., from a Friend, to Rev. R. R. Gurley,	5
Manfield, do. do. do.	1
Norwich, do. W. A. Buckingham, do. do.	10

Carried forward, \$392 47

	Brought forward,	\$392 41
St. Johnsbury, Vermont, J. P. Fairbanks \$2, Dea. Luther Clark \$1,		8
Springfield, Massachusetts, by Rev. R. R. Gurley,		44 12
Washington City, Hon. Henry Johnson,		50
Xenia, Ohio, Saml. Galway, John Vaneaton and James Gowdy, each \$10,		30

Auxiliary Societies.

Green County, Ohio, Female Society, Mrs. Miller, Tr.		60
Virginia State Society, B. Brand, Tr.		214

Life Subscribers.

Norfolk, Va., Walter Herron,* by Mr. Pollard,		30
Edward S. Pegram, do.		30
William D. Johnson, do.		30
Xenia, Ohio, Rev. Hugh M'Millan, by his congregation,		30

Legacies.

The late Mrs. Sotheron, of Georgetown, D. C.		25
Miss Mary Morten, sister of Mrs. Sotheron,		10
John Salmon, by his Ex'r. Dr. James Warren,		426 97
		<hr/> 1295 54

Receipts of the Rev. Thos. B. Balch, Agent for the State of Virginia.

Collection in Martinsburg Presbyterian Church,		\$5 50
Romney do		12 65
Methodist Church, Winchester,		21 72
Episcopal do. do.		5 73
from Ladies of Winchester,		4 82
from do. do. by Miss Mary Bush,		25
Free Church, Harper's Ferry,		4 68
Presbyterian do., Charlestown,		16 05
Episcopal Methodist Church, Leesburg, (where a collection had recently been taken)		4 25
From the Auxiliary Society of Jefferson,		40
Donation from Warner Taliaferro,		20
J. Baker and Strother Jones, \$10 each,		20
John Smith, J. L. Fant, Dr. Withers, Mr. Clarke,		
R. H. Henderson, Dr. Maffit, and Mrs. Rozzell, \$5 each,		35
B. Day \$2 50, C. Kemper \$2, Dr. Yates \$1 50,		7
Ratterson Creek \$2 35, Donation \$2,		4 35
A. K. Kemper, J. H. Diggs, C. M'Cormick, Dr. Beale, E. N. Robertson, W. Shadlitt, Mrs. Smallwood, and Mrs. Stephenson, \$1 each,		8
from several others, smaller sums,		3 75
		<hr/> 233 53
		\$1,634 12

African Repository.

John P. Crump, Miss Landonia Randolph, and Miss Lucy Paine, \$2 each,		6
E. & F. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury Plains, Vermont,		4
D. Parnham, Newport, Md.,		2
Rev. Wm. Matchett, agent,		10
Job Squirer, Rahway, N. J., (through whom were also received the following sums,)		16
R. Hartshorn, Rahway, N. J.,		12
Wm. Edgar, Dr. L. J. Laing, do. \$5 each,		15
H. R. Lee \$6, Timothy Ross \$1 68, J. Freeman \$1, J. O. Lafferty \$1,		9 68
R. Marsh and James B. Laing \$2 each,		4

* Since making this subscription, Mr. Herron died, and bequeathed to this Society one thousand dollars.



SEP 14 1934

